
THE SOVIET UNION AND THE COURSE OF THE WAR

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WHEN Adolf Hitler, the leader of German fascism, sent his powerful legions raging across the borders of the Soviet Union on June 22, on their mission of wholesale destruction and mass murder, he was the conqueror of all middle and Western continental Europe. His armies had smashed with absurd ease the forces of Great Britain, France, Poland, and half a dozen other countries, and had swept them out of his victorious path. Great Britain, supposedly Nazi Germany's last real European opposition (for the bourgeois world did not take the U.S.S.R. seriously as a military force) had its back against the wall and was fighting desperately, with defeat staring it squarely in the face. Pessimism reigned in all the non-Axis countries and despair hung over those occupied by Hitler's troops. According to all indications Nazi Germany was marching on to world mastery, and humanity faced the seemingly certain prospect of the worst enslavement in all its tragic experience.

Then Hitler attacked the U.S.S.R., the strongest bastion of world freedom. This enormously increased the threat to human liberty. At the same time, the fierce resistance of

the Red Army has caused Hitler vast difficulties. In consequence, after four months of the bloodiest battles in all history, mankind again begins to hope and believe that it can, after all, avert the dreadful slavery that confronted it so menacingly just a few months ago.

The Soviet Union, which is bearing almost the entire brunt of the fighting against the Nazi forces, has by no means defeated Hitler; it has not even stopped his offensive. At this writing in mid-October, the Nazis' great military juggernaut is still grinding its way eastward across the plains of the Soviet Union. The possibility for world victory of Nazi Germany still remains a dreadful threat. Nevertheless, the involvement of the U.S.S.R. in the war has set into motion a series of forces which have already dealt Hitler heavy blows and which, if and when they are fully matured, will bring about the certain destruction of the Nazi regime. The glorious fight of the Soviet people is providing the means for saving humanity from the otherwise inevitable horrors of Nazi slavery, and the world is beginning to realize this fact. It is the purpose of this article to analyze some of the major as-

pects of these powerful anti-Hitler developments, newly brought about by the terrific struggle of the U.S.S.R.

The Changed Character of the War

The involvement of the U.S.S.R. in the war, through Hitler's treacherous violation of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact, has fundamentally changed the character of the war. Prior to this event the war was an imperialist struggle among the great capitalist powers over the redivision of the earth. Locked together in conflict were the rival British-French-American and the German-Japanese-Italian imperialist groups, with the latter decidedly getting the better of the fighting. Both sides were attempting to obscure their imperialist aims with protestations that they were fighting for democracy, for a new world order, for civilization, and for other glittering generalities designed to win their peoples' support for the war. But in such a war there were no democratic objectives. All the world could expect to come out of it, regardless of which side won, was another Versailles or Brest-Litovsk treaty, only much more reactionary.

The involvement of the U.S.S.R. immediately gave a different content to the war. Thereafter it has become a real peoples' fight against fascism and for democracy. This is true: first, because the attack upon the U.S.S.R., the world's greatest bulwark of democracy, throws into jeopardy the liberties and national independence of every country in the world; second, the participation of the U.S.S.R. in the war guaran-

tees that thenceforth a determined struggle will be carried on against Hitler, instead of the Munichism and military defeatism that had previously characterized the struggle of the Anglo-American-French bloc; and third, the U.S.S.R. in the war also means that a real effort will be made to make the eventual peace a democratic and lasting one.

The issues at stake in this peoples' anti-Hitler war profoundly affect the interests of every social class in all nations. The offensive of Nazi Germany threatens the national independence of all the non-Axis countries; (as well as the lesser countries within the Axis); it would cripple their industries and commerce; it would slash the capitalists' profits to the advantage of their German competitors; it would undermine the entire position of the farmers, small business men and professionals; it would enslave the workers and ruin their living standards. All social classes, therefore, have a vital interest in forming a national and an international front for a relentless struggle to destroy Hitler. The American people are faced by the deadly threat of Hitlerism as well as every other nation, so they have the same need for national unity and militant action against Nazi Germany.

The Gathering Storm Against Hitler

During the twenty-two months of the imperialist war no progress was made toward defeating Hitler. On the contrary, aided by high-placed fifth-columnists, appeasers and fascist-minded elements in the opposing capitalist countries, Hitler marched from victory to victory.

But in the four-month-old peoples' war he is meeting with obstacles which are giving him increasing difficulties and which foreshadow his eventual doom.

One group of these developments against Hitler in the peoples' war may be classed under the general head of mobilizing the peoples' forces. Here below are briefly indicated their general trends.

a. *Intensification of the war:* The participation of the U.S.S.R. in the war has enormously strengthened and intensified the struggle against Hitler. Now the war has become a veritable life-and-death struggle against fascism, not only by the Soviet people, but by other peoples all over the world. Whereas, prior to his invasion of the Soviet Union, Hitler's war was only a sort of victory parade for him, now he faces an increasingly fierce struggle on all fronts. Where previously fascism appeared to be forging ahead to certain world victory, now the Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain and other warring peoples, who together possess potentially much greater strength, can confront Hitler with the prospect of sure defeat. However, the danger of appeasement, of Munichism, in top capitalist circles still exists powerfully in both Britain and the United States.

b. *World Front of Anti-Fascist Peoples:* A major development brought out by the Soviet Union's involvement in the war and a striking evidence of the changed nature of the war are the growing solidarity and common action against Hitler by the anti-Axis peoples. This is shown by such developments as the

Anglo-Soviet Mutual Defense Pact, the Churchill-Roosevelt eight-point agreement, the London conference of all the anti-Axis belligerent powers, the U.S.-Britain-U.S.S.R. munitions conference in Moscow, the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee, the All-Slav conference in Moscow, the U.S.S.R. treaty with Poland and Czechoslovakia, the closer collaboration of all the anti-Axis powers with China against Japanese imperialism, and the increasingly anti-Hitler stand of the peoples of Latin America. The world anti-fascist combination that the U.S.S.R. worked so hard to establish before the war, in order to restrain the fascist aggressor states and to prevent the outbreak of the war, is now gradually taking shape during the war. If brought to its full strength it can and will destroy Hitlerism.

c. *Awakening in the Conquered Countries:* A profound anti-Hitler force being released by the involvement of the U.S.S.R. in the war, and another indication that it is a truly peoples' war, is the developing struggle of the conquered peoples against their Nazi oppressors. Previously stunned and bewildered by the disastrous treachery of their political and military leaders, the peoples of France, Norway, Poland, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Greece have been stimulated by the great fight of the Red Army to begin real struggle against their conquerors. Nor can the most barbarous Nazi repression—shooting of thousands of hostages, wholesale arrests, enforced starvation, etc.—stop this growing upheaval. From one end of Europe to the other stories pour in

about strikes, demonstrations, sabotage, assassinations, guerrilla fighting and armed revolts. This movement, although still in its incipient stages, has already caused Hitler grave difficulties and its eventual full development will present him with an insoluble problem.

d. *Bettered Morale in the Non-Axis Countries:* An important new factor for the anti-Hitler forces which we have already indicated is the vast improvement in the morale of the peoples of Great Britain, the United States, Latin America and many other anti-Nazi countries that has been brought about by the valiant fight of the Red Army. This rise in popular morale in the anti-Hitler countries is a development of enormous significance. It multiplies the strength of Hitler's enemies and it can be of decisive importance in determining the outcome of the war.

e. *Increased Prestige of the U.S.S.R.:* Another vital development brought about by the Soviet Union's participation in the war is the growing understanding in capitalist countries of that country's socialist system and policies. Gradually the deep fog of lies spread around the U.S.S.R. ever since its inception by the paid liars of capitalism is being dissipated by the new spirit of honest inquiry generated by the Red Army's heroic fight. The war has exploded the lies that the U.S.S.R. was an ally of Hitler, that the workers and farmers were only waiting for an opportunity to revolt against the Soviet Government, that Russian industry was weak and would collapse under a war strain, that the Red Army had been decapitated by the "purge" and would not

fight, and a host of other anti-Soviet slanders. Today even reactionary American papers are compelled to let at least a glimmer of truth into their pages regarding the great Soviet people, whose indomitable fight against Hitler is the admiration of the whole world. This better understanding of the U.S.S.R. is of enormous importance, for it more tightly links the Soviet people to the other anti-fascist peoples and thereby helps make certain that the war and the eventual peace will actually accomplish their democratic objectives.

The above-mentioned developments—the intensification of the fight against Hitler, the growing world front of the anti-Nazi peoples, the awakening of the masses in the conquered countries, the improved morale in the anti-Hitler states, and the greatly increased world prestige of the U.S.S.R.—all brought about by the entry of the Soviet Union into the war and the imperialist war's consequent transformation into a peoples' war, indicate a greater mobilization of the peoples' forces, and a vast strengthening of the peoples' international struggle against Hitlerism. To these favorable developments must also be added a second group, those going to show the blows struck so far by the peoples' forces against Hitler and his allies.

a. *Weakening of Hitler's Armed Forces:* In his desperate attempt to sweep aside the U.S.S.R., the main obstacle along his road toward world conquest, Hitler's armies, together with those of his Finnish, Rumanian, Hungarian, Italian and other allies, have already suffered

tremendous and irreparable losses in men and material. At least 4,000,000 of their officers and men have been killed, wounded and captured, and many thousands of their airplanes and tanks have been destroyed. Most important, the myth of Nazi invincibility has been shattered by the Red Army. And in the Far East the gallant Chinese armies have been stimulated to administer smashing and costly defeats upon Hitler's ally, Japan.

b. *Growing Economic Crisis:* Hitler's titanic effort to overthrow the Soviet Union has also dangerously intensified the economic crisis in all the territory controlled by him. He has been compelled to expend huge and unexpected amounts of oil and other war munitions in his anti-Soviet campaign. All Europe is being stripped of provisions to feed the German people and troops; all European industry is being driven madly, in the face of wide-spread sabotage, to provide Hitler's armed forces with the boundless quantities of materials they need. Consequently, starvation stalks Europe from one end to the other. This rapidly developing economic crisis is full of menace for Hitler's slave regime and for all his plans of conquest.

c. *Weakening Morale in the Axis Countries:* The entry of the U.S.S.R. into the war has also dealt a heavy blow to popular morale in Germany and other Axis countries. Nor does Hitler's mounting string of victories check this sinking morale. The war against the U.S.S.R. is an unpopular one, both because great masses of the workers do not want to fight the first socialist country and be-

cause the masses of the people feel that this latest aggression of Hitler's has opened up a long perspective of slaughter and bitter hardships for them, with probable defeat at the end of the war. Enthusiasm for the war is notoriously low, not only in Japan and Italy, but also in Germany. Hitler finds it necessary to police Italy with his troops and Gestapo, and a bright light is thrown upon the state of German morale by the fact that the Nazi Government recently savagely introduced the death penalty for the "crime" of listening to foreign radio broadcasts. That the rising popular discontent has also penetrated into the German Army is shown by the pessimistic tone of the many letters taken by the Russians from dead or captured German soldiers and officers, as well as by the growing number of desertions to the Red Army. As for the Rumanians, Croats, Slovaks, Finns and other peoples of the puppet allies of Hitler, their morale is approaching zero. In this gradually falling morale of the Axis peoples and armed forces Hitler faces what can eventually become a fatal problem.

d. *Failure of Hitler to Isolate the U.S.S.R.:* The greatest reverse suffered so far by Hitler in this war has been his inability to launch successfully his hoped-for all-out crusade against the U.S.S.R., in the name of saving religion, capitalism and civilization. Instead of winning the support of the British, American and other peoples, or of at least paralyzing their opposition as he counted on, Hitler now sees these great forces lining up solidly against him. And his puppet government

leaders in France, Holland, Norway, Belgium and other conquered countries are finding it as yet impossible to recruit more than handfuls of "volunteers" to fight against the U.S.S.R. The brave fight of the Soviet people has the well wishes of the great masses of the peoples in the conquered countries as well as in the anti-fascist world.

e. *Failure of Hitler's New Order:* The U.S.S.R.'s fight has also dealt a blow to Hitler's boasted new European order. The present European wave of revolt and sabotage, which Hitler tries to suppress by wholesale executions, is writing "fnis" to such hopes as he may have entertained of winning the conquered peoples to a willing cooperation in his new order. Hitler's mounting economic and military difficulties are also growing obstacles to his plans for his new system of organized slavery. Not only has Hitler's new European order not been established, but also, because of the attack upon the Soviet Union, the Berlin-Tokio-Rome Axis itself displays some signs of weakening. This is evidenced, among other things, by the tendency of Japan to map out its own war strategy, by Italy's reluctance to furnish troops to the Eastern Front and its obvious fear of Hitler's power, and by the hesitancy of Vichy France, Franco Spain and other puppet governments to do Hitler's full bidding.

The Difficult Road Ahead

The above-analyzed developments, which have been caused by the changed situation brought about since the U.S.S.R.'s entry into the

war, and which I have grouped under two general heads: the mobilization of the peoples' power, and the losses and defeats of Hitler's forces, contain the possibilities of an eventual anti-Hitler victory. They represent the major trends, the potentialities, that will finally destroy this monster when they mature into their full force. But as yet they are only in their beginnings. Their decisiveness must not be exaggerated. They will have to increase enormously in strength before the peoples' forces can stop Hitler and smash him back to defeat. The anti-Hitler peoples must be prepared to wage many bitter struggles, to do a vast amount of educational and organizational work in their own ranks, to face many setbacks and to accept heavy sacrifices before victory can finally be theirs.

First, regarding the changed character of the war: The full implications of this great fact have by no means yet been grasped by the peoples conquered or attacked by Hitler. These peoples do not yet completely realize that what was formerly an imperialist war in which they had no defenders has been transformed into a peoples' war in which their deepest interests are not only at stake, but also are being militantly defended. The growing upsurge of the conquered peoples in Europe, the new enthusiasm for the war in England, and the spreading realization in the United States that this is the American people's war and that American national interests are being decided in it, are indications of the growing mass understanding of the new character of the war. But how far yet this basic

trend is from maturity in our own country we can see from the strong body of isolationism still existing and from the continued prevalence of notions that Hitler can be defeated without our actually going to war.

Secondly, with regard to the mobilization of the world peoples' forces: It is true that the international front of the anti-Hitler peoples is coming into existence, but as yet it is very far from being fully achieved. This is to be seen by the failure of the United States to enter into a full military alliance with the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain, by the reluctance of the United States to extend to the U.S.S.R. the provisions of the lend-lease act, and above all, by the failure of Great Britain and the United States to establish a Western front and thereby to relieve the pressure upon the Red Army. Also, although the peoples of conquered Europe are awakening and are causing Hitler lots of trouble they are as yet unarmed and their revolt is only in its incipient stages. A serious defeat of Hitler's forces by the Red Army, the creation of a Western front, or the full entry of the United States into the war, would turn the growing flame of revolt in Europe into a raging conflagration. Likewise, although the fighting morale in the non-Axis countries has been vastly improved by the sturdy fight of the U.S.S.R., in the United States especially it still suffers sinking spells upon the announcement of every real or manufactured victory by the Nazi armies. And finally, although the U.S.S.R. has undoubtedly gained vast prestige by its bitter fight

against Hitler and has thereby greatly strengthened the world lineup of democratic forces, nevertheless a mountain of cultivated prejudice still exists against it and the whole body of appeasers and fifth columnists are making redoubled efforts to misrepresent every action and institution of the U.S.S.R.

Thirdly, regarding the blows dealt against Hitler: While it is true that the Nazi armies have suffered huge losses, so also has the Red Army. Hitler's armed forces, although seriously weakened, are far from being broken. The central task of smashing them still lies ahead. Similarly with regard to the developing economic difficulties of Hitler. These, too, are preliminary in character. The Nazi war machine has a whole continent to draw supplies from and, even though millions in the conquered countries die of starvation, it will be able for a considerable period under present circumstances to find sustenance for itself. The economic crisis and the shortage of materials still has to progress far before it will exert a decisively destructive effect upon Hitler's armed forces. Likewise as regards the declining morale of the populations and soldiers in the Axis countries: this decline also is only in its preliminary phases. Fascist morale is weakened, but it has by no means sunk to the danger point. Further war strain, and especially defeats of the Nazi armed forces are needed to rapidly deteriorate it. And as for the Berlin-Rome-Tokio Axis, although it has been strained by the entry of the U.S.S.R. into the war, it still does Hitler's bidding, and will require

a real blow from the anti-fascist forces actually to smash it.

The involvement of the U.S.S.R. in the war and its tremendous struggle against the Nazi invaders released the anti-Hitler trends and developments indicated above. It is wearing down Hitler's armed strength, increasing his economic difficulties, giving fresh heart and unity to the peoples in the conquered countries and the anti-Hitler nations. All this is the potential victory process, and the further the U.S.S.R.'s and the other anti-fascist peoples' fight proceeds the more this victory process will grow and mature.

A great force that would help enormously in hastening all these anti-Hitler developments and trends to maturity and in giving them strength enough to destroy the Nazi hordes would be the entry of the United States into the war as a full-fledged belligerent. This step would stimulate the peoples' anti-Hitler fight in all its aspects and on all fronts. It would confront Hitler with an overwhelming superiority of man power and war materials; it would strengthen the eastern front, make sure the formation of a western front, and enormously encourage the revolt of the European peoples in the third internal front; it would deal a blow to the declining morale of the Axis peoples and further weaken the Axis itself; it would be an effective check upon Japan; it would clear the way for a solid Anglo-Soviet-American military alliance, as the basis for the great international front of all the anti-Nazi peoples. Within the United States itself the effect of this

country's becoming a full belligerent would be to greatly speed up production of war materials. It would also put a strong check upon the sabotage of the nation's unity and war effort by the America First Committee and its supporting groups of Bundists, Coughlinites, K.K.K.'s, Thomasites and other appeasers, isolationists and fifth-column friends of Hitler.

The United States' intervention in the war can well be decisive in bringing it to a quick and victorious conclusion. The American people must awaken to this fact, to the historic responsibilities they bear in this crucial moment of world history. Hitler is already waging war against us, destroying American lives, sinking American merchant ships, torpedoing our destroyers, etc. The present half-peace and half-war policies of the Roosevelt Administration do not adequately meet the situation. They run the danger of being "too little and too late." America must be more than merely "the arsenal of democracy"; it must also use its arms against Hitler.

The only way for the United States to guarantee its national independence against the world threat of Hitlerism is by joining wholeheartedly with the other anti-Hitler peoples in an all-out struggle to destroy that menace. This is the American people's war as much as it is that of the British and the Soviet peoples, and we must fight it side by side with them with everything we have. The fate of the United States, as well as of the world, depends upon our people clearly understanding and acting

promptly according to this fundamental reality.

The Responsibility of Labor

In mobilizing the anti-Axis nations for a united struggle against Nazi Germany the labor movement, particularly that of Great Britain and the United States, bears a heavy responsibility. Its political initiative and great strength are imperatively called for in every sphere of the struggle. Labor must be the very backbone of the national front in every country, and it is the great force needed to cement firmly the war alliance between the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union. If this war is to accomplish its necessary objectives—to destroy Hitlerism and to establish a democratic peace—it must have the fullest support of the huge democratic masses of the people, which means in the first line, of the great trade union movement. This is the only solid guarantee that the appeasement policies which brought about the present war, and which still influence in a measure the line of the Churchill and Roosevelt governments (in regard to Finland, Japan, Vichy France, Spain) can be defeated.

Labor in Great Britain and the United States should work tirelessly to build a broad all-class national unity in their respective countries to fight Hitler and they should also militantly support every move of their governments against Hitler. At the same time they must not forget that reactionary capitalist exploiters in their countries are on the watch and eager to exploit the war for their own selfish purposes, both na-

tionally and internationally. The transformation of the war from an imperialist war to a peoples' war by the involvement of the U.S.S.R. does not signify that American and British imperialism have suddenly evaporated. It means simply that popular forces and aims have become predominant in the war and that the British and American imperialists, facing an imminent danger of defeat at the hands of the Axis powers (French imperialism having already been defeated) have been compelled to establish a working compromise with the Soviet Union and with the democratic aspirations of their own peoples. Therefore, British and American labor dare not simply tag along after their respective imperialist governments, but are responsible for seeing to it that these governments are kept upon a course of real struggle against Hitlerism.

Especially in the conduct of the war itself British and American labor needs to be keenly alert against all tendencies to "let the Russians fight alone," on the reactionary theory that the Russians and Germans will destroy each other. This is a real danger. It fits right into Hitler's strategy of fighting his enemies one at a time. It must not be forgotten that for years the imperialists of Great Britain, France and the United States schemed to develop a war between Germany and the U.S.S.R., in the hope that these two countries, both considered as their rivals, would kill off each other. This was the Munich-appeasement line that led the world to its present war debacle.

Now that Germany and the So-

viet Union are at war with each other there are powerful capitalist interests in the British Empire and the United States who are hoping that they can under present conditions achieve their former goal of letting the U.S.S.R. and Germany exhaust each other while they, the British and American imperialists, divide up the world to suit themselves. Many of these people speak out openly to this effect, such as (Herbert Hoover; William C. Bullitt; Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada; and Moore-Brabazon, Minister of Aircraft Production in Winston Churchill's Cabinet. Many others of the same opinion in high public places are now keeping silent, but obviously their conception of giving aid to the U.S.S.R. is nothing more than a desire to even things up a bit in the war, so that both Germany and the Soviet Union can wear each other down, without the possibility of victory for either.

Labor and the people generally must be on guard to prevent such reactionaries, who are appeasers at heart, from controlling the government's policy. And to understand that the menace is a live one at the present time, all we have to do is to observe that while the U.S.S.R. is fighting for its very life, Great Britain so far has failed to open up a western front, while the United States continues along with its half-peace, half-war policies. The U.S.S.R. is making practically the whole fight.

In England and the United States organized labor is far from sufficiently awake to its tasks in this critical situation. In both countries there is altogether too much of a

tendency simply to tail along after the government, to proceed upon the supposition that the capitalist leaders of these two great states can be depended upon to lead a last-ditch struggle against Hitler. This tailism, unless overcome, can well lead to disastrous consequences both in the conduct of the war and the formulation of the eventual peace.

Organized labor in the United States especially has to arouse itself to perform properly its historic tasks in this decisive struggle against Hitler. As never before, our labor leadership is called upon to display mature judgment and action. Above all, it is necessary that the split in the trade union movement be bridged over. Even if organizational trade union unity cannot be achieved at once this is no reason why there cannot be political cooperation upon war issues between the two great labor federations. Such cooperation is imperative. It is sheer folly for labor to head into the present war situation with the present internecine struggle raging within its own ranks. A united labor movement is a first condition for a solid national unity of all classes and for a determined fight of the whole American people against Nazi Germany.

The American trade union movement also needs imperatively a resolute and clear-cut anti-Hitler foreign policy. The C.I.O. should free itself from Lewis' paralyzing isolationism and the A. F. of L. should discontinue its senseless and harmful red-baiting of the U.S.S.R. Both federations should support the Administration militantly and push it

on to a more aggressive anti-Hitler policy. The unions should recognize the obvious fact that the United States is now in the war and that it must use against Hitler every economic and military weapon that it possesses, in close alliance with the U.S.S.R., Great Britain and all other countries fighting against Hitlerism. All talk about "measures short of war" should be discarded. In this resolute spirit both the A. F. of L. and the C.I.O. and Railroad Brotherhoods should affiliate themselves to the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee and work jointly with the Soviet workers to achieve the downfall of Hitler.

The trade unions in this country should also unitedly and energetically perform their necessary part in the battle for production. They should demand full representation on all government policy boards. They should avoid strikes in defense industries, by a more prompt and vigorous handling of workers' grievances and by a more militant defense of the workers' interests before the various government boards. By mutual agreement of the two federations jurisdictional strikes should be eliminated.

In protecting the workers' economic standards and political rights from profiteers and reactionaries, the trade unions also need unity of program and action. The war is developing a host of complex economic problems, most of which assume political forms and which labor can handle adequately only if it is keenly alert and moves unitedly.

In developing an all-out fight against Hitler the trade unions need

also to display far more activity than they have done to date in fighting against the dangerous America First Committee and its miscellaneous collection of Quislings, both within and without their ranks. The growth of this budding fascist movement is a dangerous menace to American liberties, to the labor movement, and to the peoples' fight against Hitlerism generally. Wm. L. Hutcheson of the A. F. of L. and John L. Lewis of the C.I.O. should be compelled either to sever all their connections with the pro-Hitler America First Committee or to give up their posts in the labor movement.

The world now faces the greatest crisis in all its history. The imminent danger of an unheard-of slavery confronts all humanity. Barbaric fascism, born of the rotting capitalist system, is storming ahead on the offensive. The only possible way it can be stopped and the world started on the road to peace, prosperity and freedom, is by the united action of Great Britain, the United States, the U.S.S.R., China and the other anti-fascist peoples. The possibilities for such united and victorious action have been created by the Soviet Union's entry into the war. But the sole manner in which these victory possibilities can be matured, by forming solidly the great international anti-Hitler front and by throwing its crushing power against the fascist Axis states, is for the trade union movements of the United States and Great Britain to realize fully their great responsibility and to insist that a determined anti-Hitler policy be carried out by their respective governments.