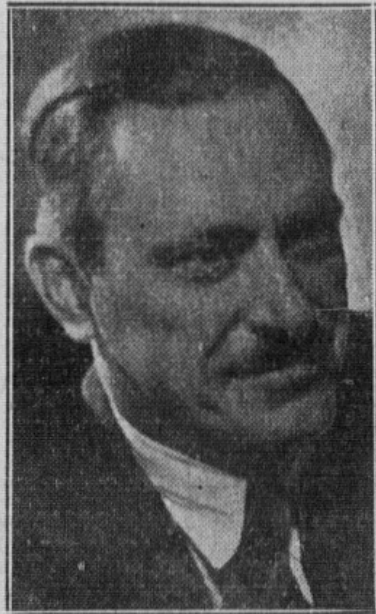


U.S. and World Peace Aided by Soviet Blow to Axis--Browder



EARL BROWDER

The Soviet-German non-aggression pact is a victory not only for the Soviet Union, "but for the peace of the world," Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, declared last night in a broadcast address over station WINS.

"It smashed the fascist Axis, the combination of powers whose joint action had upset the equilibrium of the whole world. It smashed the whole fascist ideology, and released the German people from its hypnosis.

"It broke the deadlock in which the world had been drifting into war without any serious initiative being taken to stop it. And it built a barrier against a repetition of the shameful Munich agreement of a year ago which destroyed Czechoslovakia without a blow being struck on her behalf."

Following is the complete text of Browder's address:

"Into a world full of war and threats of war, came the announcement that two great powers had agreed not

to attack one another. This has been greeted with anger and dismay by many, including people who claim to be for peace above everything. And while such persons are doubtless in a minority, they seem to control most of our newspapers, and influence most of our radio news commentators. So that those who take their opinions ready made over the air or in editorial columns are already convinced that the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany have made an alliance against the rest of the world. That is a gigantic lie designed to hide the work of the most dangerous and malicious war-makers.

"Let us approach the whole question as Americans, from the viewpoint of American national interests, which include a deep interest in maintaining world peace. When the newspapers cry 'betrayal' at the Soviet Union because it signed a non-aggression pact with Germany, because it will not go to war at the orders of Mr. Chamberlain, we should ask ourselves—'Do we want Mr. Chamberlain to have also the power to order America to war?' If we agree

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that the Soviet Union is under moral obligation—everyone knows it has accepted no legal obligations—to go to war when Chamberlain decides, then we are also admitting that the United States of America is under the same or similar obligations.

“But I think that most Americans, the overwhelming majority, will say that the United States does not want to go to war, least of all under the orders of Chamberlain and to enforce his policies. If the United States should find it necessary to go to war, it would only be after much more serious efforts to organize the world for peace, and under conditions decided by the United States itself, and to enforce policies decided by the United States and agreed upon with other powers through negotiations. If the United States could not obtain agreement with other powers, then it would keep by itself. Under no conditions would it surrender its decisions into the hands of Mr. Chamberlain.

“Apply these simple rules of conduct which the United States would under all conditions observe for itself, and you will understand the action of the Soviet Union in reaching a non-aggression pact with Germany. The Soviet Union, despite its sad experiences with Chamberlain and Bonnet, offered a mutual defense pact to Britain and France, if the terms could be agreed upon, which would include military support to any nation in Europe threatened by aggression. But Poland declared flatly she did not need and would not accept Soviet military help; Chamberlain and Bonnet supported this point of view. The smaller Baltic States declared they did not need and would not accept Soviet military help; Chamberlain and Bonnet supported them. The issue boiled down to this: Chamberlain wanted the Soviet Union to agree that any time Hitler attacks, then the Soviet Union will be automatically at war with Germany—but with its hands tied, and unable to move in any way except when and in the manner Chamberlain and his advisers might decide. Chamberlain was even willing to drift into war without even this agreement, provided he could keep the long and dilatory conversations going on in Moscow, and falsely assure the British and French people that thereby he had ensured their safety. Chamberlain's policy became the greatest danger for Poland, the greatest danger for the Soviet Union, for the United States, and for the British and French people themselves. It had to be exposed and smashed at all costs.

“In declaring that it would not attack Germany, the

Browder Radio Address Available in Record Form

The speech by Earl Browder, “America and the Soviet-German Pact,” heard over Station WINS last night, is now available in record form. The record which can be played on any victrola or gramophone, may be ordered from the Education Department of the National Committee of the Communist Party, Box 87, Station D, New York City, at \$1.00 per record. Every Party branch should immediately order a record for an open branch meeting or mass meeting. Individuals will find this record a tremendous aid in discussions with their friends at home. Bring the Party's clear and irresistible answer to your community, mass organizations and friends. Order immediately!

Soviet Union was merely repeating what it had always declared as its basic policy. But in obtaining from Hitler a similar guarantee, the Soviet Union won a victory not only for itself but for the peace of the whole world. It smashed the fascist axis, the combination of powers whose joint action had upset the equilibrium of the whole world. It smashed the whole fascist ideology, and released the German people from its hypnosis. It broke the deadlock in which the world had been drifting into war without any serious initiative being taken to stop it. And it built a great barrier against a repetition of the shameful Munich agreement of a year ago which destroyed Czechoslovakia without a blow being struck in her behalf.

“Some light-hearted and shallow-thinking liberals have joined the outcry against the Soviet Union by the Chamberlainites, and characterized the Non-Aggression Pact as ‘another Munich.’ But we should know every tree by the fruits it brings forth. Americans should first of all judge any event by its effects upon American national interests. The Pact of Munich was a heavy blow against America, admitted now by all, although at the time only the Communists had the courage and insight to denounce it for what it was. The Soviet-German pact, on the contrary, has greatly improved the position of the United States; it has already brought a grovelling protestation of undying affection for America from Japan, broadcast last night directly to America from Tokio by the same officials who a few weeks ago were bombing Amer-

ican missions, slapping American women, and generally trampling on American rights and sentiments. It has lifted a heavy cloud from America's position which, less than two weeks ago, was described by a very conservative columnist, Dorothy Thompson, as a threat that: ‘There will be no Open Door in the Far East, no Monroe Doctrine, and no Europe. . . . We shall have isolation confined to North America.’ At one blow, the Soviet-German pact has begun to restore the Open Door in the Far East, to dissolve the threat to the Monroe Doctrine, and has given the first ray of hope that Europe may survive. That ‘isolation confined to North America’ has been dissolved almost overnight, and the voice of the United States is heard with respect once more in the councils of the world, despite all the wrecking and sabotage of the Tory coalition in the late Congress, which tried to tie President Roosevelt's hands.

“Alfred Duff-Cooper, former First Lord of the Admiralty in Britain, a few days ago, in a newspaper article, complained against Mr. Chamberlain that he is a poor fisherman because he had allowed Russia to escape from his hook. Yes, the Soviet Union escaped from Mr. Chamberlain's hook, but they had publicly warned him and the whole world many times that they saw the hook, that they would not bite, and if Mr. Chamberlain wanted to do business he should drop his role of fisherman, put away his hook and line, and sit down in serious conference to quickly arrive at an agreement between equals that would meet adequately the world emergency. Let those who complain that the Soviet Union ‘betrayed’ any people or cause by refusing to bite on Chamberlain's hook, openly answer the question: ‘Do you advise the United States to bite that hook? Do you want America impaled at the end of Mr. Chamberlain's fishing line?’ If the answer to that question is ‘No,’ then cease forever your slanders against the Soviet Union!

“There is nothing in the Soviet-German pact of non-aggression that hinders Poland from receiving all the help she has agreed to receive from the Soviet Union. Since she rejected all military help, there is nothing left but materials, which are purely a commercial matter and need no special pact to secure, merely commercial negotiations.

“There is nothing in the pact to hinder the Soviet Union from reaching an agreement with Britain and France, or with the United States for that matter, on ways and means to halt aggression against other states, no matter where it may come from. But certainly, there is much in Soviet experience that will make them very cautious in reaching agreements with any other Power, which it

cannot itself enforce by its own might, as it can enforce its agreement on non-aggression with Germany; the Soviet Union will need serious guarantees before it engages its fate with that of governments controlled by the Gentlemen of Munich!

“It is very enlightening to witness how quickly those who slander the Soviet Union with the charge of ‘joining Hitler,’ themselves immediately propose that the United States and Britain should answer by forming an active partnership with the other members of the Axis. The Scripps-Howard newspapers have already begun to talk of ‘that old and really beautiful chivalry and culture’ of Japan, and assure the Mikado that ‘her best friends all along have been Britain and America.’ And David Lawrence, a writer very close to Hoover and the Republican Party high command, openly proclaims that ‘Hitler's surrender to Moscow paves way for United States-Tokyo Alliance,’ and to explain that ‘British and American capital can furnish the sinews (he means money) of such partnership while Japan can furnish the administrative aid that is needed to industrialize and develop Chinese resources.’ Such are the thoughts brazenly printed in the public press by those who organize an unprecedented campaign of vilification and slander against the most peaceful and non-aggressive power in the world.

“The truth is mighty, and facts are stubborn things. The great campaign of incitement being carried on by the apologists of Mr. Chamberlain in America, with the aim to discredit the Soviet Union, comes to a catastrophic shipwreck upon the rocks of American common-sense. All Americans need to do, in order to arrive at a reasonably correct understanding of the Soviet Union and its pact of non-aggression with Germany, is to ask themselves the question: ‘How would I want my own government of the United States to act in this world situation? Would I want Washington to deliver over to Chamberlain the power to put us into war with Germany under conditions and at a time dictated by him, and with his control of American armed forces? Or would I prefer that Washington to declare, since America is not immediately threatened and is able to defend herself, that we will fight only when the cause is clearly the cause of peace, and not the sustaining of Mr. Chamberlain's Empire, only when our Government has secured guarantees that we are not fighting merely to impose a new and more horrible Versailles upon the world.’

“The answer to those questions will be agreed upon by the overwhelming majority of the American people. And the verdict thus rendered will at the same time be one of emphatic approval of the peace policy of the Soviet Union, and of its non-aggression pact with Germany.”