

MAY 9 1965

1945-1965

End and Beginning; Peace Betrayed; Hope Deferred

WHEN THE Nazi High Command surrendered Hitler's Germany to the U.S. and Soviet High Commands in Berlin on May 8, 1945, the hopes of the world were high that a peace could be forged that would last, one that would insure that humanity could work out its destiny in harmony and happiness.

Certainly the conditions were propitious for such a future. The power of the Nazis and the Italian Fascists had been smashed. Japanese militarism was on its last legs. Unity of the peoples of the world had been cemented with the blood and sweat of World War II. And it was a unity, almost everyone realized,



ALLEN DULLES

whose keystone was cooperation and friendship between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The cooperation of the U.S. and the USSR for victory in the war against nazism, fascism and militarism had been dramatically symbolized less than two weeks before the unconditional surrender, when, on April 26, 1945, the American and Soviet armies met in comradeship at Torgau, on the river Elbe, 75 miles south of Berlin. Here is how an American correspondent of the United Press saw that joining together:

"Down the street of Torgau came a Russian youth wearing blue shorts and a gray cap with a red hammer and sickle on it.

"'Bravo Amerikanskis,' he yelled. 'Bravo comrades.'

"He was dripping wet because he had swum the Elbe river to greet us."

And Gen. Omar Bradley, in an order of the day to his troops, as they joined forces with ele-

ments of Marshal Konev's Soviet troops, told the American soldiers:

"These armies have come to you from the ruins of Stalingrad and Sevastopol — across the scorched cities of the Ukraine.

"In two years they have smashed 1,400 miles through German armies to drive the enemy from Russia and pursue him to the Elbe.

"These achievements — and they have given immortality to a people that would not be conquered — are made more meaningful by your own deeds."

General Bradley's order of the day to his troops underscored the central fact of World War II, that it was the Soviet peoples and Soviet armed forces, in the very process of saving their own homeland who saved the world from enslavement by Hitler and his Nazi overlords.

It's not the fashion today to recall this, but it still remains the truth. France, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Norway, Denmark, all the countries of Western and Central Europe, were overrun in the early months of the war without resistance, by the Nazis, after betrayal by their own "leaders" and by the governments of Britain and the U.S.

Continued

And Great Britain, cooped up on its little island, was helpless and even unwilling to move from a "phony" war to a real one.

Just try to imagine what would have happened to our own country and the entire world, if the Soviet leaders had capitulated and if the Nazis had been able to overrun the USSR without resistance from the Soviet peoples!

But the socialist Soviet Union and its leaders did not surrender. They fought and blunted the Nazi attack and hurled the Hitler hordes back to their doom.

We Americans were lucky in World War II. We sacrificed many of our youth on the battlefields. Much of our treasure was given to achieve the victory.

But we did not lose 20 million dead, as did the Soviet peoples. And our land was not laid desolate by brutalized invaders, as did the Soviet peoples.

On that May 8, twenty years ago, when the Hitlerites finally acknowledged defeat, President Truman gave public recognition to the role the Soviet Union played in the message he sent to Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin:

"You have demonstrated in all your campaigns what it is possible to accomplish, when a free people under superlative leadership and with unflinching courage rise against the forces of barbarism."

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, on that same May 8, designated two days of celebration in his country in these terms:

"Today perhaps we shall think mostly of ourselves. Tomorrow we shall pay particular tribute to our Russian comrades, whose prowess in the field has been one of grand contributions to the general victory."

In this article we stress the role of the Soviet Union in World War II, because it has been the obliteration of that part of world history that was undertaken in the U.S. as part of the conspiracy to drive a wedge between the peoples of the U.S. and the USSR. This had

to be done because postwar cooperation between the U.S. and the USSR was a roadblock to the enemies of peace.

When Nazi Germany surrendered unconditionally on May 8 the San Francisco conference to set up the United Nations was in session. The core of that parley was cooperation between the U.S. and the USSR. Walter Lippmann, the noted political analyst, stressed this in his New York Herald Tribune column of April 26, 1945, in discussing the San Francisco parley:

"It is true that the future depends upon the relations between the Soviet Union and the other countries. But these relations will become hopeless if we yield at all to those who, to say it flatly, are thinking of the international organization as a means of policing the Soviet Union.

"It is only in collaboration in this central business of the postwar years that we can establish the good relations which are so essential to all mankind. For if we think this very real war is finished, and start off thinking about another hypothetical war, we shall almost certainly get the other war because we have not actually finished this one."

But, sadly enough for our country and for the world, the warnings of Walter Lippmann went unheeded, and the hopes of humanity for a time of peace were shattered by the greedy men of Wall Street and their agents in government, in the press and public life. For them peace was a dirty word, democracy in the countries of the world a specter to be feared, and the socialist Soviet Union a dangerous example that might be taken up in the rest of the world.

Harry S. Truman, who, by an accident of history, had become President, became a willing accomplice and front man for these enemies of the national interest. After all, the Truman, who had been forced to praise the Soviet Union during the war, was the same Truman, who, in June, 1941, when the Nazis invaded the USSR wished fervently that the Nazis and the Soviet Union would destroy each other. It was this latter view that more accurately characterized Truman.

The way had already been cleared for a policy of anti-Sovietism, anti-democracy during and before World War II. It was to be based on a foundation of collaboration with the German monopolies and their Nazi henchmen. The director of this plot against the American people and peace was the agent of Wall Street bankers, Allen W. Dulles, who worked during World War II under the cover of underground activity for the U.S. government. On Feb. 14, 1953, the leading West German newspaper, the Frankfurter Allgemeine gave high praise to his role in the plot:

"Mr. Dulles' name is connected with a venture which cannot easily be forgotten. It constitutes the unique case of a political initiative in which, irrespective of battlefronts, friend and foe, worked together in order to overcome the Casablanca formula of unconditional surrender."

The Frankfurter Allgemeine gave Dulles credit for having made possible, during World War II, "the first great political decision . . . to stop the advance of Bolshevism" by disregarding "the order coming from Washington."

Even more damning of the enemies of peace in our country, who sought for unity with the Nazis, is the report in the Deutsche Soldaten Zeitung, April 1, 1955, by Konrad Mackey, who served as Vatican liaison man during World War II. Mackey wrote:

"We know today that many military commanders, but also some prominent men of politics and business within the Western Powers were eager to reach an accord with Germany and seek the collaboration of the Wehrmacht American officers who served under General Patton, and who are now with the American Military Mission in Madrid, have told me that General Patton was the most enthusiastic champion of such a cause. In talks with German commanders, General Patton even explored the possibilities for an immediate German-American alliance."

Even earlier, in World War II, according to captured documents, the American enemies of peace were busy cementing relations with the Nazis. On Dec. 3, 1942,

the German ambassador in Berne, Switzerland, wrote his Foreign office.

"... A member of the American legation declared a few days ago that it is absolutely unnecessary to make shipments to the Soviet Union. . . . The U.S.A. is not interested in having Germany defeated by Russia."

It is clear from the evidence uncovered since World War II that it should have been these plotters against the national interest who should have been investigated by Congress and the Department of Justice. As a matter of fact, it would still be a worthwhile job, because these conspirators and their heirs are still making U.S. policy.

Instead, however, every advocate of peace and cooperation with the Soviet Union was hounded into obscurity.

Now, twenty years have passed since that glorious May 8 when all humanity looked forward to a new era of fraternity and peace. But the record of U.S. foreign policy in these two decades is a grim and melancholy recital of hopes deferred and fear promoted, of the national interest betrayed and world peace maimed.

In Greece and Korea, in West Germany and Southeast Asia, in Latin America and Africa—everywhere that Washington could, it destroyed democracy and backed repression, oppression and exploitation of the people in the interest of the imperialist monopolists of Wall Street, all in the name of anti-communism, anti-Sovietism, anti-Chinism.

Our nation has become isolated from the rest of the world. It has become the pariah of the international community, hated by freedom-loving people everywhere for its brutality, cruelty and violation of morality.

Washington has lost all its friends, even among those governments that it brought to power or kept in power by bribery, armaments or outright force. The only "true" friend the Johnson administration now has in international affairs is the West German regime of monopolists and neo-Nazism and they could also doublecross.

So now we have the situation that the ultra-rightists and the racists were so subversively working for in the early days of World War II. Their objective was then put bluntly in 1940 by their front man, Charles A.

Lindbergh who declared:

"In the future, we may have to deal with a Europe dominated by Germany. . . . An agreement between us (U.S. and the Nazis—DM) could maintain peace and civilization throughout the world as far into the future as we can see."

But the kind of "peace and civilization" the Johnson administration and its predecessors are trying to impose on the world are being sucked with ever-increasing speed into a nuclear holocaust that could destroy all humanity to save the interests of the imperialist monopolists in Vietnam, the Dominican republic, and wherever else the people seek their freedom.

But the mad and reckless "planners" in Washington, in their cunning calculations, have failed to reckon with the change in the world that has taken place since May 8, 1945—the growth of the power of the socialist world, the creation of an independent Africa, the bringing of socialism to the Americas in Cuba, the ferment for peace and freedom in Latin America and all Asia.

And in our country there has come a mass revulsion to war and all its horrible manifestations, and a mass revolt against the fetters that have bound freedom for 350 years.

The warmakers in Washington and Wall Street can be beaten back. In World War II, the evil forces of fascism and war were smashed by the peoples of the world and of our country, united in purpose and action. Now, in 1965, peace can be won if the American people show the same unity of purpose and action as they did in 1945.

MAY 9 1965