

Stalin's defense of his ally Hitler

Even Stalin could tell the truth, when it suited him

Source: <http://brianakira.wordpress.com/2010/12/01/stalins-defense-of-his-ally-hitler/>

Stalin, quoted in the Skull & Bones' *TIME Magazine*, 1939.12.11:

"First, it was not Germany who attacked France and England, but France and England who attacked Germany, assuming responsibility for the present war.

"Second, after the outbreak of hostilities Germany addressed France and England with peace proposals while the Soviet Union openly supported Germany's peace proposals because it believed and continues to believe that the earliest termination of the war would fundamentally alleviate the position of all countries and nations.

"Such are the facts."

This is why Stalin congratulated Hitler on his victory over the French aggressors. Of course his congratulations were insincere, since he had hoped that Germany and France would be at war for years, and was enraged by the French warmongers' sensible quick surrender. (Which happened because the Jew-Masonic French government did not have the support of the French people, who knew very well they had been the aggressors, and had no desire to die defending the Jew Agenda.)

While the Trotskyite Masons at *TIME* and the Trotskyite Jews of *The New York Times* were tweaking Comrade Stalin's nose, the Jews in Hollywood (especially at "Warner" Bros.) were defending and praising their heroic "Man of Steel", and defending his alliance with Nazi Germany.

The above-mentioned *TIME* article:

RUSSIA: Stalin for Peace?

TIME, 1939.12.11

A few hours before Soviet bombers started laying the eggs of a new war in Finland (see p. 23), Joseph Stalin, cock of the Kremlin walk, last week crowed a loud denial of something firmly believed by most foreigners in Moscow, not to speak of some natives. Correspondent G. E. R. Gedye* of the *New York Times* and others have announced the belief that Bolshevik policy today aims to keep all Europe at war until the day of "World Revolution." Last week this story was nailed by Communist No. 1. He took as his text reports carried by the French Havas News Agency that on Aug. 19 in Moscow, Dictator Stalin, addressing the Politburo or steering committee of the Communist Party, "expounded the idea that the war should last as long as possible so that the belligerents would become exhausted."

"This report is a lie," Mr. Stalin told the editor of *Pravda* ("Truth"), official Communist Party newsorgan. "But, however much the gentlemen of the Havas Agency may lie, they cannot

deny that: First, it was not Germany who attacked France and England, but France and England who attacked Germany, assuming responsibility for the present war.

“Second, after the outbreak of hostilities Germany addressed France and England with peace proposals while the Soviet Union openly supported Germany’s peace proposals because it believed and continues to believe that the earliest termination of the war would fundamentally alleviate the position of all countries and nations.

“Such are the facts. What can the café chantant politicians of the Havas Agency oppose to these facts?”

Not disclosed in Moscow was what the Dictator did tell his Politburo on Aug. 19, when he presumably explained why it was expedient for Russia to rebuff Anglo-French peace overtures and sign up with Germany on the eve of World War II. Havas had quoted Stalin as saying:

“If we sign the Alliance with England and France, Germany will have to ... seek a modus vivendi with the Western Powers which would be later very dangerous for us. If on the contrary we accept the Reich’s offer of collaboration, the latter will not hesitate to crush Poland; England and France will be thereupon drawn fatally into war. There will result a thorough destruction of Western Europe, and remaining outside the conflict we can advantageously await our hour.

“. . . If Germany wins, she will emerge from the war too exhausted to dream of an armed conflict against us. ... She will have . . . vast colonies . . . Comrades, war must burst out between Germany and the Anglo-French bloc! . . . We must accept the pact proposed by Germany and work to prolong the war the maximum possible.”

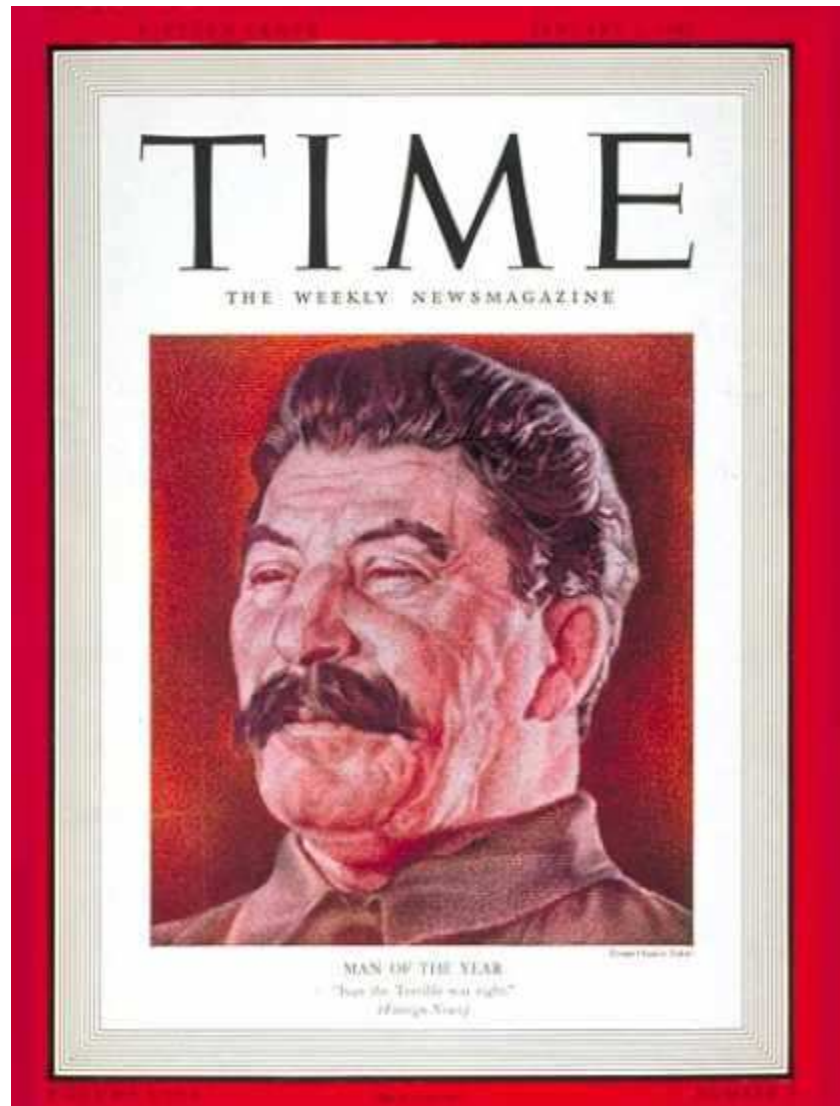
According to Havas, Stalin also outlined to the Politburo on Aug. 19 the coming Soviet seizure of part of Poland and expansion in the Baltic, to be later followed if possible by taking Bessarabia from Rumania, establishing a Soviet zone of influence in Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria and finally attempting to drive a Russian corridor to the Adriatic Sea.

<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,763022,00.html#ixzz16rrppXiO>

* George Eric Rowe Gedye: British journalist and spy; his son Robin Gedye was the Daily Telegraph’s man in Bonn until 1996

The Man

Three weeks after publishing the above mild critique of Stalin, *TIME* declared him their Man of The Year for 1939.



Man of The Year: JOSEPH STALIN

***TIME*, 1940.01.01**

On the year's shortest day, 60 years ago, in Gori, near Tiflis, a son was born to a poor, hard-working Georgian cobbler named Vissarion Djagushvili. The boy's pious mother christened him Joseph, after the husband of Mary, mother of Jesus.

But names were not to stick very long to this newest subject of the Tsar; he was to answer to Soso, Koba, David, Nijeradze, Chijikov and Ivanovich until at length he acquired the pseudonym of Stalin, Man of Steel.

Last week, as another Dec. 21 rolled around, the little town of Gori was a mecca for 450 Russian writers, "intellectuals" and students sent to gather material on Joseph Vissarionovich Djugashvili's birth place and early surroundings. Newspapers printed sentimental poems and stories about the "little house in Gori" and latest photographs showed that it had been enclosed in an ornamental stone structure and turned into a Soviet shrine. A

Tiflis motion-picture studio started filming *Through Historic Localities*, a cinema intended to conduct the spectator through every part of the country associated with Joseph Stalin's name.

In Moscow 1,000,000 copies of President Mikhail Kalinin's biography, *A Book About the Leader*, were issued, while sketches by Defense Commissar Kliment E. Voroshilov and Commissar for Internal Affairs Laurentius Pavlovich Beria are soon to appear. In a twelve-page edition of *Pravda*, Moscow Communist Party newsorgan, only one column was not devoted to Joseph Stalin on his birthday morn. In an editorial called "Our Own Stalin," *Pravda* declared: "Metal workers of Detroit, shipyard workers of Sydney, women workers of Shanghai textile factories, sailors at Marseille, Egyptian fellahin, Indian peasants on the banks of the Ganges—all speak of Stalin with love. He is the hope of the future for the workers and peasants of the world."

In his honor the Council of People's Commissars founded 29 annual first prizes of 100,000 rubles (\$20,000) each for outstanding achievements in medicine, law, science, military science, theatre, inventions, while 4,150 Stalin student scholarships were announced. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet conferred on Tovarish Stalin the Order of Lenin and gave him the title of "Hero of Socialist Labor."

Shop committees, laborers' clubs, soviets, Party and State functionaries felicitate Hero Stalin, but among the congratulations from abroad one came from an old enemy now turned friend—Adolf Hitler: "I beg you to accept my sincerest congratulations on your 60th birthday," wired the Fuhrer. "I enclose with them my best wishes for your personal welfare as well as for a happy future for the peoples of the friendly Soviet Union." The Nazi press meanwhile carefully eulogized Mr. Stalin as the "revolutionary fuhrer of Russia."

The Man. In all this wordage over Comrade Stalin's 60 years of life only six-line communiques on the progress of the Red Army in Finland were printed in the U.S.S.R. Obviously, the hammer-sickle propaganda machine preferred that Soviet citizens pay as little attention as possible to a scarcely encouraging military campaign. Much, however, was written about Joseph Stalin's enormous effect on world affairs in the last twelve months.

The penultimate year of the 20th Century's fourth decade will not go down as one noted for athletic records, medical discoveries, great works of literature or other achievements in the realm of the intellect, muscle or spirit. It will be remembered, in Europe particularly, as a year in which men turned or were forced to turn their attention almost exclusively to politics.

The whole post-War I period was preoccupied with politics to a degree matched only by the 16th Century's preoccupation with theology. So thoroughly was Europe inured to political shock that the transition last autumn from war of nerves to war of guns was accepted by most of its millions with an extraordinary calm. The calm was tempered with some fear, but also with nostalgia, for few men believe that Europe will ever again be the Europe of Aug. 31, 1939—just as the July of 1914 never came again. Whether Europe's new era will end in nationalist chaos, good or bad internationalism, or what not, the era will be new—and the end of the old era will have been finally precipitated by a man whose domain lies mostly outside Europe. This Joseph Stalin did by dramatically switching the power balance of Europe one August night. It made Joseph Stalin man of 1939. History may not like him but history cannot forget him. As for his contemporaries on the 1939 scene:

— By early last year Adolf Hitler had already shown the world that his bag of tricks was not bottomless. Instead of winning another bloodless conquest in Poland, he ran his land empire at last afoul the sea empire of Britain**—and into an expensive, probably long and

debilitating war which may well end disastrously for him and his country. The Allies have not cracked his Westwall—but he has not cracked their Maginot Line. His vaunted air fleet has not leveled Britain, as advertised, and once again Germany finds herself dangerously blockaded by the British Fleet.

— Generalissimo Francisco Franco won his civil war in Spain, but his country was so exhausted at the war's end that Spain's weight in international affairs remains negligible.

— Most vigorous character to arise anew in European affairs was Britain's Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, but he was not the head of Government.*** Doubtful it was, moreover, if Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain would go down as a great war figure. History would probably regard him as an example of magnificent stubbornness—stubborn for peace, then stubborn in war.

— Benito Mussolini was caught bluffing with his Nazi-Fascist “Pact of Steel,” and when the Allies called his bluff, Il Duce rather awkwardly last fall backed down and declared “non-belligerency.” Grumbling at home last autumn and a major shake-up among his top officers indicated that Mussolini's Italy had to do a lot of sail-trimming.

— After seven years of Franklin Roosevelt, the U.S. was still in the dumps, offered no example to the rest of the world as to how to get along. Best Roosevelt deeds of 1939 were his earnest but unheeded plumpings for peace.***

Joseph Stalin's actions in 1939, by contrast, were positive, surprising, world-shattering.

The signing in Moscow's Kremlin on the night of August 23-24 of the Nazi-Communist “Non-Aggression” Pact was a diplomatic demarche literally world-shattering. The actual signers were German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotov, but Comrade Stalin was there in person to give it his smiling benediction, and no one doubted that it was primarily his doing. By it Germany broke through British-French “encirclement,” freed herself from the necessity of fighting on two fronts at the same time. Without the Russian pact, German generals would certainly have been loath to go into military action. With it, World War II began.

From Russia's standpoint, the pact seemed at first a brilliant coup in the cynical game of power politics. It was expected that smart Joseph Stalin would lie low and let the Allies and the Germans fight it out to exhaustion, after which he would possibly pick up the pieces. But little by little, it began to appear that Comrade Stalin got something much more practical out of his deal.

— More than half of defeated Poland was handed over to him without a struggle.

— The three Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were quietly informed that hereafter they must look to Moscow rather than to Berlin. They all signed “mutual assistance” pacts making them virtual protectorates of the Soviet Union.

— Germany renounced any interest in Finland, thus giving the Russians *carte blanche* to move into that country—which they have been trying to do for the past four weeks.

— It is widely supposed that Germany agreed to recognize some Russian interests in the Balkans, most probably in Rumania's Bessarabia and in eastern Bulgaria and the Isthmus.

But if, in the jungle that is Europe today, the Man of 1939 gained large slices of territory out of his big deal, he also paid a big price for it. By the one stroke of sanctioning a Nazi war and by the later strokes of becoming a partner of Adolf Hitler in aggression, Joseph Stalin threw out of the window Soviet Russia's meticulously fostered reputation of a peace-loving, treaty-abiding nation. By the ruthless attack on Finland, he not only sacrificed the good will of thousands of people the world over sympathetic to the ideals of Socialism, he matched himself with Adolf Hitler as the world's most hated man.

The Life. While the new Nazi-Communist partnership may have surprised those whose Russian reading had been confined to the idealistic utterances of such Soviet diplomats as onetime Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff, ***** Stalin's life reveals numerous examples of cynical opportunism and unprincipled grabbing of power. Sent to a Greek Orthodox seminary at Tiflis at 13, young "Soso" Djugashvili was expelled at 18 from the school because, said his priestly teachers, of "Socialistic heresy."

Thereafter, he led the life of a Russian professional revolutionary. He took part in a railroad strike in Tiflis. He was an organizer in Batum and Baku factories. He had something to do with the series of spectacular robberies that the "revolutionists" engineered. Once a Government-convoyed truck was bombed in the Tiflis main square, and 341,000 rubles (\$170,000) in cash was taken from it. Maxim Litvinoff, incidentally, was later caught in Paris with some of this money on his person. "Soso" wandered from town to town in the Caucasus, using numerous aliases. Five times he was arrested and exiled; four times he escaped.

In this early life his colleagues sometimes suspected Koba or Ivanovich of buying leniency for himself by handing over their names to the police. Another strange coincidence they noted was that frequently when the comrades got into a tough spot with the police, and had to fight their way out, Koba was rarely on hand.

He joined Russia's radical movement in 1894 and aligned himself with the Social Democratic Party in 1898. He was astute enough to choose the Bolsheviks rather than the Mensheviks when the Party split in 1903. His first contact with revolutionary bigwigs came when he attended a Party powwow in Vienna. Leon Trotsky***** noticed him in passing; Nikolai Lenin, who had first met him in 1905 in Finland, set him to work writing an article on the Marxist theory of governing minorities. It was in signing this article that he first used the signature "J. Stalin." "We have here a wonderful Georgian," Lenin wrote of Stalin at that time. Thereafter the "wonderful Georgian" was to be the Party's recognized expert on the 174 different peoples that made up Soviet Russia.

One of Lenin's favorite ideas was that if 130,000 landlords could rule Tsarist Russia, 240,000 determined revolutionists could rule a Soviet Russia. Lenin's efforts before the revolution were to build up a professional revolutionary machine experienced in organizing workers and able to dodge the police. Almost all the big revolutionists of necessity lived abroad; Stalin and Molotov were the only two who were able to brag in later years that they stuck it out for the most part inside. At World War I's start Stalin was in a prison camp just below the Arctic Circle. He got out when a general amnesty was proclaimed at the Tsar's abdication in 1917.

In the Bolshevik Revolution of October 1917, he was a relatively unimportant member of the Party's steering committee whose greatest service had been as exiled Lenin's go-between with colleagues in the 1913 Duma and as an assistant on the Petrograd Pravda. In numerous reorganizations of the governing structure which took place after the Bolsheviks came to power, Comrade Stalin always had a high post, but his work was also invariably

overshadowed by the spectacular showings of Lenin, the Party's chairman, and Trotsky, the War Commissar.

Since J. Stalin became the supreme power in Russia, much of the Revolution's history has been rewritten to magnify his part in those stirring events. Trotsky's part has been completely erased from Soviet textbooks. Meanwhile, Stalinists claim that their hero:

- Fought off the White Russian forces in Siberia.
- Defended Petrograd against White General Nikolai Yudenich in 1918.
- Saved the Donets coal-mining region from General Anton Denikin's forces.
- Was responsible for early Russian successes in the Polish War of 1920.
- Saved Tsaritsin (now called Stalingrad) from capture in 1918.

At Tsaritsin there began one of the bitterest political enmities of modern times—the Stalin-Trotsky feud. Trotsky claimed that Stalin, a political commissar at that time, was insubordinate. He demanded and got from Lenin an order recalling him. Thereafter, Comrade Stalin patiently and calculatingly nursed his grudge against Comrade Trotsky.

In 1922 Trotsky was offered the post of Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, but turned it down. All except Stalin thought it was a mere routine job. Stalin eagerly grabbed it. Stalin saw in it the chance to become something resembling a Soviet Boss Tweed. The Communist Party was growing by leaps & bounds. Comrade Stalin appointed the new secretaries of the expanding organization. Comrade Stalin could not directly punish a recalcitrant secretary, but one who showed too much independence could easily be shifted, without explanation, from a nice post in, say, the Crimea, to a cold outpost in Archangel. By the time of Lenin's death in 1924 Stalinist bureaucracy was already in the saddle.

Probably the most debated point in post-war Soviet history was the "last testament" supposedly left by Lenin. Most salient point in the alleged document was a proposal to get rid of Stalin "because he is too crude." Stalinists have long denied its genuineness; best Trotskyist argument is that Stalin once quoted it and that Stalin once admitted: "Yes, I am rough, rough on those who roughly and faithlessly try to destroy the Communist Party."

At any rate, Lenin's proposal could scarcely be carried out against Stalin's strong organization. During this and the subsequent crucial period the chief members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, the Party's ruling body, were Stalin, Trotsky, Grigori Zinoviev, ***** Leo Kamenev, ***** Alexei Rykov, Nikolai Bukharin, Mikhail Tomsky—seven little bottles hanging on the wall. In 1928 Trotsky was exiled from the U.S.S.R., in 1936 Zinoviev and Kamenev were tried for treason, found guilty, shot. Tomsky attended the trial, committed suicide. In 1938 Rykov and Bukharin went before the firing squad.

In twelve years of Stalin absolutism the world has had many conflicting reports of how Socialism in Russia got along. There were accounts of big dams built, large factories going up, widespread industrialization, big collective-farming projects. Five-Year plans were announced. Free schools and hospitals were erected everywhere. Illiteracy was on the way to being wiped out. There was no persecution of minorities as such. A universal eight-hour and

then a seven-hour day prevailed. There were free hospitalization, free workers' summer colonies, etc.

To be sure, the collectivization program in the Ukraine resulted in a famine which cost not less than 3,000,000 lives in 1932. It was a Stalin-made famine. The number of wrecks and industrial accidents became prodigious. Soviet officials laid it to sabotage. More likely they were due more to too rapid industrialization. Millions in penal colonies were forced into slave labor.

Moreover, Russian officialdom began to experience a terror which continues to this day. For the murder of Stalin's "Dear Friend," Sergei M. Kirov, head of the Leningrad Soviet, who had once called Comrade Stalin the "greatest leader of all times and all nations," 117 persons were known to have been put to death. That started the fiercest empire-wide purge of modern times. Thousands were executed with only a ghost of a trial. Secret police reigned as ruthlessly over Russia as in Tsarist times. First it was the Cheka, next the OGPU, later the N.K.V.D.—but essentially they were all the same. Comrade Stalin recognized their function when, one day, he viewed that part of the walls of the Kremlin from which Tsar Ivan IV watched his enemies executed, was reported as saying: "Ivan the Terrible was right. You cannot rule Russia without a secret police."

After his death Lenin was sanctified by Stalin. Joseph Stalin has gone a long way toward deifying himself while alive. No flattery is too transparent, no compliment too broad for him. He became the fountain of all Socialist wisdom, the uncontradictable interpreter of the Marxist gospel. His dry doctrinal history of the Communist Party is a best-seller in Russia, just as Hitler's turgid but more interesting *Mein Kampf* outsells all secular volumes in Germany. He goes in for Nazi-like plebiscites. Hitler won his 1938 election by 99.08% of the voters; Stalin polls 115% in his own Moscow bailiwick. Stalin's photograph became the icon of the new State, whose religion is Communism.

But Joseph Stalin is not given to oratorical pyrotechnics. Only two or three times a year does he appear on the parapet of Lenin's tomb in Red Square, wearing his flat military cap, his military tunic, his high Russian boots. He attends Party meetings but rarely public gatherings. He has made only one radio speech and is not likely to make many more. His thick Georgian accent sounds strange to Russia.

Three Rooms. His life is mostly spent inside the foreboding walls of that collection of churches, palaces and barracks in Moscow called the Kremlin. His office is large and plain, decorated only by the pictures of Marx and Engels and a death mask in white plaster of Lenin. His private apartment, once the dwelling of the Kremlin's military commander, is only three rooms big.

Joseph Stalin has been married twice: first, in 1903, to a Georgian girl named Ekaterina Svanidze, who died in 1907, and then to Nadya Sergeievna Alleluieva, who died in 1932. By his first wife he had a son, Yasha Djughashvili, now in his thirties, and obscure engineer in Moscow. Father and son do not hit it off. By Mrs. Stalin No. 2 he had a son and daughter: Vasya, now 19, and Svetlana, 14. Good-looking Daughter Svetlana is the apple of her father's eye. The two children go to school, but live in the Kremlin. Joseph's cackling, gossipy mother, old Ekaterina Georgovna Djughashvili, whom Soviet and foreign journalists used to dote on interviewing, died in Tiflis in 1937. She had for several years lived in an apartment in the former palace of the Tsar's Georgian viceroy.

Novelist Maxim Gorky was a good friend of Stalin, but perhaps his dearest friends were Commissar for Heavy Industry Grigori Konstantinovich Ordjonikidze and Soviet Executive,

Committee Secretary Avel Yenukidze. Ordjonkidze died “of a heart attack,” Yenukidze before a firing squad. Defense Commissar Voroshilov has enjoyed the master’s friendship and lived longer than anybody. Best pal of late years is said to be Leningrad Party Boss Andrei Alexandrovich Zhdanov, regarded as Stalin’s heir. Last week rumors flew thick & fast that Comrade Zhdanov was on the skids. His birthday testimonial to Stalin failed to see the light of print.

Few foreigners have met Stalin, none has come to know him well. He has been interviewed by U.S. Newsmen Walter Duranty, Eugene Lyons, Roy Wilson Howard. Author Emil Ludwig and Professor Jerome Davis each once had long, serious sessions with him. Playwright George Bernard Shaw and his friend, Lady Astor, went on a lark to Moscow and saw him, too. “When are you going to stop killing people?” asked the impertinent Lady Astor. “When it is no longer necessary,” answered Comrade Stalin.

Despite the disastrous purges, despite the low opinion that J. Stalin & Co. held of human life, Soviet Russia had definitely gained some measure of respect for its apparent righteousness in foreign affairs. It had supported against reactionary attacks popular Governments in Hungary, Austria, China, Spain. But last year, in three short months, the Man of 1939 found it expedient to toss that reputation out of his Kremlin window.

For long Russians have been obsessed with the nightmare of a combination of capitalist nations that would turn against her. Perhaps it was this haunting fear, rather than any innate sympathy for the Nazis, that led Tovarish Stalin to take measures to insure the Soviet Union against easy attack. He was not astute enough to see that such measures as he has taken in Finland were more likely than ever to unite the world against him.

Once in a plea for greater industrial, and hence military power, Joseph Stalin said: “Old Russia was continually beaten because of backwardness. It was beaten by the Mongol khans. It was beaten by Turkish beys. It was beaten by Swedish feudal landlords...It was beaten because of military backwardness, cultural backwardness, industrial backwardness, agricultural backwardness...That is why we cannot be backward any more.” Last week, as the news of a Russian rout in upper Finland was broadcast, it began to look as if, temporarily at least, Soviet Russian efficiency was not essentially better than that of Old Russia. It began to appear as though Finnish democrats could be added, temporarily at least, to the Man of 1939’s list of those who had laid the Russian bear by the heels. And that the Man of 1939 was making a very poor start on 1940.

** “Hitler...ran his land empire at last afoul the sea empire of Britain” : A lie. Jew-Masonic brainwashing. In fact Britain declared unprovoked war against Germany.

*** “Most vigorous character to arise anew in European affairs was Britain’s Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, but he was not the head of Government.” : Jew-Masonic brainwashing, to promote Churchill as “the natural leader of Britain”.

**** “Best Roosevelt deeds of 1939 were his earnest but unheeded plumpings for peace.” : Lie, J-M brainwashing. FDR wanted war all along.

***** “Maxim Maximovich Litvinov” = The filthy Jew Meir Henoch Mojszewicz Wallach-Finkelstein

***** “Leon Trotsky” = The filthy Jew Lev Davidovich Bronstein.

***** “Grigory Yevseevich Zinoviev” = The filthy Jew Ovsei-Gershon Aronovich Radomyslsky

***** “Leo Kamenev” = The filthy Jew Lev Borisovich Rozenfeld

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P.S.

Here’s a dispatch from their never-ending war.

(And thank you, by the way, to all those Australian “Righteous Among The Nations” who have had their balls blown off and have “given” their lives, from Gallipoli to Oruzgan, so that a certain group of people has been able to thrive and prosper. I’m sure your sacrifices are as appreciated as those of the children offered up to Moloch.)

October 5, 1942

My dear Mr. Stalin,

I am giving this letter of presentation to you to General Patrick J. Hurley, former Secretary of War and at present United States Minister to New Zealand.

General Hurley is returning to his post in New Zealand and I have felt it to be of the highest importance that, prior to his return, he should be afforded the opportunity of visiting Moscow and of learning, so far as may be possible, through his own eyes the most significant aspects of our present world strategy. I wish him in this way as a result of his personal experiences to be able to assure the Government of New Zealand and likewise the Government of Australia that the most effective manner in which the United Nations can join in defeating Hitler is through the rendering of all possible assistance to the gallant Russian armies, who have so brilliantly withstood the attacks of Hitler’s armies.

I have requested General Hurley likewise to visit Egypt, as well as Iran and Iraq, in order that he might thus personally familiarize himself with that portion of the Middle East and see for himself the campaign which is being carried on in that area.

As you know, the Governments of Australia and of New Zealand have been inclined to believe that it was imperative that an immediate and all-out attack should be made by the United Nations against Japan. What I wish General Hurley to be able to say to those two Governments after his visit to the Soviet Union is that the best strategy for the United Nations to pursue is for them first to join in making possible the defeat of Hitler and that this is the best and surest way of insuring the defeat of Japan.

I send you my heartiest congratulations on the magnificent achievements of the Soviet Armies and my best wishes for your continued welfare.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,
Franklin D. Roosevelt