



Joseph Stalin

● WORLD NEWS

Stalin: "Peace"— His Secret Weapon

The West was on guard this week against what could be Joseph Stalin's most dangerous secret weapon—the myth of peace. Following a pattern made familiar by Adolf Hitler and others, Stalin's Russia let out the doves and turned on the smiles when it became evident that its Korean venture had boomeranged. Its objectives: to slow the strengthening of Western defenses, lull those countries re-awakened to Communist dangers, extend the Soviet sway in Europe (as parodied in the cartoons below). Where tanks and guns had failed, would the secret weapon of "peace" succeed?

Russian diplomats made valiant efforts. In Moscow, Andrei Gromyko called Western envoys, urged Big Four talks to "unify" Germany. In the U.N., Andrei Vishinsky protested Russia's devotion to "peace" and to the belief that capitalism and Com-



Marshal Stalin
of Russia

President Stalinsen
of Scandinavia

Der Spiegel, Hannover, Germany
von Stalin,
President of Austria



Stalinocci,
President of Italy

President Stalinez
(Spain and Portugal)

M. Staline,
President of France



Sovfoto
The Red Army parades (l.) as Stalin's Polish puppets cry "Peace!"

munism could live in the same world.

But, while the Reds talked, Chinese Communists had swept into the Korean war. The Soviet military budget had soared. Russia's submarine fleet had multiplied, its air force had expanded to 14,000 combat planes (U. S. Navy estimate), its army was millions strong—and still growing.

Informed U. S. planners thought Stalin was building toward a military peak three to five years hence. His "peace" talk seemed for the hour only. Stalin himself had given the long-range cue two decades ago in his book, *Foundations of Leninism*:

"Tactics may have to be changed several times ... according to the ebb and flow, the rise and fall."

Quick

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