THE ANGLO-SOVIE-T-AMERICAN ALLIANCE
AND THE ANNIVERSARY OF JUNE 22

BY EARL BROWDER

The article reprinted below, "On the Anniversary of the Patriotic War of the Soviet Union," was written on June 5 for the Intercontinent News. Five days later came the historic announcements of the Twenty-Year Treaty of Alliance between Britain and the Soviet Union and the new Agreement between the United States and the U.S.S.R., which established the relations between the two countries upon a similar basis as that which exists between the United States and Britain, and specifically pledges continued cooperation after the war. Both these epoch-making pacts agree upon the necessity of establishing the Western Front in Europe in 1942, that measure which promises the defeat of Hitler this year, and thereby makes the preparation for post-war problems a matter of immediate concern.

This Anglo-Soviet-American Alliance, to win the war and to cooperate with all the United Nations in the common tasks of reconstruction when victory has been won, was being completed on the very day the article below was written. Although the article was directed toward proving the necessity and practicality of just such a development, it is not rendered useless because that goal is now an accomplished fact even before the article reached print.

The fullest possible explanation of the historic necessity and value of these tremendous events is called for, as much after their formal consummation as before. For these pacts, powerful acts in themselves, set in motion an avalanche of events which will shape the destiny of the world for generations. Only with the unfolding of these events in the weeks and months to come will we begin to understand the full weight of the June 11 announcements. And only as we deepen our understanding of the historic forces which made the Alliance inevitable, and transmit this understanding to the broadest masses, will we begin to reap the rich harvest of a peoples' victory which the Alliance guarantees.

We can speak of the Alliance as a guarantee of victory, because it is a pledge of united struggle now of the three great peoples, with all their resources of men and material directed toward a common goal.
—the destruction of Nazism-fascism, the national liberation of all peoples and the establishment of a system of collective security to ensure a just and durable peace.

The people of this country, and most of the newspapers, have hailed the Alliance with deep enthusiasm. This is especially true of the trade union movement, which sees in the American-Soviet Agreement and in the Anglo-Soviet Treaty the means of defeating Hitler Germany in 1942 and of strengthening the ties of friendship and collaboration between our countries in the post-war period in the interest of safeguarding peace and the security of all freedom-loving peoples.

But it must be admitted that there are forces which do not join in this feeling. We cannot be satisfied with the manner in which this Alliance has been greeted by many great newspapers which represent powerful interests in the United States. These have shown a tendency to belittle the Alliance, to suck away its meaning with weasel words, to throw around it a cloud of poison gas compounded of all remnants of the old illusions, self-deceptions and enemy-directed thinking which caused this Alliance to come into existence too late to prevent the world catastrophe of this war and only just in time to snatch victory from the ape-man Hitler. The war has still to be won, and the fifth column, the bastards of the Munichmen, still to be cleaned out.

The people of the United States will take their full part in the great tasks before the United Nations. And they will rise to their tasks all the more quickly, when they know the full truth about these tasks, how difficult they are, the sacrifices they will demand, the full extent of the enemies who must be overcome. They will begin really to enforce that maxim, till now more honored in word than deed: "Everything for the war; everything for victory in 1942!"