

THE TEEN-AGE CAMP ON WORLD AFFAIRS AT CARONDOWANNA WAS TRULY A "MOUNTAIN-TOP" EXPERIENCE. THERE IS STILL TIME FOR YOU TO REGISTER OR TO APPLY FOR SCHOLARSHIP AID TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR ONE OF YOUR YOUNG PEOPLE TO BE AT SPENCER, N. Y. (program sent last month), AUGUST 8 - 15.

SPEAKING OF RUSSIA, and who isn't?

Senator Millard Tydings: "Soviet Russia is costing American taxpayers an average of \$10 billion a year in the form of armaments and military expenditures."

The Church Peace Union: "Two giants battle for the domination of the world....Resort to war would be, we believe, the most useless, fruitless means of settling this dispute. There need not be this urge to take up arms."

Vladimir Kazakevich: Russian, Communist, authority on the economy and history of Russia, formerly with Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, author and lecturer. (Digest of address given at Caroline Institute of International Relations, June 17, 1948. Special to PNL, whose reporter accepts responsibility for wording.)

"American Soviet Relations are like a bicycle built for two with Marshall pedaling in one direction and Molotov in the other. But relations are improving: in 1781 it took 32 years for one of us to recognize the other; in 1917 it took 16 years, one half as long! Historically we have always been far apart ideologically, but we have always cooperated in a crisis because there are no fundamental economic quarrels between us as to territories, markets and the like. Now the ideological differences between us are admittedly greater but since we are the only two solvent and 'going' concerns left, the peace of the world depends on us. It may be helpful to list the bases of disagreement:

"1. There is the matter of contracts entered into at Yalta, Teheran, Potsdam. Russia still likes these; the United States wants to change them. Here, the legal advantage lies with Russia. The solution lies in revision; accusation is useless.

"2. The United Nations. Here, Russia wants a strict, conservative interpretation; U.S.A. wants a broad, liberal interpretation! There is no essential difference about the veto which was suggested by America both at Yalta and at San Francisco. Neither would yield. Both sides use UN as fighting ground.

"3. Germany. USSR is for agrarian reform, nationalization of industry, jailing the big Nazis and putting the little ones to work, a unified Germany; U.S.A. does not approve, but does not put forward a clear alternative program.

"4. Asia. In Japan, USSR is simply skeptical that Japan is pulling MacArthur's leg. In Korea, with Russia in the north and America in the south, the situation is volcanic. Russia suggested that both withdraw, but USA missed the bus. If both withdrew now, the North would dominate. In China, USSR is frankly sympathetic with the communists but scrupulously careful not to give aid. She believes she will win simply by doing nothing and letting America support the wrong side, economically. For example, during the time in which America has poured \$5 billion into her side, Chinese communists have increased from about 90 million to over 200 million.

"5. Democracy. The word means opposite things. In Russia the definition is socio-economic; in America merely political. USSR favors the peasants over the landlords; USA gives the impression of supporting the landlords. There are more peasants both in Europe and in Asia! This is poor business even for Wall Street.

"6. The Truman Doctrine. Russia regards it simply as an hostile act.

"7. The Marshall Plan now differs very slightly from Truman doctrine. An agreement might have been reached in the beginning. Remember, Molotov came to Paris with 100 experts. But it looks now, not like rehabilitation

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"7. The Marshall Plan now differs very slightly from Truman doctrine. An agreement might have been reached in the beginning. Remember, Molotov came to Paris with 100 experts. But it looks now, not like rehabilitation but a receivership for Europe out of which the old system that has produced two world wars in one generation can be rebuilt. Who wants that, or to make the Ruhr a sub-Pittsburgh?

"8. Sovereignty. Why do communists talk so much about nationalism while Dulles talks internationalism? Russia believes that freedom of trade, press, etc., in the small states would, by the law of competition, mean American domination.

"9. Disarmament. Russia proposed it in 1946. What is needed is multi-lateral disarmament, including atomic energy, as put before UN by Molotov. This is a must. All troops of both sides should be withdrawn from Korea, China, Greece.

"10. The Atomic Bomb. This is last in importance. There is no secret except the secrets of who has it and who will first apply in industry.

"Will there be war? No. A war between USSR and USA would be like a battle between an elephant and a whale; the one boxing with his trunk, the other with his tail; one on land, the other in the water. War propoganda is for internal politics and is irritating. Russia has plenty of time, America is in a hurry; Russia stands for change, America for things as they are; Russia fears the American dollar, America fears pink or red ideas. Meanwhile the world is going left and America is very wealthy.

"What is needed is to sit down to some very tough bargaining over four things on all of which compromises will be possible after the election:

1. Admission that neither side can claim the century;
2. Reestablishment of East-West trade;
3. Opening up of intercultural relations;
4. A balance between free enterprise and Russian socialism.

"What can the public do? Do your home-work; study the issues seriously and intelligently; remember that life doesn't give re-examinations. Agree on what to disagree. The whole quarrel is unnecessary. Every point of difference could be resolved if the will to do it existed and both applied common sense."

Bert Mitchell. speaks Russian fluently, lived six years in Russia with YMCA, this summer returned from two years behind "the iron curtain" with Quaker Relief Unit in Hungary.

"In general I would agree with the above report as far as it goes. I would use this as part of my agenda in the conference suggested at the end of this comment. I disagree that the war between the USSR and the USA would be like a battle between an elephant and any other animal. In spite of obvious differences, it would be a battle between two elephants.

"After I had started on that agenda, I would add other items such as differences as to individual liberties and motivating philosophies.

"In addition I would like to mention two obstacles which must and can be cleared away before we can ultimately solve the "Russian problem."

"Americans must come to realize how far to the Left the common people of Europe have gone but how much they want to avoid the extremes of the Russians. This left tendency has come about in two ways,- years of education and experience in socialism, and the inability or unwillingness on the part of conservative leaders to correct bad social and economic conditions. We must come to realize further that the 1939 status quo has gone forever. It must dawn upon us that this does not mean that Communism has come to Europe. However it does present a challenge to our ability to contribute to the leading of the world into new paths. If we fight this tendency to the Left we surrender this leadership to the Communists.

"Secondly, something must be done to decrease the fears of the Russians, which are at least three: (1) fear that the capacity of the Russians to sacrifice for a future goal may crack under the tremendous new burdens the war destruction has put upon them; (2) fear that war will come upon them before they have had time to put their system in good working order; (3) fear that the capitalist world, led by the USA, will never let them succeed in building a Communist state.

"My suggestions for decreasing these fears are: that we first request authority from the UN to undertake limited bilateral negotiations with the Russians in order to settle the differences we have; that we discuss giving the kind of assistance and assurances that we give Franco, Chiang Kai-shek, Britain, or the Greek government; then, having done these things, I would take up with them the subject of complete bilateral disarmament."

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