

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1942

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TO VIII
AIRBORNE

"PRAVDA" PREDICTS VICTORY IN 1942

The following editorial was printed January 1
in the authoritative Soviet newspaper Pravda:

New Year's Day, 1942 finds the world in a war conflagration kindled by Hitler's criminal band, by predatory German imperialism. 1941 was a year of grave trials for our Soviet land. The treachery and suddenness of their attack gave the Hitlerite bandits considerable temporary advantages over the Soviet troops.

The Red Army and the whole Soviet people have had a difficult time. Soviet troops have fought heroically, offering the enemy stubborn resistance, and yet the enemy maintained his initiative and continued to advance. The Nazi bandits ran amuck in the temporarily seized part of our territory and perpetrated monstrous crimes in Soviet towns and villages.

The Hitlerites grossly miscalculated. They hoped their surprise attack would break the will of the Soviet people in the struggle against alien usurpers, and that the Red Army would be battered and routed.

At the outbreak of the war, Stalin pointed out that the Nazis' advantages are temporary, whereas their fundamental political weakening -- and our corresponding tremendous gain -- is a serious and lasting factor on the basis of which the Red Army will develop decisive military successes. This war will enter the annals of history as a memorable landmark on the road of humanity's liberation from the Brown Plague, from bloody Hitlerite tyranny.

The conditions for victory were forged in the gravest circumstances. We retreated fighting, inflicting unparalleled losses on the enemy, exhausting and exterminating his manpower and equipment. Not for a minute did the Soviet people and Red Army doubt that the enemy would be beaten and wiped out.

Every day the Soviet people accumulated strength. The entire country from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific rose in defense. The great leader and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of our country, Joseph Stalin, took upon himself the leadership in this struggle.

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TO VIKI
AIRBORNE

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Now the turning point has been reached in the progress of this great, patriotic war. By a surprise thrust, the Red Army has ousted the Germans from Rostov and locked the gates to the Northern Caucasus. This was followed by heavy defeats inflicted on the conceited German generals at the approaches to Moscow, Tula and Leningrad. The crack regular German regiments, divisions and corps, after thousands of their men were killed, began to retreat westward, abandoning tanks, cannon, machineguns and all kinds of armaments, even aircraft.

In a comparatively short time the Red Army freed dozens of towns, hundreds and thousands of villages. We defended our dear Moscow and the great city of Lenin and dealt the enemy blows which he will remember forever. The enemy has been halted. On decisive fronts the Red Army is beating the enemy back and striking him hard. The strength of the Soviet arms has forced the Nazis to retreat. The initiative has been wrested from the enemy's hands.

The Soviet people's great patriotic war against the German invaders has proved that the great power of Soviet patriotism is the moving force of our society. In the years of peaceful construction, love for our native land inspired the Soviet people to heroic exploits in labor, whereas in a year of war, love of our native land gives rise to battle exploits of unparalleled heroism. Soviet patriotism breeds in the masses a contempt for death equal to their desire for victory over the enemy. Not a single Soviet citizen will feel himself at peace as long as an enemy soldier remains on our land.

Despondency and confusion is growing in Germany. However much the Nazi counterfeiters may try to conceal from the German population the truth, murder will out.

The Soviet people meet the new year of 1942 with wrathful hatred for the enemy, with firm faith in the triumph of our just cause and with iron determination to bring to a victorious end our holy struggle for life, honor and freedom.

The year 1942 is beginning auspiciously. It must and shall become the year of complete defeat of Hitlerite Germany. In 1942 we shall struggle to destroy utterly the bloodthirsty beast who basely attacked us.

We meet 1942 squarely, fully conscious of our grave responsibility. Great difficulties still confront us and many battles are yet to come. Much blood will yet be shed. The war demands tremendous efforts and imposes a terrific strain on the Soviet warriors and the whole Soviet people. Victory does not come of itself. It must be won! We shall win it in 1942.

Our reserves are inexhaustible. Our forces are increasing daily, and the tide of popular wrath keeps rising. There is a continuous stream of trains bearing armaments to the front. Our factories are working day and night, producing munitions for Soviet troops. Our British and American allies are supplying us with tanks and aircraft, helping the Red Army annihilate the Germans. We raised the banner of our nation in a patriotic war against the accursed invaders and we will smite at the ferocious enemy until we smash him to bits.

The Bolshevik Party and the Soviet people are fighting not for our happiness alone, but for the liberation of all those enslaved by Nazism and for the happiness of future generations.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY VISITED SOVIET FRONT

Moscow, January 1, TASS: During his recent stay in Moscow, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Anthony Eden inspected the Soviet capital and its suburbs and made a trip to the western front.

On his trip to the front Mr. Eden was accompanied by Vice Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, Lieutenant General Archibald Edward Nye, Lieutenant General F.N. Mason-MacFarlane, Rear Admiral G.J.A. Miles, Air Vice Marshal A. C. Collier, Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain Ivan Maisky and other officials.

Mr. Eden and the persons accompanying him visited the town of Klin and inspected damage done to it by the Germans, in particular the barbarously destroyed house of the composer Tchaikovsky.

Mr. Eden met representatives of the Red Army Command and inspected areas where violent battles had recently been fought. He observed part of the large volume of military supplies captured from the enemy and talked with a group of German soldiers captured by the Red Army. Mr. Eden's attention was especially drawn to the fact that the prisoners had no winter uniforms.

Before his departure from Moscow, Mr. Eden attended a dinner given in his honor by Joseph Stalin, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. The dinner was also attended by the British officials accompanying Mr. Eden and by members of the British Military Mission in the U.S.S.R., and by Vyacheslav Molotov, Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R.; Marshal Klementi Voroshilov; Anastas Mikoyan, People's Commissar of Foreign Trade; Admiral Nikolai Kuznetsov, Commissar of the Red Navy; Marshal Semyon Timoshenko; Ivan Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain and others.

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KUIBYSHEV SCIENTISTS SEE WORLD VICTORY OVER NAZIS THIS YEAR

The following New Year's message was addressed to American scientists by a group of Soviet scientists residing in Kuibyshev:

We send New Year's Greetings to you, who are representatives of science, culture and progress.

We enter the New Year confident of the nearness of our victory over bloodthirsty fascism -- the enemy of world freedom and civilization.

The end of 1941 was marked by important victories for the Red Army. Hitler's hordes have been dealt a series of telling blows. Nazi Germany's colossal military machine is weakening under the assault of Soviet troops. The hour of liberation for the peoples of Europe is drawing near.

The intellectuals of the Soviet Union, together with the Red Army and the entire Soviet nation, are redoubling their efforts to hasten the destruction of the Brown Scourge which threatens the world. High ideals of freedom and brotherhood inspire our people to new feats of valor.

We are firmly convinced that the land, naval and air forces of Great Britain and the United States, backed by the unanimous support of those nations, will, in alliance with the Red Army and the peoples of the U.S.S.R., achieve a decisive victory over all the aggressors striving for world domination.

The hours of Hitlerite reaction and savagery are numbered. Hitler will not escape retribution for his monstrous crimes and misdeeds. History has already passed stern sentence on him. The year 1942 will witness your and our victory.

Signed:

Bayer, M.D.; Bondarev, M.D.; Burmin, Merited Scientist; Vinogradov, Merited Scientist; Gatovsky, Doctor of Economics; Girgolov, Merited Scientist; Golman, M.D.; Goncharov, Medical Candidate; Hopner, Doctor of Historical Sciences;

Yerofeyev, Doctor of Chemistry and Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.; Professor Zvavich of Moscow University;

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Konchalovsky, Merited Scientist; Khorkov, M.D.; Professor of Mathematics Kruglyak; Professor of Languages Malakhovsky; Melnichenko, Doctor of Biology; Medchenko, Philosophy Candidate;

Professor Needly of Prague and Moscow Universities; Professor of Botany Pasternatskaya; Pisarev, Historical Sciences Candidate; Spaso-Kukotsky, Merited Scientist; Stalny, Historical Sciences Candidate; Troyanovsky-Urbanis, Doctor of Economics; Fuks, M.D.; Chilikin, M.D.; Sharoha, Historical Sciences Candidate; Chistovich, M.D.; Yuzefovich, Historical Sciences Candidate.

WAR NEWS

The Red Army Takes Kaluga

Soviet Information Bureau, Moscow, January 1: After routing Colonel General Guderian's 2nd Panzer Army at Tula, Soviet troops of the western front continued a determined offensive, pursuing and routing the remnants of this army.

In an attempt to block our offensive, the German Command hurriedly regrouped its troops, drawing up reserves from the rear. As a result of subsequent stiff engagements on the lines of the rivers Nara, Protva and Oka, the fortified lines of the 4th German Army, commanded by General Field Marshal von Kluege, were broken through in many places and the troops which defended them suffered decisive defeat.

During the fighting, Soviet troops of the western front defeated the 20th, 12th, 13th, 43rd, 53rd and 57th German Army Corps, which were composed of the 292nd, 258th, 183rd, 15th, 98th, 34th, 268th, 260th, 62nd, 17th, 137th, 131st, 296th, and 167th Infantry Divisions, the 19th Tank Division, and the 2nd Brigade of SS Troops. The last-named had been brought by air from Krakow.

Under the blows of our troops the enemy continues to retreat westward, abandoning in the fighting and along the route of his retreat his wounded, artillery, arms, and military equipment.

Following liberation of the towns of Narofominsk, Ugodski Zavod, Aleksin, Tarussa, Shchekino, Odoevo, Cherepet, Peremyshl, Likhvin, Kozelsk and hundreds of villages, hamlets and settlements, our troops occupied the town of Kaluga on December 30, after fighting. Abundant military equipment captured in the Kaluga area is now being counted.

Details of Kaluga's Capture

Kaluga, January 2, Pravda: On December 30 Soviet troops of the western front routed a group of German troops at Kaluga, an important industrial center at a vital highway and railway junction. The Germans had converted Kaluga into a central supply and troop concentration base. They had set up large repair shops for tanks and artillery and several airdromes and had erected anti-tank and anti-infantry obstacles around the town.

According to data secured by scouts and the testimony of war prisoners the German Command had ordered its troops to hold Kaluga at any cost.

The 131st German Infantry Division, which had been fighting at Aleksin, and units of the 137th and 33rd Infantry Divisions were hastily rushed to Kaluga, as well as units of tank divisions operating in the Maloyaroslavets direction and many other units. The commander of the German group had put under arms even sub-units such as airdrome guards, sappers, cart drivers and stretcher-bearers. Several artillery regiments were to support the German infantry.

Nevertheless, our units forced the crossing of the Oka River by a strong thrust, overwhelmed German covering troops, captured the bridges and, putting the Germans to flight, recaptured the southern outskirts of the town.

Using this part of the town as a base, our command gradually improved its position. One of our units circled the town from the west, others besieged it from the east. Heavy tanks destroyed barricades and bases of resistance.

On December 30 at dawn, after intensive artillery preparation, the Soviet troops stormed and captured the railway station and repair shops and the transport machine-building works. Unable to withstand our onslaught, the Germans hastily left town, abandoning arms and material. We captured a trainload of newly arrived German tanks.

Our troops continue to pursue the enemy, ruthlessly annihilating him.

German Soldiers Don't Know They Are at War

With United States

Kuibyshev, January 1, TASS: On the western front our troops continue to advance. Pursuing the 31st German Infantry Division, which suffered heavy losses when dislodged from Tikhvin, our "X" formation reoccupied several dozen villages in two days. Soviet units pursuing remnants of the 12th Regiment, 31st German Infantry Division, routed them beyond Tikhvin. One of our units took several dozen German prisoners.

A German section commander, Walter Bohlman, and a group of soldiers of the 11th Company, 12th Regiment surrendered. They also surrendered all their arms including machineguns.

At their interrogation, they said that during the past 16 days the Russians had not allowed them to lift their heads from the dugouts.

Questioning of the war prisoners revealed that they were unaware that the United States was also at war with Germany. The officers conceal such facts from their men. They also knew nothing of the dislodging of the Germans from Rostov, Klin, Kalinin and other Soviet cities. Instances of Germans voluntarily surrendering are becoming increasingly frequent.

Soviet Troops Take Peremyshl

Western front, January 2, Pravda: The Germans had converted Peremyshl into an important center of resistance. The Red Army operation designed to liberate it from the Nazi invaders was a difficult one.

Realizing that the town possessed strong natural defenses, the Soviet commander decided to capture Peremyshl by a bold night attack. Under cover of darkness his unit crossed the Oka River and in complete silence approached Khokhlovskoye Lake, where the Red Army men lay down on the ice and crawled forward. The maneuver was carried out so skilfully and stealthily that the Germans saw our units only when a Red Army cheer thundered into the town.

The Germans put up stubborn resistance, clinging to every street and every house. They had converted brick buildings and cellars into blockhouses and stationed machineguns on belfries and strove to retain Peremyshl at any cost, disregarding all losses.

Red Army men had to dislodge them with grenades and bayonets from every house. The town changed hands twice. Finally the Germans retreated westward.

Large quantities of military equipment were captured in Peremyshl, which is situated at the busy junction of the highways linking Kaluga, Likhvin and Kozelsk. The Moscow - Kiev railway passes close by. Possessing this district affords our troops great advantages in their future operations.

Red Troops Capture Huge Nazi Military Supplies on Southwest Front

Moscow, January 1, Soviet Information Bureau: In fighting the German invaders from December 7 to 25, Soviet troops of the southwestern front captured the following equipment: 456 guns, 163 mortars, 555 machine-guns, 257 automatic rifles, 25 tanks, seven armored cars, 1479 trucks, 239 motorcycles, five airplanes, 14 radio transmitters, over 8,700 mines, 29 multiple anti-aircraft machineguns, nearly 700,000 rifle cartridges, 172 kilometers (over 100 miles) of telephone cable and other war material.

During the same period our troops destroyed 56 tanks, eight armored cars, 35 guns, ten planes, 2678 trucks, over 1700 carts loaded with supplies and other war material.

In the period December 7 - 25 the enemy lost over 20,000 men killed and wounded. Soviet troops of the southwestern front freed hundreds of populated places from the German invaders.

NAZIS TREAT CIVILIANS AS PRISONERS OF WAR

Moscow, January 1, Soviet Information Bureau: The Hitlerite Army Command, carrying its lying to an extreme, has repeatedly published in its "special" and "extraordinary" communiques fantastic figures of the number of Red Army men allegedly captured.

Some time ago the Soviet Information Bureau exposed these Hitlerite machinations and the technique of mendacious "calculation" by which the Germans systematically class as war prisoners all adult inhabitants of German occupied Soviet villages and towns, who are driven to the rear or forcibly mobilized by the Germans for various kinds of hard labor.

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At present the Soviet Information Bureau has at its disposal new and incontrovertible proofs of blatant violation of international regulations for the conduct of war, of brutal treatment of non-combatant populations by the Hitlerite bandit troops, and of non-combatant populations being classed as war prisoners.

In the town of Yefremov our troops captured Order of the Day No. 324-12, addressed to the 101st Motorized Regiment of the 18th German Tank Division, dated December 12, 1941. We reproduce the text of this highwayman's Order of the Day:

"Populated places in the area of our former positions and in front of new positions should be completely destroyed. Preparatory work for this purpose should be effected urgently. Every manifestations of soft-heartedness in this respect costs us blood. Therefore we must be ruthless in our actions.

"In the treatment of the civilian population one should adhere to the same principles as heretofore. All men capable of bearing arms must be detained and sent to war prisoners' depots. Women and children from centers of resistance on advanced lines should be compelled to go westward and from second line centers of resistance at the discretion of the army units, should be driven together in one place.

"The enemy is attempting to send scouts to our rear in mufti, on foot and on sledges. Therefore, fire should be opened without warning on all men and women appearing in the area of the division on foot or on sledges.

"Cattle and food products should be taken along. Wherever there is no possibility of transporting animals alive, or long distance does not permit taking them along, the animals should be slaughtered and the meat taken."

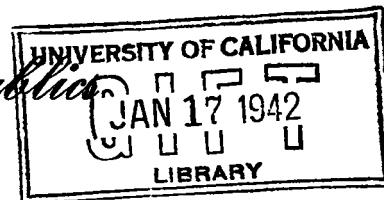
This official document of the German Command once more exposes the Hitlerite army to the world as a rabble of criminals and murderers armed with modern weapons, waging war not only against our army, but against the whole population -- adults and children, old men and women, forcing all to do hard compulsory labor, and proclaiming all prisoners of war.

The Soviet people will firmly bear in mind this order of the Nazi beasts. The Germans will pay a hundredfold for their violation of international law, for the murder of Soviet citizens, for outrage and violence perpetrated on the non-combatant population of Soviet towns and villages.

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Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1942

No. 2

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SOVIET LOAN TO POLES

Moscow, January 3, TASS: An agreement on a loan of 100,000,000 rubles, granted by the Government of the U.S.S.R. to the Government of the Polish Republic for rendering aid to Polish citizens on territory of the U.S.S.R., was signed at Kuibyshev December 31, 1941.

The agreement was signed on authorization of the Government of the U.S.S.R. by Andrei Vyshinski, Vice Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and First Deputy People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and on authorization of the Government of the Polish Republic by Professor Stanislaw Kot, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Polish Republic to the U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Information Bureau reported January 3, that after a hard day's fighting, Red Army troops on the western front dislodged the enemy from three villages and captured five guns, eight machineguns, three mortars and many shells and mortar bombs. Seven hundred enemy dead remained on the battlefield.

Elsewhere on the same front Red Army men surrounded German troops in the village of "P" and killed over 700. Large quantities of military supplies were captured.

On the southwestern front Soviet troops made a night attack on the village of "N," killed 500 Germans and captured two tanks, seven guns, 35 trucks, 12 machineguns and many automatic and ordinary rifles.

SOVIET TROPHIES ON WESTERN FRONT IN LAST WEEK OF 1941

Moscow, January 3, Soviet Information Bureau: According to incomplete preliminary figures, from December 26 to 31, 1941 Soviet troops of the western front captured 60 enemy tanks, 11 armored cars, 287 guns, 91 mortars, 461 machineguns, 309 automatic rifles, 2,211 ordinary rifles, 938 trucks, 249 motorcycles, 1,448 bicycles, 30 tractors, seven wireless transmitters, 226 carts, one trainload of ammunition, one trainload of clothing, several railway carloads of equipment for signals troops, 14 carloads of food, 14 carloads of airplane bombs, shells and mortar bombs, one carload of sheepskins, three carloads of officers' and soldiers' personal effects, one carload of motorcycles and one carload of bicycles.

According to preliminary estimates, captured ammunition dumps contain 20,360 shells, 1,190 shell cases, 12, 910 mortar bombs, and 6,193,910 cartridges.

Over 15,000 German officers and men were killed.

The following Order of the Day issued by Colonel Fioravanti, commander of the 82nd Italian Infantry Regiment, of the "Torino" Division, was captured recently by Soviet troops, the Soviet Information Bureau reports:

"The state of discipline today leaves much to be desired. Many soldiers have a look of wretchedness. Too many soldiers absent themselves from the ranks on various pretexts.

"I hereby warn them that I have today referred to a military court the cases of a soldier of the 11th Company, one of the 12th Company, one of the 9th Company and two of the Regimental Company of 47 mm. guns.

"Regimental discipline must be restored. I expect unit commanders to send me by nine o'clock in the morning reports on punishments they have imposed for violations of discipline."

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

The history of the United States of America is a story of a people who have grown from a small colony of English settlers to a great nation. The story begins in 1492 when Christopher Columbus discovered the continent. The first English settlers came to the continent in 1607, and the first American revolution was fought in 1776. The United States has since grown to become one of the most powerful nations in the world.

The United States is a country of many different people and cultures. It is a country of freedom and opportunity. It is a country that has made many great contributions to the world.

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WAR NEWS

Western Front Commander Describes Soviet Victory

The following statement was made to the Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia January 3 by Major General Golubev, a commander of Soviet troops on the western front:

Last week the fighting in our sector was marked by a steady advance of our troops westward and southwestward. Between December 25 and 31 we moved ahead several score kilometers, clearing the German invaders out of 150 villages. The Germans are retreating three times as fast as they advanced.

The New Year was marked by a fresh victory: On January 1 we occupied Maloyaroslavets by concerted attacks from the north, west and east. We outflanked the German defense lines and fortifications and reached their lines of communication.

Violent street fighting lasted a whole day and night, as enemy troops which had fortified themselves within the town resisted stubbornly. We encountered German units composed exclusively of non-commissioned officers.

The Germans abandoned many of their tanks on railway platforms. We found tanks, armored cars and guns in good condition literally at every step. We also found large gasoline and ammunition depots. At the airdrome near Maloyaroslavets we captured a large dump of air bombs.

The Maloyaroslavets front no longer exists. The Germans are retreating westward and the roads along which we advance are lined with their graves. Units of the 15th, 98th and 34th German Infantry Divisions were routed here.

According to preliminary data, since December 25 the enemy has lost not less than 3,000 men killed in this sector. We captured about 50 enemy tanks and armored cars, about 100 trucks, over 60 guns, 150 machineguns, 500 bicycles, and intact dumps of shells, explosives, cartridges, grenades and gasoline.

The enemy felt the disgrace of his flight. He lost units consisting of picked officers and men. Soldiers of defeated German units which are scattered through the woods constantly come down to the roads where they see the smoke of our camp kitchens. These prisoners as a rule have frostbitten hands and feet.

We have learned to fight a hateful and insidious enemy. Our military tools have been tested in battle and have revealed their splendid quality and superiority over the enemy's weapons. This may be said of our tanks, artillery and automatic rifles. Such are the results of the first engagements of 1942. We shall strive to develop our very modest success.

New Year's Air Raid

Southern Front, January 3, Izvestia: On New Year's Eve a Soviet air patrol discovered an enemy air field near Taganrog. The task of destroying the enemy base was given to Captain Kartuzov's fighters.

After dark 12 Soviet pursuit pilots took off for the goal indicated on their charts. Kartuzov had decided to attack the enemy from the southwest.

When the enemy airdrome appeared below, the Soviet fliers could see heavy Junkers bombers drawn up and men preparing them for a take-off. Captain Kartuzov gave the signal for attack, and the Soviet planes dived at the enemy from an altitude of 1,200 feet, their cannon and machineguns blazing.

The attack was so sudden and effective that the Germans had no time to fight back. Four bombers were set on fire.

Captain Kartuzov led his formation back for a second attack. Now machineguns were firing furiously from the ground and puffs of smoke showed that the enemy anti-aircraft artillery had gotten into action. This time two more Junkers were set on fire. Then Kartuzov signaled his planes to return to their base.

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Heroes of the Soviet Union

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. recently conferred the title Hero of the Soviet Union on Captain Bogachev, Military Mechanic -- 2nd Grade -- Gorelik, Senior Sergeant Ivanov, Assistant Political Instructor Samokhvalov, Junior Sergeant Tkachenko, Captain Grekov, Lieutenant Liskonochenko and Junior Lieutenant Oplesnin.

Here are some of the exploits of these Red Army heroes as reported by TASS:

Assistant Political Instructor Samokhvalov led his tank company in 10 attacks. In fighting near "Z" he boldly rushed at the enemy lines and destroyed by gunfire five enemy tanks, a mortar battery, two guns and nearly a company of infantry.

Military Mechanic -- 2nd grade -- Solomon Gorelik took part in many hard fought engagements. He evacuated disabled tanks from the battlefield, repaired damaged machines under enemy fire, and destroyed many Nazi guns, mortars and machineguns. Many German soldiers perished under the treads of his tank. In a fierce engagement with the Germans Gorelik's tank was damaged. He did not abandon his burning machine, but kept on fighting as long as he had strength to handle his weapons. In this engagement Gorelik and his crew died like heroes, refusing to surrender.

Machinegunner Ivanov repeatedly took part in air combat and showed himself an experienced and fearless gunner. On November 27, with pilot Lieutenant Buyanov he was ordered to bomb a Nazi troop concentration. Over the target their plane met heavy German anti-aircraft fire and Ivanov was mortally wounded by a shell fragment. With his strength failing, he said to Lieutenant Buyanov: "Quick, take the plane over the target." Within a few minutes the plane was over the enemy troop concentration and Ivanov pulled the bomb lever and opened fire with his machinegun. The Germans fled in panic. Only Ivanov's death at his gun ended the terrible hail of steel on the enemy.

Lieutenant Liskonochenko, commander of a flight of fighter planes, encountered two Nazi bombers. When he attacked, the Germans tried to escape in the clouds. At full speed the Lieutenant dashed after them, overtook one enemy plane, and sliced off its tail assembly with his propeller. The German plane crashed, but Liskonochenko's propeller was

damaged. At this moment he was attacked by three Messerschmitt 109's. Liskonochenko was wounded in the head and shoulder, but kept on fighting. He dived at an enemy plane, crashed into it, and perished himself.

Captain Grekov, a Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the R.S.F.S.R., fought 14 air battles and made 65 combat flights. The squadron under his command destroyed 10 Nazi planes, of which the Captain himself shot down four.

Captain Bogachev, commander of a tank formation, boldly attacked superior forces and inflicted heavy losses on them. Thanks to his courage and impetuous action, our infantry succeeded in reestablishing the situation and counter-attacked the enemy.

Junior Lieutenant Oplesnin, at great risk to his life, executed extremely important orders of the Soviet Command. He thrice swam across the River "V," in the enemy rear, to establish contact with Red Army units. Thanks to his bravery, the Soviet troops were led out of encirclement.

Italians Make Poor Showing on Southern Front

Southern Front, December 29, Pravda: In addition to the Germans, an Italian division is operating on this front. Although the Italians created strong centers of resistance in a village, our first attack shattered their defense.

During the night a Soviet unit commanded by Tatyanaov outflanked the village to the east and west, and at dawn the Italians found themselves almost surrounded. After opening desultory fire they fled, abandoning arms and equipment.

Later, in an attempt to improve their position, Fascist infantry supported by 30 tanks counter-attacked against some of our units. Soviet troops commanded by V. forced the enemy tanks to turn back. In one day's fighting, V.'s unit wiped out 800 Italians.

During pursuit of the enemy we captured fourteen guns, four machineguns, 139 rifles, 1,000 shells, 50,000 rifle cartridges and six trucks. We captured 123 Italians, including two officers. They were

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical analysis performed.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the findings of the research. The data shows a clear trend in the relationship between the variables studied.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings. It explores the potential applications of the research and the limitations of the study. It also suggests areas for further research and investigation.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a conclusion and a summary of the key findings. It reiterates the importance of the research and the need for continued efforts in this field.

6. The sixth part of the document includes a list of references and a bibliography. It cites the works of other researchers and scholars who have contributed to the field of study.

7. The seventh part of the document contains a list of appendices and supplementary materials. These include additional data, charts, and documents that provide further detail and context for the study.

8. The eighth part of the document includes a list of acknowledgments and a thank you note. It expresses gratitude to the individuals and organizations that provided support and assistance during the course of the research.

9. The ninth part of the document contains a list of footnotes and a glossary. It provides definitions for key terms and explains the meaning of the symbols and abbreviations used throughout the document.

10. The tenth part of the document includes a list of figures and a table of contents. It provides a visual representation of the data and a guide to the structure of the document.

11. The eleventh part of the document contains a list of tables and a list of figures. It provides a detailed description of the data presented in the tables and figures.

12. The twelfth part of the document includes a list of references and a bibliography. It cites the works of other researchers and scholars who have contributed to the field of study.

starved, frozen and woe-begone warriors. Many wore caps stolen from Soviet peasants, others were without overcoats. Their garb included women's shawls, blankets and even women's stockings, bound around their heads.

Red Army men of R.'s unit stormed a strongly fortified Italian position held by a "Celere" Division. The enemy resisted fiercely, but all their attempts to regain their positions were thwarted by our infantry and artillery. In one day, Red Army men wiped out nearly two enemy infantry battalions.

In various sectors of the front Italian soldiers have surrendered singly or in groups. Most of them openly say that they do not want to fight the Red Army. Some of the Italians have come over to our side, bringing their arms. In the area of operations of K.'s unit, so many prisoners have been taken that their interrogation goes on day and night.

Many of the Italians surrender by units, with their officers at their head. On December 27, forty-four Italians surrendered to one of our commands, including Captain Mangoli Renaldo, commander of the 79th Blackshirt Battalion, who voluntarily surrendered with two officers and 20 men. They brought along eight machineguns, eight sub-machineguns, five mortars, two anti-tank guns and a supply of ammunition. All the arms were in good order.

New Year's Flight Over Germany

At the front, January 1, TASS: Red Airforce pilot Aviani, just back from a flight over enemy territory, tells this story:

"We spent New Year's Eve in the air. Our transport plane made a long distance flight with stacks of leaflets in several languages telling the truth about recent heavy defeats of the German Army.

"We had already carried out several similar flights, taking advantage of the long December nights. On New Year's Eve we made our longest flight to date. On the map it shows as a huge circle over Central Europe.

"As Second Pilot, I also do the navigating. In darkness or frost we fly blind. We fly at high altitudes, but through gaps in the clouds on New Year's Eve we could see bright flashes far below -- a battle was going on and the artillery was firing. The glow of vast fires showed us where the Germans were retreating, burning villages as they left them.

THIS BOOK IS DUE ON THE LAST DATE
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AN INITIAL FINE OF 25 CENTS

WILL BE ASSESSED FOR FAILURE TO RETURN
THIS BOOK ON THE DATE DUE. THE PENALTY
WILL INCREASE TO 50 CENTS ON THE FOURTH
DAY AND TO \$1.00 ON THE SEVENTH DAY
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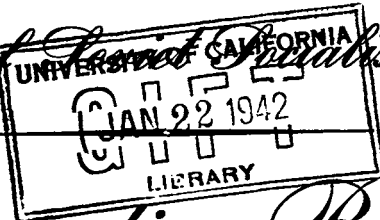
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The second
steam car. Here the men scour each other with bundles of birch leaves
and relax on bunks, starting at the bottom where the steamy atmosphere is
least torrid and working up to the top as they adjust themselves to the
high temperature. After a quick rinse, the men then go to a fourth car,
where they find their clothes clean and waiting for them.

Other cars include water tanks, sterilizing apparatus and barber
shops.

All bakeries in Tammerfors, Finland have closed because of a
flour shortage, the Soviet radio reports. Municipal authorities reportedly
announced that distribution of bread will be discontinued for an indefinite
period. Finns who protested were said to have been arrested.

*Embassy**of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1942

No. 3

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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the human brain.

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3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the human brain.

WAR NEWS

Soviet Success in Crimea

Moscow, January 5, Soviet Information Bureau: According to incomplete preliminary figures, from December 25 to 31 Soviet troops of the southwestern front captured 22 tanks, 122 guns, 80 mortars, 128 machineguns, 42 automatic rifles, 1,000 ordinary rifles, 210 trucks, 65 motorcycles, three wireless transmitters, 180 carts carrying supplies, over 7,000 mortar bombs, 13,436 shells and 200,000 rifle cartridges.

In the same period our troops destroyed two German headquarters, 745 trucks carrying enemy supplies and infantry, five tanks, 21 guns, 15 machineguns and 552 carts carrying supplies.

From December 25 to 31 over 10,000 German officers and men were killed.

In fighting on the Kerch Peninsula December 28 - January 2, Soviet troops of the Caucasian front, according to incomplete figures, captured 3,000 rifles, 150 automatic rifles, 50 machineguns, 48 guns, 20 mortars, over 1,000 motorcycles, 250 trucks, 115 passenger cars, 33 autobuses, 256 horses and various dumps of ammunition, food and equipment.

In Feodosia alone over 2,000 Germans and Rumanians were killed.

Nazis Withdraw from Kerch Peninsula

Kerch Peninsula, January 6, Izvestia: Operations on this front indicate that, after our troops captured Feodosia and Kerch, the enemy began to retreat westward. The speed of this retreat increases hourly.

When the Germans on the Peninsula learned that our troops had landed in their rear at Feodosia and threatened to cut off their retreat, they began to withdraw rapidly. On January 2 our troops reached the coast of the Azov Sea opposite Feodosia.

Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the experimental setup. The subject is seated in a chair, viewing a video screen. The screen displays a target (a small circle) and a starting point (a small circle). The subject's hand is positioned at the starting point. The distance between the starting point and the target is 10 cm. The subject is instructed to move the hand from the starting point to the target. The video screen is positioned 40 cm from the subject's hand. The subject's hand is positioned at the starting point. The distance between the starting point and the target is 10 cm. The subject is instructed to move the hand from the starting point to the target. The video screen is positioned 40 cm from the subject's hand.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is expected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

After our troops took Kerch and Feodosia, the German command evidently decided to transfer part of its troops in the Simferopol area to the Kerch Peninsula. Our long range naval guns, coast artillery and planes of the Black Sea Fleet bombarded the German reinforcements on the march.

On January 5 our artillery and aircraft routed a column of German infantry. Our units near Sevastopol advanced in several sectors, attacked enemy outposts and destroyed enemy fortifications. German troops besieging Sevastopol are resisting stubbornly. Fighting continues.

Despite stormy weather, the Black Sea Fleet is performing its tasks creditably.

On January 5, Caucasian troops operating in the Crimea captured several more villages.

Red Army Continues Advance on Southwest Front

Southwest Front, January 6, Izvestia: Red Army units which routed Guderian's German army group are continuing to advance.

At some points the Nazis have received reinforcements and have repeatedly counter-attacked with the support of tanks. But all German attempts to seize the initiative from us have failed.

Bitter fighting took place on one of the enemy's intermediary defense lines, which the Germans made every effort to hold. Red Army units under Dobrovolski outflanked the enemy and came out in his rear near the village of "I." Dobrovolski's men drove the Nazis from the village and took over their trenches. At the same time Babajan's unit succeeded in piercing the German line at several points. Our troops are pursuing the retreating enemy.

Our units in a neighboring sector, commanded by Rogachevski and Burman, attacked the enemy near point "O." The Germans suffered heavy losses.

Twenty-five kilometers of highway between "A" and "O" are strewn with German bodies, trucks and broken down carts. Six hundred Nazis

were killed on January 4. On the same day in this district our airplanes destroyed over 40 trucks and two gasoline tank trucks and killed many infantrymen.

Red Army men of "X" unit are completing the annihilation of a German garrison surrounded in the village of "M."

Trophies of the Kalinin Front

Moscow, January 4, Soviet Information Bureau: From December 28, 1941 to January 3, 1942, Soviet troops on the Kalinin front captured from the enemy 340 guns of various calibers, 19 tanks and tankettes, eight aircraft, 3,891 rifles, 274 machineguns, 686 automatic rifles, 53 mortars, 15 anti-tank rifles, 929 trucks, 636 motorcycles, 622 bicycles, 22 wireless transmitters, 50 cases of grenades, 40 cases of rockets, 145 cases of powder, over 36,100 mortar bombs of various calibers, 37,889 shells and 425,000 rifle cartridges.

Our troops also captured tractors, horses, carts, telegraph cable and other military supplies.

SOVIET COLLECTIVE FARMS BEGIN THE NEW YEAR

Moscow, January 6, TASS: In an effort fully to meet Red Army and civilian requirements for food and raw materials, collective and state farms are considerably extending their sowing areas and planning for large crops in 1942.

The sown area in Kazakhstan will increase by more than 500,000 hectares (a hectare is about two and one-half acres). The increase will be greatest in cereals and sugar beets.

Scores of canals, ponds and dams have been created by the collective farms to increase the irrigated area. Kazakhstan phosphate deposits are being worked to supply fertilizer.

In 1942 Uzbekistan will produce two and one-half times as much grain as in 1941. Over 100,000 acres of newly reclaimed land will be sown to cereals. Cotton planting will also be extended. Since

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completion of the great Ferghana canal last year, work on irrigation projects, instead of dropping off, has increased 50 percent.

In the Saratov Region the area sown to industrial crops will be extended by 30,000 hectares, and the area under fodder crops, vegetables and potatoes by 62,000 hectares.

In the Tatar Autonomous Republic, collective and state farms will sow new crops, including over 10,000 hectares of sugar beets and many hectares of rubber-bearing plants. In the Kuibyshev Region over 200 collective farms have for the first time begun sowing sugar beets.

In the far east, areas sown to cereals, sugar beets, flax, tobacco and vegetables will be increased considerably.

All collective and state farms are now repairing their own tractors and agricultural machines and checking seeds and fertilizer. Scores of thousands of young boys and girls are studying scientific farming and the operation of tractors and harvester combines. In 1942 a total of about 132,000 young tractor drivers and combine operators will be trained.

AGRICULTURE IN THE EASTERN U.S.S.R.

The following article by Demidov, Assistant Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the U.S.S.R. was published in Pravda:

A great part of the increasing resources of food and agricultural raw materials belongs to the eastern areas of our country. The Volga, Urals, Kazakhstan, Central Asia and the Siberian regions have tremendous areas of fertile soil as yet uncultivated. They are a powerful base for further extension of areas sown to cereals and a number of valuable commercial crops as well as potatoes and other vegetables.

In 1941 the area sown to winter crops was considerably extended in the eastern regions. Collective farms of the Altai Region increased the area sown to winter crops by 300,000 hectares. The area sown to winter crops was also considerably extended in the Novosibirsk and Chelyabinsk Regions and the Kazakh and Kirghiz Republics.

Plans for a further increase in the area sown to winter crops have been framed for 1942.

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Considerable reserves for extending areas sown to cereals exist in the irrigated cotton growing districts of the Central Asian Uzbek, Turkmenian, Tajik, Kirghiz and Kazakh Republics. Thus, Uzbekistan collective farms are increasing the sowing of cereals by 327,000 hectares.

Favorable conditions for increased sowing of sugar beets exist both in districts already sowing this crop and in new districts. Collective farms of the Kirghiz Republic yearly harvest 200 - 250 centners of sugar beets per hectare. (A centner is about 220 pounds, making the yield about a ton per acre.)

Altai state farms, in dry-farming areas, gather 170 - 180 centners of sugar beets per hectare. In the Kirghiz Republic, the plan for 1942 provides for an increase of 18,000 hectares in sugar beet area. In the Kazakh Republic an increase of 38,000 hectares is planned, in the Altai 14,000 hectares, in the Novosibirsk Region 7,000 hectares, and in the Bashkir Republic 14,000 hectares. The Uzbek Republic will also become an important sugar beet center.

In 1942 serious attention will be paid to extension of areas sown to flax and to increasing the yield per hectare. Areas sown to vegetable-oil crops will also be considerably extended. The agricultural plan for 1942 calls for further growth of areas sown to millet in the eastern regions. The Kazakh Republic will bring the area sown to millet up to 900,000 hectares, the Stalingrad Region to 305,000, the Saratov Region to 275,000 and the Chkalov Region to 300,000.

Urgent measures have been taken for extension of areas sown to potatoes and other vegetables and for increasing the yield in suburban zones of Chelyabinsk, Magnitogorsk, Sverdlovsk, Nizhni Tagil, and other industrial centers of the Volga, Siberia and Central Asia.

GORKI AUTO WORKS PLAY BIG WAR ROLE

The Molotov Automobile Works at Gorki recently received special recognition from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. for its good work in producing munitions, the Soviet radio reports.

The factory was awarded the Order of Lenin and various orders and medals were distributed to 267 of its workers.

Writing in Pravda the factory manager commented:

"Our country's automobile industry only recently celebrated its 15th birthday. The factories built in the period of the first Five

Year Plan had then delivered over 1,000,000 vehicles. Nearly two-thirds of all automobiles produced in the U.S.S.R. are made in Gorki.

"Machines built in Gorki have stood up under the stiffest tests. They have been used in the desert of Kara-Kum and have been driven 10,000 kilometers across the U.S.S.R.

"Automobiles bearing the Gorki trade-mark first showed their fighting qualities at Lake Hassan, then in the swamps and forests of Finland. Today thousands of machines from our factory are engaged in the fight against Nazism and are accomplishing a great and important work.

"Workers, mechanics and office employees, trained at the factory, are setting an example of self-sacrificing work in these days of war in defense of our country. Hundreds of workmen are performing two or three times the normal amount of work. They keep several machines going at once and are learning additional skills. Housewives, wives of workmen called to the colors, have come to work to replace their husbands.

"In a very short time the factory has been converted to produce new articles, including a combat machine.

"At the end of November 1941, the factory received an urgent order from the State Defense Committee for a large volume of articles requiring extremely precise workmanship. The order was to be delivered by November 25. The factory mobilized all its forces and the task was accomplished within the time limit.

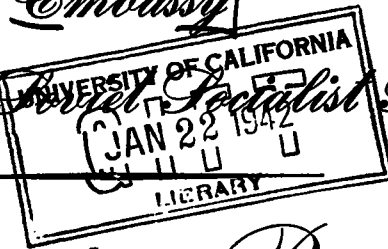
"In October the factory received a telegram from Stalin asking us to increase production of one type of machine. In November the factory turned out considerably more machines of this type than in October. By December 19 it had completed its production quota for 1941 and continued turning out machines above plan."

The Soviet newspaper Pravda in a recent article reported that Soviet building workers have been playing a vital part in the war by constructing new tank, plane and munitions factories and even new steel plants.

The most impressive construction has gone on in the Volga River basin, the Ural Mountains and in Siberia. Several new plants were brought to completion in the last days of 1941. All were built in record time -- in one case two factory buildings were put up in 13 days.

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Russia
Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1942

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GUERRILLAS IN ACTION

The Soviet press continues to publish daily accounts of guerrilla activity behind the German lines, which is credited with seriously hampering the enemy's retreat.

A Soviet guerrilla detachment which had operated in the enemy's rear around Leningrad and in the Baltic Republics recently returned to Red Army lines and brought the following account of its operations:

For almost four months these guerrillas were cut off from contact with regular Soviet forces. During this time they covered more than 2,000 kilometers (1,100 miles) on foot and on skis. At various times they attacked the Germans in Lithuania, Estonia; near Minsk, near Pskov and near Novgorod. Recently they have operated in almost all parts of Leningrad Region.

Pskov a Dead City

For more than a week they hid in the city of Pskov, then occupied by a German garrison. They reported that outwardly Pskov seemed almost deserted, with not a trace of smoke to be seen from the city's chimneys.

For two months the German commander of the city issued a Russian-language newspaper, in which were published advertisements offering any Pskov factory for lease. There were no takers.

At the end of November the newspaper reported under large headlines that the Pskov bakeries had reopened and would serve the Russian population. In fact, the guerrillas said, only two small bakeries opened and these delivered bread to a selected list of 210 customers, all of whom were persons employed by the Germans. The many inhabitants remaining in Pskov who refused to cooperate with the Germans were unable to get bread.

In November the Germans announced three meetings of German-appointed Russian officials at Pskov: the first for mayors of villages in the Pskov area; the second for foremen of road repair gangs; and

...and the other side of the road.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

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the third for officers of a newly organized force of forest rangers. All told, the guerrillas said, only nine Russians appeared to take part in the three meetings. At General von Leeb's orders, the German military commander of Pskov was arrested for botching this political maneuver.

War Damage Unrepaired in Tallinn

The guerrillas reported that conditions at Tallinn are still very bad. The city was shelled by the Germans before they occupied it and the principal theater, the museum and many of the picturesque Gothic houses were destroyed. In many quarters nothing is left but acres of black ground dotted with stark chimneys.

None of the bridges destroyed during the fighting in Estonia have been replaced, it was reported. The principal German construction work has been the erection of barracks in which war prisoners and forcibly drafted workmen are confined.

Guerrillas officered by Red Navy seamen were said to be active along the Baltic coast. Other groups were said to be concentrated along the Pskov-Porhov railway and highway. In the last few months large quantities of German war supplies have been shipped over this road to bases at Novgorod and near Leningrad, the guerrillas reported.

Guerrillas Keep in Touch by Radio

The guerrillas kept in touch with Red Army headquarters by radio and on one occasion reported the position of a new German air field used by bombers. Red Airforce planes promptly bombed the field, destroying 24 German planes and about 3,000 barrels of gasoline.

Another important operation was the destruction of a German-built bridge over the "N" River. It had taken the Germans three months to construct the bridge, which they subsequently managed to keep in repair, although it was frequently damaged by Red Airforce bombings. The guerrillas blew it up thoroughly and with it a number of German tanks, trucks and infantrymen.

In villages of the Pskov and Novgorod districts, the guerrillas reported, the Germans garrison each village with an insignificant force of 20 or 30 men. These garrison troops are reservists too old for

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front line duty and offer little resistance to determined guerrilla attacks. At Karamyshev, in the Leningrad Region, eight out of 20 men of one such garrison, composed of Germans recruited in the Bohemian districts of Czechoslovakia, deserted when they learned of recent Red Army victories around Leningrad.

Report of Guerrilla Victories

Another guerrilla group operating near Leningrad handed in the following summary of its recent successes:

Captured: Six German colonels and lieutenant colonels
Thirty-two other German officers
One thousand one hundred twenty privates
Twenty-one Nazi spies

Destroyed: Five German planes
Two tanks
Nineteen tankettes
One hundred fifty-seven trucks
Several guns, machineguns and other arms
Many telephone and telegraph wires

Blown up: Seven ammunition dumps and gasoline depots
Two food and fodder depots
Forty-four railway and highway bridges

Derailed: Fourteen enemy trains, resulting in the
wreckage of 200 cars carrying artillery,
tankettes, trucks and men

Night Raid

From the northwestern front, Izvestia recently reported details of a successful guerrilla raid on a German post of command located in a village. Scouts determined the German dispositions and a plan of attack was carefully worked out. Three guerrillas were assigned to each house where Germans were quartered. One was to throw grenades through the windows while the others picked off the Germans with rifle fire as they ran out.

1. The Commission has been informed that the Government of the Republic of the Philippines has been requested to provide information on the situation of human rights in the country, particularly in the areas of the Philippines, Mindanao, and the Sulu Archipelago. The Commission has been informed that the Government of the Republic of the Philippines has been requested to provide information on the situation of human rights in the country, particularly in the areas of the Philippines, Mindanao, and the Sulu Archipelago.

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Fig. 1. The effect of the concentration of the solution of the initiator on the rate of polymerization of α -methylstyrene in the presence of Cu^{2+} ions. The concentration of the monomer was 0.05 mole/l. The temperature was 50°C. The concentration of the initiator was 0.001 mole/l. The concentration of the Cu^{2+} ions was 0.001 mole/l. The concentration of the Cu^{2+} ions was 0.001 mole/l. The concentration of the Cu^{2+} ions was 0.001 mole/l.

The plan seemed on the verge of failure when German sentinels spotted the guerrillas as they tried to slip into the village at night. But the Germans were so frightened that they ran away without warning the command post.

The guerrillas rushed to the designated houses and succeeded in killing every German in them, a total of over 50.

Guerrillas in the South

In the Donets Basin a detachment commanded by G. recently blew up two bridges, cutting off supplies from German units attempting to hold winter lines. Near the village of "I," guerrilla scouts showered a German armored car with grenades and killed the entire crew.

Near the village of "A," guerrillas ambushed an Italian column and killed 22. Later, they overcame an Italian sentry left to guard a piece of artillery and pushed the gun into a ravine. The Italian prisoner was turned over to a regular Red Army unit.

A detachment commanded by G. attacked an Italian-occupied village and killed about 300 men, destroying seven trucks, two tractors and eight machineguns.

In the Crimea, Soviet guerrillas have displayed great activity during the German occupation. One group barricaded a highway near "V," where it was dominated by a steep cliff. When a German truck column was halted by the obstacle, the guerrillas flung down grenades from the top of the cliff, destroying two trucks.

The Chemistry Section of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. has drawn up a plan for the Soviet chemical industry for the year 1942, the Soviet press announced recently. New construction has been carried out on a large scale at Soviet chemical plants engaged in munitions production. The loss of some factories in the western U.S.S.R. is being compensated for by the expansion of plants in the Urals, Western Siberia and Central Asia. Munitions factories are now making explosives from raw materials of which there is no shortage. New deposits of chromium are being worked and several rare elements are being recovered from waste by-products of the chemical industry.

NAZI ARMY MORALE SAGS

The best testimony on the impact of the Russian winter and the Soviet offensive on German morale comes from the German soldiers themselves -- either during their interrogation after capture or in letters found in the pockets of their frozen bodies. Here are a few recent examples taken from the Soviet press:

Prisoner Heinz Krau, radio operator of the 2nd Battalion, 36th Infantry Regiment, 9th German Division, stated to Red Army officers: "We have no winter clothing and have to make caps out of old stockings to wear under our helmets.

"One man of the 57th Regiment of our division got hold of some civilian clothes and tried to escape back to Germany on horseback. Beyond Boguslav he was caught and brought to trial. Our officers often tell us of such cases and warn us of the severe consequences.

"This year the Christmas celebration in Germany was like a funeral, because millions of Germans were buried in Russia and the same fate awaits many who are still alive."

Franz Velfl, of the 10th Company, 240th Regiment, 106th German Infantry Division, captured recently on the western front, said: "The soldiers of my company, like the rest of the division, are washed up as far as morale goes. They are completely exhausted.

"The company has only a quarter of its effectives left. We had hoped to be sent back to our homes this winter, as we had been constantly promised by our command. But the promises were lies.

"When the Russian offensive began, the morale collapsed completely. To maintain discipline, the commander of our battalion, Major Muller, told us: 'We shall fall back 30 kilometers and dig in, and then we shall advance again.'

"But naturally, no one believes anything any more. One of the soldiers said to Muller: 'When you order us to move forward again, we'll advance to the rear.' The commander said nothing.

THEORY OF THE EARTH

The theory of the earth is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the processes which have shaped the earth and its features. The theory of the earth is based on the study of the earth's history and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the processes which have shaped the earth and its features.

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"At present the soldiers are opposed to continuing the war, but are afraid to say so because of the severe penalties. But they are beginning to show their dissatisfaction more openly. There are several SS men in our company, and formerly we were afraid to say what we thought in front of them. But now they also take part in the conversation and do not report it to the officers."

The following quotation was taken from a letter written by a German non-commissioned officer, Serge Frei, December 10. It was recovered from his body:

"The real war, I regret to say, has already cost us heavy losses, but more terrible things seem to be in store.

"The Russian offensive and the bitter cold have sapped the fighting spirit of our men. We never had such a great number of deserters as now. In one round-up in three villages, I arrested 35 deserters who had left their units while in action."

Pravda recently published the following account of the German entry into Taganrog, based on the stories of Soviet civilians who were later delivered from captivity by the Red Army:

Elite regiments of the "Viking" SS Regiment burst into Taganrog on October 17 with the support of German artillery. At this moment tugs were pulling five big coal barges loaded with women and children and wounded out of the port into the Sea of Azov.

The Germans opened fire on the barges with automatic rifles. German tanks then fired about 10 rounds and one barge turned turtle, while two others foundered. Most of those on board were drowned.

That night the German troops pillaged the food stores, wine shops and a candy factory. In the hotel, drunken soldiers broke furniture and tore up sheets and pillows.

The next day a notice was posted throughout the town beginning: "The German Army has not come here for pillage and violence, but to introduce a New Order..."

105812

Embassy
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1942

No. 5

MOLOTOV'S NOTE ON GERMAN ATROCITIES
IN OCCUPIED SOVIET TERRITORY

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the city government.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the city government.

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MOLOTOV'S NOTE ON GERMAN ATROCITIES

IN OCCUPIED SOVIET TERRITORY

The following note was issued by Vyacheslav M. Molotov, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., to all ambassadors and ministers of countries with which the Soviet Union maintains diplomatic relations. The note was made public in Kuibyshev January 7, 1942.

On instructions of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics I have the honor to inform you of the following:

The liberation by the Red Army, in the course of its continuing successful counter-offensive, of a number of towns and rural localities which had been temporarily in the hands of the German invaders has revealed and continues to reveal increasingly every day an unheard-of picture of pillage, general devastation, abominable violence, outrage and massacre, perpetrated by the German fascist occupants upon the non-combatant population during the German offensive, occupation and retreat.

Abundant documentary material at the disposal of the Soviet Government testifies to the fact that plunder and ruination of the population, accompanied by bestial outrage and massacre, are widespread in all districts which have fallen under the Nazi heel. Irrefutable facts prove that this regime of plunder and bloody terrorism against the non-combatant population of occupied villages and towns represents a definite system, devised beforehand and encouraged by the German Government and German Command, who consciously let loose among the officers and soldiers of their army the basest bestial instincts, and that it is not a matter of excesses by isolated, undisciplined military units nor by individual German officers and soldiers.

Every step of the German fascist army and its allies on captured Soviet territory of the Ukraine, Moldavia, Byelorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Karelian and Finnish territory and Russian districts and regions involves the devastation and destruction of innumerable material and cultural values of our people, loss by the non-combatant population of their property accumulated by persistent labor, institution of a regime of forced hard labor, famine and bloody massacres, before the horrors of which the most terrible crimes ever known in human history fade into insignificance.

The Soviet Government and its organs keep detailed records of all the villainous crimes of Hitler's army, for which an indignant Soviet people justly demands retribution and will attain it.

The Soviet Government deems it its duty to bring to the knowledge of all civilized humanity, of all honest people in the world, its statement of facts illustrating the monstrous crimes committed by Hitler's army against the peaceful population of captured territories of the Soviet Union.

Wherever the German invaders have set foot on Soviet territory they have brought destruction and devastation to our towns and villages. They have devastated and even burned to the ground scores of towns and thousands of villages in temporarily occupied districts of the U.S.S.R.

Many instances have been registered of bandit devastation and destruction by German troops of city buildings, factories and other structures, including whole city blocks, as happened in Minsk, Kiev, Novgorod, Kharkov, Rostov, Kalinin and other towns. The towns of Istra, Klin and Rogachevo, in the Moscow Region; Epifan, in the Tula Region; Yelna, in the Smolensk Region and a number of others have been reduced to ruins.

The German invaders erased hundreds of villages in the Ukraine and Byelorussia, and in the Moscow, Leningrad, Tula and other regions of our country. In the village of Dedilovo, of the Tula Region, the occupants burned down 960 houses out of 998. In the village of Pozhidayevka, of the Kursk Region, they burned 554 houses out of 602. In the village of Ozeretskoye, in the Krasnaia Polyana District of the Moscow Region, 225 houses were burned out of 232. The village of Kobneshki, of the same district, which numbered 123 houses, was completely burned out. In the Vyssokovo District of the Moscow Region, 85 houses out of 99 were burned in the village of Nekrassino, and 66 out of 69 in the village of Baklanovo.

When they evacuated the villages of Krasnaia Polyana, Myshetskoye, Ozherelye and Vyssokovo in the Moscow Region, the Germans detailed automatic riflemen to pour gasoline over houses and set them on fire. When residents tried to put out the fires, the Germans shot at them with automatic rifles. Of 80 houses in the village of Myshetskoye, only five remain. Of 200 in Ozherelye, eight remain. Of 76 in Vyssokovo, three remain.

A 77-year-old peasant named Grigoryev was shot because he said, "Don't burn my house!"

"I have been thinking about you very much since we parted," she said. "I hope I shall hear from you again soon."

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“Journal of the American Medical Association”

This base and criminal destruction of our towns and villages gives expression to the dark Hitlerite hatred of our country, of the labor and achievements of the Soviet people, and of what has already been done to improve the life of peasants, workers and intellectuals in the U.S.S.R. These villainous crimes are everywhere perpetrated by the invaders in accordance with orders from their superiors.

An order-of-the-day of the 512th German Infantry Regiment, signed by Colonel Schitnig and recently captured near the town of Verkhovye, of the Orel Region, says with unbounded cynicism: "The zone which, depending on circumstances, should be evacuated, must be a desert after the withdrawal of our troops. In places where full destruction is to be effected, all houses must be burned. For this purpose all houses should be filled with straw beforehand, especially those made of stone. Stone buildings must be blown up. In particular, all cellars should be destroyed. Measures for the creation of a devastated zone should be prepared and carried out ruthlessly and in full."

Devastating our towns and villages, the German Command orders its troops to create "desert zones" in all Soviet territories from which Red Army troops succeed in ousting the invaders. And wherever the occupants remain on our territory they continue committing their vile banditry, converting populated localities into "desert zones." They blow up and burn public buildings, factories, mills, schools, libraries, hospitals and churches.

In villages occupied by the German authorities, the peaceful peasant population is subjected to unrestrained pillage and violence. The peasants are deprived of their property, accumulated by decades of persistent labor. They are robbed of their houses, cattle, grain, clothing and everything down to the last baby's shirt and handful of grain.

Often the rural population, including old folk, women and children, is evicted from its houses immediately after the German occupation and compelled to seek shelter in dugouts and trenches in the forest, or simply in the open. In broad daylight the occupants strip anyone they meet on the roads, including children, of clothing and footwear, and cruelly suppress all those who attempt to protest or offer any resistance to plunder.

In villages of the Rostov and Voroshilovgrad Regions of the Ukraine, later liberated by the Red Army, peasants were repeatedly plundered by the occupants. As various German military units passed through a given locality, each of them began anew the searches, violence, arson and executions for failure to surrender food. The same thing happened in the Moscow, Kalinin, Tula, Orel, Leningrad and other regions, from which Red Army troops are now driving the remnants of the German invaders.

Thus, in the village of Maslovo, of the Tula Region, German officers and soldiers confiscated all foodstuffs and created a situation in which one or two persons died daily of starvation in that village. Such German-occupied villages can be found everywhere.

Everywhere in the villages, the German invaders take away all stocks of food, slaughter the cattle and poultry, carry off the grain and other produce and, like petty thieves, steal all domestic utensils, clothing, underwear, footwear, furniture and children's toys.

In the village of Golubovka, of the Voroshilovgrad Region, the population, already robbed of all its food stocks, was again plundered by the Germans, who took away from the women and children their last remnants of food and all domestic utensils, clothing, pillows, blankets and kitchen utensils which they could carry.

The following instances are typical: In the village of Golubovka, the Germans took away from collective farmer Leschenko, mother of three small children, all the children's shirts and coats, and all their remaining food. In the same village a German officer and several soldiers broke into the house of school teacher Matienko and took away all her clothing and children's things and hacked to pieces with axes the furniture which they could not carry off.

In the village of Prudnoye, of the Tula Region, German soldiers broke into a house where 150 invalids were sheltered and took away all their warm clothing and food, threatening these helpless people with arms. On December 7, not long before the liberation of the village of Kolodeznaia, of the Tula Region, by the Red Army, the Germans shot 32 men and women in this village because they allegedly failed to surrender to the Germans all their warm clothing.

In the village of Vlassovo, of the Moscow Region, a woman collective farmer who resisted the robbers when they were stealing her cabbage and potatoes was wounded by a shot from an automatic rifle. When the wounded woman shouted and cursed the Germans, calling them bandits and robbers, they shot her to death with a burst of fire from the automatic rifle. After this they began shooting at the whole population of the village, which had gathered there.

Everywhere, the German Army has instituted a regime of bloody reprisals under the pretext that not all food had been surrendered, that not all warm clothing had been brought to them, or that delivery of these things was not carried out with sufficient alacrity. Attempts to lodge complaints with the German authorities against marauders and robbers are regarded as "Communist propaganda" and sympathy with the Soviet Government, entailing new reprisals.

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In order not to let collective farm property and cattle out of their hands, the German invaders placed on the collective farms their Nazi managers, recruited in Germany from among members of the Nazi Party anxious to make their fortunes by any dirty methods, or sometimes from among vile degenerates. In their orders, the German occupants insolently state: "Collective farm land and property pass into the possession of the German Army."

In one such order dated July 9, the German Command stated: "Within 48 hours after publication of this order all former collective farm property in the hands of peasants should be surrendered to the appropriate managers. Non-compliance will be punished by shooting." In this way the rapacious plunderers deal with our peasants and their property.

The urban population in districts temporarily occupied by the Germans is also subjected to unrestrained robbery. Everywhere, in the towns they have captured, German officers and soldiers have broken into houses of local workers, office employees, intellectuals and superannuated pensionaires and, disregarding everything and hesitating at no law, have seized whatever caught their eye, from valuables down to mere kitchen utensils.

The marauders accompanied this pillaging with bloody reprisals. Thus, in the center of Orel, the Germans put up a gallows and hanged an old man who protested against plunder. Beside him they hanged several citizens who refused to assist the Hitlerites in robbing the population of clothing and underwear.

In Rostov-on-Don, later liberated by the Red Army, the Germans ransacked all shops; stripped passers-by in the streets of their clothing, footwear, watches and valuables; pillaged houses wholesale, and senselessly destroyed everything they found difficult to carry away.

In the town of Istra, of the Moscow Region, the occupants robbed the population literally of their every belonging: underwear, clothing, crockery, furniture. Right in the streets they stripped local men and women workers of their clothes and footwear. Local residents were evicted en masse from their houses and deprived of fuel. On December 10 the Germans herded about 2,000 residents of the town, together with their children, into a church in the village of Darno, where many of them died of cold and hunger. On retreating from Istra, the Germans burned the town, thus completing the abominable list of their crimes perpetrated there.

The following information was obtained from the records of the
 Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and the
 Bureau of Reclamation, and is being furnished to you for your
 information. The information is being furnished to you for your
 information and is not to be used for any other purpose.
 The information is being furnished to you for your information
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people who are overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese has increased from 10 million to 100 million. The number of people who are underweight has increased from 100 million to 200 million. The number of people who are overweight and obese has increased from 10 million to 100 million. The number of people who are underweight and obese has increased from 10 million to 100 million. The number of people who are underweight and obese has increased from 10 million to 100 million.

1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the company is not meeting its sales targets.

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German officers and soldiers engage in orgies of plunder in all captured Soviet districts. The German authorities have legalized looting by their army and encourage pillage and violence. The German Government regards this as a realization of the bandit "principle" it once enunciated, according to which every German warrior must have a "personal, material interest in the war."

Thus, secret instructions dated July 17, 1941, addressed to the commanders of all propaganda companies of the German Army and found by Red Army troops when they routed the 68th German Infantry Division, directly order: "Foster in every officer and soldier of the German Army the consciousness of personal, material interest in the war."

Such orders, pushing the army to mass pillage and murder of the peaceful population, are issued also in the armies allied with the Germans. Thus, Order No. 24,220, issued by the Chief of Staff of the 14th Rumanian Division, Colonel Nikolaescu, states: "Grain, large and small horned animals, and poultry should be confiscated from the population for the use of the army. Thorough searches should be carried out in every house, and everything must be taken away without leaving anything. In case of the slightest resistance, the people are to be shot on the spot and the house burned."

With increasing frequency one encounters on the German-Soviet front, particularly at the approaches to Moscow, officers and soldiers wearing plundered clothing, with stolen articles in their pockets, carrying in their tanks clothing, footwear and underwear torn from their victims, who are women and children.

The German Army is more and more turning into an army of predatory robbers and marauders, who devastate and ransack the flourishing towns and villages of the Soviet Union, and pillage and destroy the property and all the belongings accumulated by the working population of our villages and towns. The facts testify to the utter moral degradation and corruption of Hitler's army, which by plundering, stealing and marauding, has deserved the wrathful curse and scorn of the whole Soviet people.

Wherever German troops and German authorities have appeared on Soviet territory they have immediately instituted a regime of the cruelest exploitation and most arbitrary deprivation of rights against the defenseless civilian population. The occupants have instituted a regime of forced hard labor for the peaceful population, which is ruined and deprived of all means of subsistence.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and the goals that need to be achieved.

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On November 20, 1964, the Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) received a letter from the Honorable Earl Warren, Chairman of the Warren Commission, dated November 19, 1964, regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The letter stated that the Commission was conducting an investigation into the assassination and was seeking information regarding the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the months preceding the assassination. The letter also stated that the Commission was seeking information regarding the activities of the CIA in the months following the assassination. The letter was received by the Bureau of the FBI on November 20, 1964, and was forwarded to the appropriate offices for their review and response.

Disregarding their age and the state of their health, the Hitlerites throw many Soviet citizens into concentration camps, after occupying or destroying their houses, and force them under pain of torture, shooting and starvation to perform without pay various hard tasks, including work of a military nature. On many occasions, after civilians have been used for some kind of work of a military nature, all of them have been shot in order to preserve secrecy.

Thus, in the village of Kolpino, in the Smolensk Region, the occupants compelled all the peasants to build bridges and fortifications for the German troops. After the construction of the fortifications was complete, all the peasants were shot. In order to keep secret the erection of fortifications on the right bank of the Dnieper River near the Ukrainian village of Kryakov, the Germans shot 40 local residents who took part in the construction work.

Residents of a number of districts liberated by the Red Army, and situated far apart, state unanimously that the Germans used the civilian population for the particularly dangerous work of extracting mines from areas and objectives in front of the advancing German troops. Several documents of the German Command, taken by Red Army troops during the offensive at Rostov, prove that exploitation of the local population for particularly dangerous military work is provided for by special instructions of the German Command.

Thus, in an order-of-the-day of October 11, issued by the 76th German Infantry Division, Article 6, on Extraction of Mines, says: "Prisoners of war and individuals from the local population should be used for work entailing danger to life." This is but one of many base violations of all international regulations and all human morality with which the German Command has stained itself.

Peaceful residents forcibly set at compulsory work are called "prisoners of war" by the German authorities, and the same regime is instituted for them as for prisoners of war. It has been established that, in reports of the German Army Headquarters, peasants and other peaceful residents driven to compulsory work are automatically classed as "captured prisoners of war," thus artificially and illegitimately swelling the number of war prisoners. The inhuman regime instituted by the German fascist authorities for prisoners of war also becomes the lot of the civilian population.

Near the town of Plavsk, in the Tula Region, the Germans set up a camp where prisoners of war and the civilian population of the surrounding villages were kept together. Among the peasants detained in the camp were adolescents and old men. Their food ration consisted

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This is often done by comparing current performance with a desired state or goal. If there is a significant difference, a problem is identified.

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The following table shows the results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable "Number of children in the household" (N = 1,000). The independent variables are "Age of the head of household" and "Gender of the head of household". The table includes the coefficient estimates, standard errors, t-statistics, and p-values for each variable.

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-statistic	p-value
Age of the head of household	0.001	0.001	1.2	0.23
Gender of the head of household (Male = 1, Female = 0)	-0.05	0.02	-2.5	0.01
Constant	1.5	0.1	15.0	0.00

The regression results indicate that the age of the head of household has a small, positive effect on the number of children in the household, while the gender of the head of household has a small, negative effect. The constant term is significantly positive, indicating that the average number of children in the household is approximately 1.5.

of two potatoes and a small quantity of boiled barley daily. The peasants detained in the camp were not given water and were ordered to quench their thirst with snow. The death rate in the camp reached 25 - 30 a day. If the inmates gathered in a group the Germans shot at such groups without warning.

In the village of Bereznyaki, in the Poltava Region, the German Command posted an order stating that failure of local residents to report for work would be punished by shooting. Many thousands of peaceful residents in this vicinity were taken away by the occupants not only for compulsory labor nearby, but were also taken deep into the German rear to starve while performing slave labor for German landlords.

Hundreds of peasants from the villages of Luchane, Semitsa, Dubrovetskoye, Korolevshchina, Abramovshchina, in the Ilyinsky District of the Smolensk Region alone, were taken away for compulsory labor and disappeared without a trace. On November 22, when the Germans entered the village of Faustovo, in the Zvenigorod District of the Moscow Region, the German authorities gathered the whole population, picked out the men and stronger women, and sent them far to the rear.

During their retreat, the Germans drove to the rear the populations of the villages of Ershovo, Skokovo and Funkovo, in the Zvenigorod District, and the village of Yessipovo, in the Solnechnogorsk District. Before leaving they set fire to all these villages. The same thing occurred in many other villages of the Moscow, Kalinin, Tula, Ryazan and Orel Regions, now liberated from the Germans.

While retreating from the Ukrainian villages of Khudoyarovo, Novy Liman and various other villages of the Shevchenko District of the Kharkov Region, the Germans burned these villages to the ground and carried away the whole adult population.

A similar regime of forced hard labor and concentration camps is practiced by the Germans in larger Soviet towns. Thus, after the occupation of Kiev, the Germans drove to work the whole civilian population from 11 to 60 years old, irrespective of occupation, condition of health, or nationality. Invalids who could not stand on their feet were fined 50 rubles a day for each day they did not report for work.

In another Ukrainian town, Pyatikhatka, in the Dniepropetrovsk Region, the Germans forced the whole population to work 20 hours a day without bread or water. Old men and women who collapsed from exhaustion were beaten with rifle butts and compelled to resume work under pain of cruel punishment and shooting.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The document also notes that records should be kept for a sufficient period of time to allow for a thorough review if necessary.

The second part of the document outlines the specific requirements for record-keeping. It states that all transactions must be recorded in a clear and concise manner, and that the records must be kept in a secure and accessible location. The document also mentions that records should be reviewed regularly to ensure their accuracy and completeness.

The third part of the document discusses the role of the auditor in the record-keeping process. It states that the auditor is responsible for verifying the accuracy of the records and for identifying any discrepancies or irregularities. The document also notes that the auditor should maintain a separate record of their findings and conclusions.

The fourth part of the document outlines the consequences of failing to maintain accurate records. It states that failure to do so can result in the loss of the company's reputation and in the imposition of penalties. The document also mentions that failure to maintain accurate records can make it difficult to detect and prevent fraud.

The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of training and education in the record-keeping process. It states that all personnel involved in the process should receive appropriate training and education to ensure that they are able to perform their duties correctly. The document also notes that ongoing training and education are necessary to keep personnel up-to-date on the latest record-keeping practices.

The sixth part of the document outlines the specific steps that should be taken to ensure the accuracy of the records. It states that all transactions should be recorded promptly and accurately, and that the records should be reviewed regularly to ensure their completeness. The document also mentions that any discrepancies or irregularities should be investigated and resolved as soon as possible.

The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining the confidentiality of the records. It states that all records should be kept in a secure location and that access should be restricted to authorized personnel only. The document also notes that any unauthorized disclosure of records can result in the loss of the company's competitive advantage and in the imposition of penalties.

In Kharkov the occupants decided especially to humiliate the local Ukrainian intellectuals. On November 5 an order was issued for all actors to appear for registration at the Shevchenko Theater building. When the actors gathered, they were surrounded by German soldiers, who harnessed them to carts and drove them along the most crowded streets to the river to haul water.

In all occupied regions the German Government established as local Nazi rulers all kinds of crooks from the Hitlerite party, who disregard all civil rights and all national customs of the population and attempt to Germanize everything and exterminate malcontents. These German authorities do everything to destroy all trace of the existence of the Republics which flourished as part of the Soviet State -- the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Moldavia. The German invaders know that these Soviet Republics accomplished a tremendous work for the rebirth of the Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian and Moldavian peoples, for the extensive development of the national cultures of these peoples, similar to that accomplished by all peoples living in the fraternal community of the Soviet Union. The thick-headed fascists will yet realize that they will never succeed in Germanizing and subjugating these peoples.

The German invaders know no bounds in their hatred of the freedom-loving Russian people and the freedom-loving peoples of the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Moldavia. The destruction of the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other national cultures, the destruction of their national memorials, schools and literature, and the forcible Germanization of the populations irrespective of nationality follow German occupation everywhere with the same criminal regularity as do plunder, violence, arson and mass murder.

In their malicious persecution of Russian culture, the German invaders revealed the utter vileness and vandalism of German fascism. For a month and a half the Germans occupied world-famous Yasnaia Polyana, where one of the greatest geniuses of humanity, Leo Tolstoi, lived and engaged in creative work. This glorious memorial of Russian culture, cleared of invaders on December 14 by Red Army troops, was devastated, soiled, and finally set on fire by the Nazi vandals. The great writer's grave was defiled by the occupants.

Irreplaceable relics connected with Leo Tolstoi's life and creative work -- manuscripts, books, pictures -- were either stolen by the German soldiery or thrown out and destroyed. In reply to a request by the museum staff to discontinue using personal furniture and books of the great writer as fuel for heating the house and to use for this purpose available firewood, a German officer named Schwartz said: "We don't need firewood. We will burn everything connected with the name of your Tolstoi."

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On December 15, when Soviet troops liberated the town of Klin, it was revealed that the house in which the great Russian composer Tchaikovsky lived and engaged in creative work had been devastated and pillaged by Nazi officers and soldiers. In a building of the museum, the brazen occupants had set up a garage for motorcycles and had used for heating this garage the manuscripts, books, furniture and other museum exhibits -- some of which, by the way, were stolen by the German invaders. In doing so, the Nazi officers knew that they were deriding the most remarkable memorial of Russian culture.

During their occupation of the town of Istra, the German troops set up an ammunition dump in the famous, ancient Russian monastery known as Novy Ierussalim, which was founded in 1654 and restored in the 18th Century by the great architects Rastrelli and Kazakov. The Novy Ierussalim Monastery was the outstanding historical and religious memorial of the Russian people, renowned as a great and beautiful structure. This did not prevent the German fascist pogromists from blowing up their ammunition dump in Novy Ierussalim when they retreated from Istra, turning the irreplaceable memorial of the history of the Russian church into a heap of ruins.

Among other cultural monuments of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. destroyed and defiled by the German vandals must be named the monument to the great Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko in the town of Kanev in the Ukraine, the house of the great Russian composer Rimsky-Korsakov in the town of Tikhvin and the house of the world famous Russian writer Chekhov in Taganrog. These, like many others, were destroyed by the occupants.

The German occupants stopped at nothing in the occupied districts of the Soviet Republics in order to offend in every way the national sentiments of Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Letts, Lithuanians, Estonians and Moldavians, as well as of individual representatives of other nationalities inhabiting the U.S.S.R., whom they subjected to similar outrages and violence when they encountered them on their bloody path -- Jews, Georgians, Armenians, Uzbeks, Azerbaijanians, Tajiks, and other representatives of the Soviet peoples welded together by feelings of fraternal friendship and collaboration in the Soviet Union.

Posing as representatives of an allegedly "superior race," and demanding submissiveness and slave labor from the freedom-loving peoples of the Soviet Union, the Hitlerites, by their whole base and oppressive behavior, have aroused the indescribable indignation and hatred of all peoples and all strata of society in the Soviet Union. The German occupants, who, under the flag of a "superior race," want not only to oppress their own people but also to enslave other peoples, bring to the occupied Soviet districts not only forced labor, devastation and famine, but also outrage of human dignity and national sentiments.

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The German Army invaded our territory in order to destroy the free life and culture of the peoples of the Soviet Union, to Germanize and enslave these peoples. For this very reason the peoples of the Soviet Union rallied into an inflexible and impregnable force against the hateful German Army of oppressors. There is no limit to the popular wrath and indignation called forth from the whole Soviet population and the Red Army by the innumerable instances of base violence, abominable outrage of the honor of women, and mass murder of Soviet men and women committed by the German fascist officers and soldiers.

Wherever the German bayonet begins its rule, it institutes an unbearable regime of bloody terrorism, excruciating tortures and brutal murders. The pillaging in which German officers and soldiers everywhere engage is accompanied by beatings and murders of a tremendous number of absolutely innocent people. For failure to comply with a demand to surrender all food down to the last grain or to surrender all clothing down to the last shirt, the occupants torture and hang old and young, women and children. During forced labor, they beat and shoot people who fail to accomplish the work quotas which the Germans have established.

On June 30 the Hitlerite bandits entered Lvov, and on the very next day arranged a massacre under the slogan: "Kill the Jews and Poles." Having murdered hundreds of people, the Hitlerite bandits staged an "exhibition" of those killed in the passageway of a building. The first place at this horrifying "exhibition" was occupied by the body of a woman whose baby was nailed to her with a bayonet. Such were the monstrous brutalities of the Hitlerites at the very beginning of the war.

Wading through streams of blood, the Hitlerite scoundrels continue their vile crimes. On December 2, in the village of Krasnaia Polyana, near Moscow, the German fascist scoundrels gathered all the working population from 15 to 60 years old and locked them in the building of the district executive committee, unheated and with broken windows, and kept them without bread or water for eight days. Women workers Zaitseva, Gudkina, Naletkina and Mikhailova, of the Krasnaia Polyana factory, who were subjected to this torture, saw their babies die in their arms.

Cases are not infrequent of Hitlerites using Soviet children as targets for shooting practice. In the village of Bely Rast, in the Krasnaia Polyana District, a group of drunken German soldiers put the 12-year-old boy Volodya Tkachev on the porch of a house as a target and opened fire with automatic rifles. The boy's whole body was riddled with bullets. After that the bandits opened disorderly fire at the windows of houses. They halted collective farmer Mossolova, who was passing down the street with her three children, and shot her on the spot, together with the children.

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In the village of Voskresenskoye, in the Dubinin District, the Hitlerites used a three-year-old boy as a target for machinegun practice. In the district center of Vologo, in the Kursk Region, where the Germans stayed four hours, a German officer dashed the head of the two-year-old son of a woman named Boikova against a wall and killed him because he was crying. In the Zhlobino rural Soviet, in the Orel Region, the fascists killed the two-year-old child of collective farmer Kratov because its crying disturbed their sleep.

In the village of Semenovka, in the Kalinin Region, the Germans raped 25-year-old Tikhonova, wife of a Red Army man and mother of three children, who was in the last stage of pregnancy. They tied her hands with a piece of string. After raping her the Germans cut her throat, stabbed both her breasts, and drilled them in a sadistic manner. In the same village the occupants shot a 13-year-old boy and carved a five-cornered star on his forehead.

In November, telegraph operator Ivanova went with her 13-year-old son Leonid to visit relatives in the village of Burashovo, near Kalinin. As they left the town they were noticed by Hitlerites, who opened fire at them from a distance of 60 yards and killed the boy. The mother made several attempts to lift and carry away her boy's body, but at each attempt the Germans fired at her, and she was forced to abandon the body. For eight days the German soldiers did not allow her to remove the body. It was taken away and buried by Ivanova only after this locality was occupied by our troops.

In Rostov-on-Don, Vitya Cherevichny, 15-year-old pupil of a vocational school, was playing in a courtyard with his pigeons. German soldiers passing by began to take away the pigeons. The boy protested. The Germans took him out and shot him at the corner of 28th Avenue and First of May Street because he did not give them the pigeons. The Hitlerites stamped on the boy's face with their boots and deformed it beyond recognition.

The village of Basmanovo, of the Glinka District of the Smolensk Region, liberated by our troops early in September, was only a heap of ashes after the German occupation. On the first day, the fascist fiends chased into a field over 200 schoolboys and girls who had come to the village to take part in the harvesting and there surrounded and brutally shot them. They carried away a large group of schoolgirls to the rear for the "gentleman officers."

German occupation of a town or village usually begins with the erection of a gallows, on which the German hangmen execute the first peaceful residents they can lay hands on. They let the gallows with the

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hanging bodies stand for many days, even for several weeks. They also leave untouched for many days the bodies of those whom they shoot in the streets of towns and villages. After the capture of Kharkov the Germans hanged several persons in the windows of a large house in the center of the city. Also in Kharkov, on November 16, the fascists hanged 19 persons, including one woman, on the balconies of several houses.

In Cherepets, rural soviet of the Velikie Luki District of the Kalinin Region, the occupants shot and burned several large peasant families. In the town of Tikhvin, in the Leningrad Region, the body of Army Surgeon, 1st Rank, Ryazantsev was found in a house. His nose had been cut off, his arms dislocated, his head scalped and there were several bayonet wounds in his neck. In the village of Voronki, in the Ukraine, the Germans placed 40 captured and wounded Red Army men and nurses in a former hospital. They took away from the medical personnel all dressing materials, medicines, food and other property. The nurses were raped and shot. The Germans placed guards near the wounded and for four days allowed no one to approach them. Some of the wounded died and the rest were later thrown in the river. The local population was forbidden to remove the bodies.

No German is held responsible for the murder of a Soviet citizen, however senseless it may be. On the contrary, murders are encouraged by the German authorities.

Base outrage of women and girls occurs everywhere in the occupied districts. In the Ukrainian village of Borodayevka, in the Dniepropetrovsk Region, the fascists raped all women and girls without exception. In the village of Berezovka, in the Smolensk Region, drunken German soldiers raped and carried away all women and girls aged 16 to 30. In Smolensk the German Command opened a brothel for officers in a hotel, to which they drove hundreds of girls and women. These women were mercilessly dragged over the pavement by the hands or hair.

Everywhere the German bandits bestially break into houses, rape women and girls before the eyes of their relatives and children, humiliate those whom they rape, and brutally murder their victims on the spot. In Lvov 32 women workers of a clothing factory were raped and then killed by German stormtroopers. Drunken German soldiers dragged Lvov girls and young women to Kostyushko Park and brutally raped them. When an old priest named Romaznev, holding a cross in his hands, tried to prevent the rape of girls, the fascists beat him, tore off his cassock, burned his beard and bayoneted him to death.

Near the town of Borisov, in Byelorussia, 75 women and girls who fled before the troops fell into Hitlerite hands. The Germans raped and brutally murdered 36 women and girls. On orders of a German artillery

It is also important to note that the results of this study are based on self-reported data. While the use of self-reports allows for a large sample size and the ability to capture a wide range of experiences, it may also introduce some bias or social desirability effects. Future research could benefit from incorporating objective measures or third-party reports to validate the findings.

officer, the soldiers took 16-year-old Melchukova into the forest and raped her. Later, other women also taken into the forest saw the dying Melchukova nailed with bayonets to boards propped against a tree. In the presence of these other women, Alferenko and Bereznickova, the Germans cut off her breasts.

During their retreat from the village of Borovski, in the Zvenigorod District of the Moscow Region, the fascists forcibly carried away several women, separating them from their small children despite their entreaties and protests. In Tikhvin, in the Leningrad Region, 15-year-old Kolodetskaya, wounded by a shell splinter, was taken to a hospital in a former monastery where wounded German soldiers were staying. Despite her wound, Kolodetskaya was raped by a group of German soldiers, which caused her death.

Reports of abominable outrages committed against women and girls, schoolgirls and children during the days of the occupation arrive daily from villages and towns recently liberated from the German invaders, in particular from various districts of the Moscow, Leningrad, Kalinin, Tula, Orel, Kursk, Voroshilovgrad, Stalino and Rostov Regions. In many cases the ravishers also murdered their victims.

The Hitlerites did not confine themselves to murders of individual Soviet citizens. Outstanding in the history of fiendish Hitlerite cruelty, ravages and terrorism in occupied Soviet territory were mass murders of Soviet citizens, which as a rule accompanied temporary occupation of towns and villages and other populated places. Here are several examples of wholesale, bloody massacres of whole populations of villages perpetrated by the German occupants:

In the village of Yaskino, in the Smolensk Region, the Hitlerites shot all old men and adolescents and burned the houses to the ground. In the village of Pochinok, in the same region, the Germans herded all old men, women and children into the house of the collective farm board, locked the door, and burned them all. In the Ukrainian village of Emelchino, in the Zhitomir Region, the Germans locked 68 persons in a small house and boarded up the windows. As a result, all of them suffocated.

In the village of Ershovo, in the Zvenigorod District of the Moscow Region, now liberated by our troops, the Germans, while evacuating the village, herded about 200 peaceful residents and wounded Red Army men into the church, locked them in, and blew up the church. On November 16 in the village of Agrafenovka, in the Rostov Region, the fascists arrested all men aged 16 - 70 and shot every third man.

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1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes of the problem. Once the causes of the problem have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan to address the problem. This involves identifying the actions that need to be taken to address the problem and determining the resources that will be needed to implement the plan. Once a plan has been developed, the next step is to implement the plan. This involves taking the actions that have been identified in the plan and putting them into practice. Finally, the last step in the process is to evaluate the results of the plan. This involves determining whether the plan has been successful in addressing the problem and identifying any areas that need further attention.

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator, who is usually a member of the research team. The investigator will identify the problem by looking at the data and the literature. The next step is to formulate a hypothesis. This is a statement that the investigator believes to be true. The hypothesis is then tested by the investigator. The results of the test are then used to either accept or reject the hypothesis. If the hypothesis is accepted, the investigator will then look for other factors that may be related to the problem. If the hypothesis is rejected, the investigator will then look for other hypotheses to test. The process of the investigation is a continuous one, and the investigator will continue to look for new factors and hypotheses to test.

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A horrible massacre and pogrom were perpetrated by the German invaders in the Ukrainian capital, Kiev. Within a few days the German bandits killed and tortured to death 52,000 men, women, old folk and children, dealing mercilessly with all Ukrainians, Russians and Jews who in any way displayed their fidelity to the Soviet Government. Soviet citizens who escaped from Kiev give an agonizing account of one of these mass executions:

A large number of Jews, including women and children of all ages, was gathered in the Jewish cemetery of Kiev. Before they were shot, all were stripped naked and beaten. The first persons selected for shooting were forced to lie face down at the bottom of a ditch and were shot with automatic rifles. Then the Germans threw a little earth over them. The next group of people awaiting execution was forced to lie on top of them, and shot, and so on.

Many mass murders were also committed by the German occupants in other Ukrainian towns. These bloody executions were especially directed against unarmed and defenseless Jewish working people. According to incomplete figures, no less than 6,000 persons were shot in Lvov, over 8,000 in Odessa, over 8,500 killed or hanged in Kamenets-Podolsk, over 10,500 persons shot down with machineguns in Dniepropetrovsk, and over 3,000 local residents shot in Mariupol, including many old men, women and children, all of whom were robbed and stripped naked before execution. According to preliminary figures, about 7,000 persons were killed by the German fascist bandits in Kerch.

The Nazi blood lust at Rostov gained wide notoriety. Having established themselves in Rostov for 10 days, the Germans murdered not only individuals and families, but in their bloody zeal annihilated scores and hundreds of residents, especially in the workers' districts of the city. Near the building of the railway administration, in broad daylight, the Germans shot down 48 persons with automatic rifles. On the sidewalk of a central street of Rostov, the Hitlerite murderers shot 60 persons. In the Armenian cemetery they killed 200 persons. Even after they were driven from Rostov by our troops, the German generals and officers publicly boasted that they would return for the specific purpose of taking a bloody revenge on Rostov civilians who had actively helped to oust their sworn enemies from their native city.

In addition to all the above, the Soviet Government possesses documentary material concerning a frequently repeated, fiendish crime of the German fascist command -- the use of peaceful Soviet citizens as a shield for German troops fighting the Red Army.

[illegible]

On the other hand, the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement, and that the *in vivo* results are in good agreement with the results of the *in vitro* studies, suggests that the *in vitro* studies are a good model for the *in vivo* situation. This is particularly true for the *in vitro* studies that were performed in the presence of the *in vivo* conditions, such as the presence of the *in vivo* conditions.

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On August 28, 1941, while crossing the River Kaput, German fascist troops, unable to overcome the staunch resistance of the Red Army, gathered the population of the Byelorussian town of Dobruzh, in the Gomel Region, and, under pain of execution, drove women, children and old men in front of them while they deployed their forces for an attack. The same base crime against the civilian population was repeated by the German Command near the Vybory state farm, in the Lenin-grad Region, and in the Yelnya District of the Smolensk Region.

The fascist blackguards have again resorted to this bestial and cowardly stratagem in recent days. On December 8 the Hitlerites covered their retreat from the village of Vamnoye, in the Tula Region, with the local population. On December 12, in the same district, they gathered 120 old men and children and sent them ahead of their troops during fighting against advancing Red Army units.

When our troops fought to liberate the town of Kalinin, units of the 303rd Regiment of the 162nd German Division, in an attempt to launch a counter-attack, gathered the women of a suburban village, placed them to the fore, and went into action. Fortunately, the Soviet troops succeeded in beating off this attack, drove a wedge between the Hitlerites and their victims, and saved the women.

There is no limit to the cruelty and bloodthirstiness of the German fascist army which has broken into our territory. The Hitlerite army wages not an ordinary war, but a bandit war to exterminate the peace-loving peoples standing in the way of the German fascist criminals' aspiration for domination over other peoples and over the whole world. The Hitlerite Government of Germany, which treacherously attacked the Soviet Union, ignores all provisions of international law in making war, and all requirements of human morality. It wages war, in the first place, against the peaceful, unarmed population -- women, children and old folk -- thus revealing its wild, bandit nature. This bandit government, which recognizes only force and banditry, must be broken by the all-crushing strength of the freedom-loving peoples, in the ranks of which the Soviet peoples will fulfil to the end their great task of liberation.

Not only the Red Army, but the whole of our multi-millioned people is filled with burning hatred and craves merciless revenge for the blood and shattered lives of Soviet citizens. The Soviet people will never forget the brutalities, violence, devastation and humiliation which the bestial bands of the German invaders inflicted and continue to inflict on the peaceful population of our country. They will not forget and pardon.

Informing all governments with which the U.S.S.R. maintains diplomatic relations of all these brutalities perpetrated by the German invaders, the Soviet Government declares that it places the whole responsibility for these inhuman, bandit actions of the German troops upon the criminal Hitlerite Government of Germany. At the same time, the Government of the U.S.S.R. declares with unshakeable confidence that the struggle of the Soviet nation for liberation is a struggle not only for the rights and liberty of the peoples of the Soviet Union, but for the rights and liberty of all freedom-loving peoples of the world, and that this war can end only in utter defeat of Hitler's troops and complete victory over Hitlerite tyranny.

Signed: Molotov

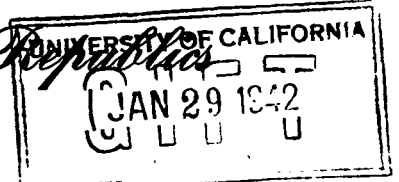
Moscow, January 6, 1942

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Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1942

No. 6

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Reconstruction Begins in Recaptured Areas	3
Soviet Flag Decorates London Church	5

1. The first part of the report

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SIBERIAN TROOPS PREPARE
FOR CRUSHING BLOW AT NAZIS

Siberian Military Area, January 11, Krasnaia Zvezda: Training of reserve Red Army units of the Siberian Military Area is in full swing. Men and commanders are mastering new weapons and learning new methods of warfare. Tactical training goes on day and night. Night fighting is receiving special attention.

In peacetime the Siberian Military Area was considered one of the Red Army's best for ski training. Skis are still more popular now. All infantrymen, artillerymen, engineers and signalers undergo ski training. Machineguns, artillery and mortars are mounted on skis.

Much time is allotted to study of methods of fighting enemy tanks. All Red Army men, whatever their specialty, learn to attack tanks with grenades and incendiary bottles. Artillerymen learn to fire at tanks with artillery of all types and sizes.

Complicated situations resembling actual battle conditions are created for maneuvers. The uncertainties of war are taken into account in all tactical instruction. Reports and demonstrations are given by commanders fresh from the front. For instance, Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel Nekrasov recently gave a number of talks to the commanders of "K" unit.

Reserve units are perfecting their military skill day by day. Men and commanders know that the hour is not far off when the honorable task of dealing a new and crushing blow to the Nazi hordes will be assigned to them.

Soviet railway workers have repaired over 210 miles of track and 47 bridges close behind advancing Red Army troops during the last month, the Soviet radio reported Monday.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD
RE: [Illegible]

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LENINGRAD TROOPS ACTIVE DESPITE COLD

Leningrad, January 9, Izvestia: Red Army men commanded by General Fedyuninski continue their attacks on German defense lines established outside Leningrad in August and September. Major Nenashev's fliers are actively assisting the ground troops.

Flying through snowstorms at low altitudes, Major Nenashev's planes have wiped out enemy infantry and truck columns and silenced German field batteries. Recently three Soviet fighters drove four Heinkels and four Messerschmitts away from the Voibokala railway station.

German attempts to regain roads cut by our troops, necessary for supplying the German garrisons, have been completely thwarted. The enemy has suffered hundreds of casualties in recent fighting.

Valuable testimony on German losses is supplied by prisoners, which have been taken even from enemy units that had not yet participated in active fighting. Lance corporal Erich Pridikeit, of the 502nd Battalion, which was thrown into action the moment it arrived at the front, stated:

"I cannot describe the operations of the Russian soldiers and artillery, for I have not been in the front lines. But I can say that the horrible Russian cold causes despondency among our troops and paralyzes their ability to work and fight.

"Our battalion still has not experienced the hardships of trench warfare, but it has already lost 100 men killed by guerrillas."

Lance corporal Pridikeit wore a full beard, which he said he had grown on the instructions of his officers "to keep away the terrible Russian cold."

CONFIDENTIAL - INTERNAL SECURITY

It is the policy of the United States Government to protect the national defense against espionage and sabotage. This policy is based on the principle that the national defense is the responsibility of the entire nation and not just the military. It is the duty of every citizen to protect the national defense against espionage and sabotage.

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RECONSTRUCTION BEGINS IN RECAPTURED AREAS

Moscow, January 9, TASS: Soviet Government departments are appropriating large sums of money for relief of the population in districts recently liberated from the Germans.

Food, building materials and manufactured goods are already being shipped into these areas and special groups of engineers and other technicians have been assigned to help restore demolished factories. New equipment is being installed and production will be resumed as quickly as possible.

Retail trade is being restored rapidly. A total of 103 retail stores have reopened in the newly recovered towns and villages. In December these stores received 1,000,000 rubles worth of merchandise and they will receive twice as much in January.

Over 500 physicians have been assigned to medical institutions in districts of the Moscow, Kalinin, Tula, Orel, Kursk and Smolensk Regions formerly held by the Germans. Considerable quantities of medicines and hospital equipment have also been sent to these districts.

State aid to the liberated districts is being supplemented by private donations of money and articles by Soviet industrial workers, farmers, office employees and housewives. According to preliminary data, residents of the Moscow Region have in a short period donated about 300,000 articles of various kinds, a large part of which have already been delivered to the Klin, Istra, Solnechnogorsk, Krasnaia Polyana, Novopetrovsk, Ugodski Zavod and other districts.

Many childless families have expressed a desire to adopt children orphaned by the Nazis. Women workers of the Krasni Bogatyr factory have adopted 36 orphans, workers of another war plant 29, and women of the Novy Put collective farm 15.

In several districts collective farmers have organized collections of seeds for peasants in the liberated districts. Collective farmers of the Kurovo District collected 120 centners of grain and 500 centners of seed potatoes for this purpose. (A centner is about 220 pounds.) Sixty centners of grain were collected in the Zagorsk District, 300 centners of seed potatoes in the Gorbovo District, and considerable quantities of seeds in the Arkhangel, Rostov and other regions.

CONFIDENTIAL

1. The following information was obtained from a confidential source:

2. The source has been reliable in the past and is being provided for your information.

3. The information is being provided to you for your information only.

4. The information is being provided to you for your information only and is not to be used for any other purpose.

5. The information is being provided to you for your information only and is not to be used for any other purpose.

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9. The information is being provided to you for your information only and is not to be used for any other purpose.

Peasants in the liberated districts will receive large-scale assistance for their spring sowing, in the form of transport and agricultural implements. The Soviet policy is to repair as quickly as possible the damage inflicted on these areas by the Nazi invaders.

Krasnaia Zvezda reports that the following order issued by the commander of the 5th German Army Corps to his officers was recently captured on the western front:

"I know that for all officers this retreat is mental torture. Now we have occupied favorable positions, which can be held by even a small force.

"This line we must hold! Any commander who surrenders a village without my personal permission will be courtmartialled at once.

"Moreover, Herren Offizieren, especially in certain units, rumors are being spread about our heavy losses and the superiority of the Russian forces. I only ask that each case of the spreading of such rumors be traced, so that such panic mongers can be punished. All those displaying negligence in prosecuting such persons will be prosecuted by myself."

Krasnaia Zvezda comments that the 5th Corps has already been driven from the "favorable positions" mentioned with heavy losses.

Kuibyshev, January 12, TASS: Adrien Lejeune, believed to be the last person left in the Soviet Union who fought for the 1871 Commune in Paris, died recently at Novosibirsk. He was 96 years old.

Lejeune was born in Paris in 1847, fought at the barricades during the period of the Commune, and was captured by troops of the Versailles government. He was imprisoned for five years and thereafter lived in France for many years before coming to the Soviet Union.

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SOVIET FLAG DECORATES LONDON CHURCH

A Soviet flag bearing the hammer and sickle -- symbol of workers' and farmers' unity -- decorated the altar of St. Clement's Church at Islington, a metropolitan borough of London, during recent services, the New York Times reported January 6.

The Times pointed out that this use of the Soviet flag was in accord with Article 124 of the Stalin Constitution: "Freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens."

The flag was borne into the church by M.V. Barkovsky, an attache of the Soviet Embassy at London, the Times said, and was carried to the altar by the vicar, the Reverend E.O. Iredell. Also laid on the altar, according to the Times, were the Czechoslovak flag, brought by Professor Karel Nigrin, and another red flag brought by S. Stolz, assistant secretary to the International Federation of Trade Unions.

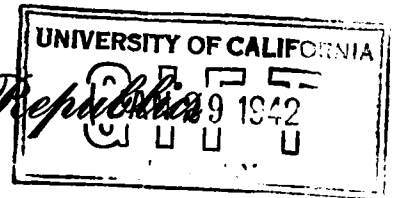
The occasion for the ceremony, the Times said, was a special service at which prayers were offered for the success of the common people of Europe and China in their struggle against Nazism. The words of the intercession, as reported by the Times, were:

"Comrades, let us pray for the people of Europe in their time of agony; for the workers and peasants in their struggle for freedom and justice."

When the Germans entered Mariupol at the end of November, the Soviet radio reports, they systematically organized the looting of each city block, selecting a citizen as representative and demanding that he collect and turn over to them all gold, winter clothing and food in the block on pain of death. Unsatisfied with the results of this confiscation, the Germans were reported to have arrested 3,000 inhabitants, compelled them to dig graves for themselves outside the city, and shot them down with sub-machineguns.

Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1942

No. 7

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REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF THE

LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1881

"PRAVDA": ARMS PRODUCTION RAISED

IN HONOR OF RED ARMY DAY

The following editorial appeared recently in the Soviet newspaper Pravda:

This year the peoples of the Soviet Union will celebrate Red Army Day (February 23) in the midst of patriotic war against the Nazi invaders. For more than six months the Hitlerite bandits who treacherously attacked the U.S.S.R. have pillaged and ruined our towns and villages and flooded the land with torrents of Soviet blood. For more than six months the best sons of the Soviet people have fought the bestial enemy and, without sparing their lives, have defended their native land.

Our eyes and thoughts are turned to the Red Army and Red Navy. The sympathy of the entire Soviet people is wholly with our gallant warriors. All freedom-loving mankind admires the unprecedented heroism of the Soviet fighters. It was by their staunchness, valor, courage and skill that the enemy was stopped. It was under their crushing blows that Hitler's cannibals were compelled to fall back.

All the strength of the Soviet people is now devoted to one end: to work better and more efficiently, to give the front more munitions, so that the enemy can be completely routed and annihilated.

It is the sacred duty of every Soviet citizen to work as hard as the front demands. That is why, with magnificent initiative, the youth of the Stalin Automobile Works at Moscow has addressed an appeal to all the youth of the Soviet Union to mark the approaching 24th anniversary of the Red Army by new victories in the field of production. This new development of socialist emulation has met a ready response throughout the country.

SECRET

3. YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

[illegible]

1. The following information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not intended to be used for any other purpose.

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On 21 January 1962, a group of 100 persons, including 100 persons, were arrested in the city of New York. The group was composed of 100 persons, including 100 persons, who were arrested in the city of New York. The group was composed of 100 persons, including 100 persons, who were arrested in the city of New York.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, however, unable to say whether or not the same will be granted. I am, however, sure that the same will be given the most careful consideration. I am, however, sure that the same will be given the most careful consideration. I am, however, sure that the same will be given the most careful consideration.

The workers of the Stalin Auto plant at Moscow pledged to give the front by February 23, in excess of plan, special armaments for the complete equipment of four divisions; to furnish other arms in quantities necessary for three divisions; in other kinds of production to exceed the plan by 10 percent; and to secure at least 10 percent economy of power as against December quotas.

We shall give the front more shells -- was the reply of the munitions workers. The metallurgists pledged thousands of tons of metal above plan; the armorers, scores of thousands of rifles, automatic rifles, mortars and anti-tank guns; the machine shop workers promised more tanks, planes and motors; the railwaymen, new armored trains and bath trains; the textile workers, thousands of meters of fabrics; the food workers many tons of food.

Pledges of socialist emulation in honor of the 24th anniversary of the Red Army have been given by the workers of Moscow, the Urals, Kuznetsk, Kuibyshev, Saratov, Yaroslavl and other cities and regions of our country.

Our people receive news of Red Army victories with the greatest joy, expressing their supreme devotion and gratitude to our gallant fighters, who alone are waging a fierce and historically unprecedented war against the Nazi German Army.

Well then, let us multiply these victories by our continuous aid to the front, by our heroic labor in the name of the freedom and happiness of our fatherland.

Moscow, January 14, TASS: Commenting in Izvestia on the recapture of Dorokhovo -- near Mozhaisk -- by the Red Army, Colonel Boltin points out that by the completion of this operation, the last zone of positional warfare on the Moscow front has been overcome.

For more than a month, Colonel Boltin said, the Red Army's counter-offensive has been gaining ground along the central sectors of the front extending from Dorokhovo to Kubinka and centering on Mozhaisk. At present the whole Moscow front is in motion and the Red Army is putting pressure on the Germans in the central Mozhaisk direction.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical analysis performed.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the findings of the research.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings and provides recommendations for future research. It also includes a conclusion that summarizes the main points of the study.

5. The fifth part of the document contains a list of references and a list of figures. The references include a list of books, articles, and other sources used in the study.

6. The sixth part of the document contains a list of figures and a list of tables. The figures include a series of graphs and charts that illustrate the findings of the study.

7. The seventh part of the document contains a list of tables and a list of figures. The tables include a series of data tables that provide a detailed overview of the results of the study.

8. The eighth part of the document contains a list of figures and a list of tables. The figures include a series of graphs and charts that illustrate the findings of the study.

INTERVIEW WITH SOVIET ANTI-TANK PLANE DESIGNER

By A. Gutman

Hero of the Soviet Union Sergei Vladimirovich Ilyushin, an aircraft designer, is known in the U.S.S.R. as a gifted innovator and inventor who has made valuable contributions to aviation technique. He has won the Stalin Prize, and his machines have set world records and earned him universal recognition and fame. His latest achievement is the anti-tank assault plane.

I visited Ilyushin in his home and asked him about his work. "When Hitler attacked the Soviet Union," he said, "he didn't expect to find us well armed in a technical sense. He hoped to subjugate our free people quickly and finish the war in a few weeks. He didn't think there would be any need of fighting in winter and made no serious preparations for a winter campaign. That is why his gangs now wear miserable rags and freeze in the vast Russian open spaces.

"Our country entered this war armed with the best machines. Our fighter planes beat the Germans' in all places, our bombers penetrate the German hinterlands, bombing Ploesti, Koenigsberg, Berlin. Our anti-tank planes are destroying Nazi armored and tank troops.

"Our war experience has demonstrated the high quality of our planes. It is a cause for satisfaction to know that the years of strenuous work by our country and our party have borne fruit.

"Soviet aviation owes its high development, achievements and standard to Stalin. Year in and year out, day in and day out, he has methodically and with iron persistence devoted his attention to aviation.

"Stalin has been very solicitous for us aircraft designers. Several times yearly he would call each of us in, interrogating, setting tasks before us. Each letter from an aircraft designer setting forth plans and ideas of work would be answered by Stalin literally on the same day. More than anyone else he foresaw the important part aviation was destined to play in modern wars. We see now how right he was.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

1776

The first of the great principles of the American Revolution was the right of the people to be free from the control of a foreign power. This principle was the basis of the Declaration of Independence, which was adopted on July 4, 1776. The second principle was the right of the people to be free from the control of a tyrannical government. This principle was the basis of the Constitution, which was adopted on September 17, 1787. The third principle was the right of the people to be free from the control of a corrupt government. This principle was the basis of the Bill of Rights, which was adopted on September 12, 1791.

The fourth principle was the right of the people to be free from the control of a despotic government. This principle was the basis of the Emancipation Proclamation, which was issued by Abraham Lincoln on January 31, 1863. The fifth principle was the right of the people to be free from the control of a corrupt government. This principle was the basis of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which was signed by Lyndon B. Johnson on July 2, 1964.

The sixth principle was the right of the people to be free from the control of a tyrannical government. This principle was the basis of the Vietnam War, which was fought from 1955 to 1975. The seventh principle was the right of the people to be free from the control of a corrupt government. This principle was the basis of the Watergate scandal, which was uncovered in 1974.

The eighth principle was the right of the people to be free from the control of a despotic government. This principle was the basis of the Iran-Contra affair, which was uncovered in 1986. The ninth principle was the right of the people to be free from the control of a corrupt government. This principle was the basis of the Clinton-Lewinsky scandal, which was uncovered in 1998.

The tenth principle was the right of the people to be free from the control of a tyrannical government. This principle was the basis of the 9/11 attacks, which occurred on September 11, 2001. The eleventh principle was the right of the people to be free from the control of a corrupt government. This principle was the basis of the Iraq War, which was fought from 2003 to 2011.

The twelfth principle was the right of the people to be free from the control of a despotic government. This principle was the basis of the Obama administration, which was in power from 2009 to 2017. The thirteenth principle was the right of the people to be free from the control of a corrupt government. This principle was the basis of the Trump administration, which was in power from 2017 to 2021. The fourteenth principle was the right of the people to be free from the control of a tyrannical government. This principle was the basis of the Biden administration, which was in power from 2021 to the present.

"The development of military technique is advancing irresistibly. Weapons are constantly being improved and new means of destroying the enemy being invented.

"Ever since the tank first appeared on the battlefield, during the first World War, two problems have engaged the attention of engineers and tacticians of all countries: how to improve their own tanks so as to make them invulnerable, and what new, powerful weapons to invent to destroy enemy tanks.

"Soviet tank designers solved the first problem by inventing powerful tanks which now strike terror into the Nazis and crush German tanks beneath their weight. I tackled the second problem.

"There are many weapons to combat tanks, but until recently planes were not among them. I designed an armored, low-flying plane that would be capable of attacking enemy tanks. This type has been put in production and is now in action, undergoing the severest tests.

"I waited with great anxiety for news from the front of the fliers' opinion of the machine. I went to front-line airfields to see for myself how my 'tank destroyer' behaves in battle and to get the pilots' opinion of its qualities. It seems that this plane has won recognition in the Airforce. The fliers like it and fly it boldly when assigned to responsible tasks. This of course affords me great satisfaction.

"At present, with war experience as a basis, we are busily engaged in further improving and developing the anti-tank assault plane.

"The combined forces of the Soviet, British and American airforces will bury the Nazi bandit pack under bombs, and we shall soon live under a sky freed of the swastika."

Southwestern Front, January 14, Krasnaja Zvezda: Our troops are attacking stubbornly against strong enemy fortifications and are gaining ground.

Recently they encircled from the north and south a village defended by two German infantry battalions, tanks, artillery and mortars and, after fierce fighting, wiped out 500 men. Two tanks, 11 guns, 10 mortars and 11 machineguns were destroyed.

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RESTORATION OF REOCCUPIED DISTRICTS

Moscow, January 14, Pravda: Pursuing the enemy tirelessly, the Red Army has liberated 17 districts of the Moscow Region -- 12 wholly and five partially -- and the results of the German invaders' rule in these districts are now revealed.

The big textile mills in Yakhroma, Narofominsk and Vysokovsk were burned. The Moscow-Volga canal was damaged. In the Istra District, 60 out of 155 collective farms were completely burned out and over 2,000 farmhouses destroyed. Over 3,000 out of 4,500 farmhouses in the Solnechnogorsk District were destroyed. The Nazi hordes confiscated the population's belongings, accompanying their plunder with bloody massacres.

Careful registration of all damages inflicted upon industry and agriculture is now in progress in every town and village. Restoration work is in full swing, with special attention to rebuilding enterprises meeting the vital needs of the population -- power stations, bakeries, etc. Over 10,000 workers will be reemployed in the near future. A considerable number of people are already employed in restoring bridges, railway tracks and highways.

In the first quarter of the current year restored factories will manufacture goods for the front and for general consumption to a value of not less than 58,000,000 rubles. Production of clothing and many other necessities is being organized.

A number of machine tractor stations have begun preparations for spring sowing. Both tractors which had been left behind and those which were evacuated are undergoing repairs. A network of retail shops is growing in the liberated districts. Already opened are 139 stores, 27 bakeries, 12 public dining rooms and 15 restaurants. Sugar, tea, soap, matches, clothing and foods to the value of 1,800,000 rubles have been shipped to reorganized stores. Libraries, reading rooms, cinemas, radio stations and printing shops are being restored.

SECRET - UNCLASSIFIED

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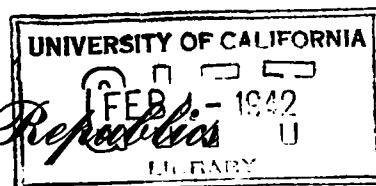
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Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1942

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WAR NEWS

Red Army Advance Continues on Southwest Front

Southwestern Front, January 17, Izvestia: Breaking through desperate Nazi resistance, a unit commanded by Podlas is continuing its offensive. After stubborn fighting the Germans fled from the large village of "V," to which they had clung to cover the retreat of their troops. German attempts at flanking blows failed, and 200 Nazi bodies were left on the battlefield. Our troops captured German tanks which had been smashed by our artillery fire, and many rifles and ammunition.

Liberating village after village from the German occupants, our units encounter bloody traces of Nazi crimes everywhere. In one village the Germans shot 22 collective farmers and four captured Red Army men. They threw a wounded Red Army man, Yurovsky, into the flames of a burning house. Yurovsky succeeded in creeping out of the fire and was picked up by our stretcher-bearers.

Red Navy Men Decorated for Land, Sea Exploits

Commenting on the award of the title Hero of the Soviet Union to three Soviet seamen and the Order of the Red Banner to two submarines, Pravda said on January 18:

Submarine "Shch-323" has executed especially important orders. For 25 days it cruised far in the enemy rear and sank two tankers and two large transports with a total displacement of 38,000 tons.

Submarine "D-3" sank seven enemy transports in extremely unfavorable weather.

Hero of the Soviet Union Captain of the Second Rank Kolyshkin displayed exceptional courage during a raid in the enemy rear. His submarine broke into an enemy harbor and sank three transports. While the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Report of the Medical Department of the Army
for the year ending 31st March 1914
The following is a summary of the work of the Medical Department of the Army during the year ending 31st March 1914. The work of the Medical Department is divided into three main branches: the Medical Service, the Veterinary Service, and the Sanitary Service. The Medical Service is responsible for the medical treatment of the Army, and the Veterinary Service is responsible for the medical treatment of the Army's animals. The Sanitary Service is responsible for the prevention of disease and the maintenance of the health of the Army.

The Medical Service has been very busy during the year, and has treated a large number of cases. The Veterinary Service has also been very busy, and has treated a large number of cases. The Sanitary Service has been very busy, and has been responsible for the prevention of disease and the maintenance of the health of the Army.

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enemy raised the alarm, the submarine slipped out into the open sea and sank another ship. On another cruise Kolyshkin sank four transports with a total displacement of 14,000 tons.

Red Navy man Ivan Sivkov, during a violent combat on Hill "N," covered the retreat of a unit of seamen with machinegun fire. He held the Nazis at bay near the hill for several hours, methodically showering the attackers with bullets and handgrenades. The Nazis surrounded the courageous Red Navy man in order to take him alive. Sivkov kept up his fire. When he had spent all his ammunition, he seized a grenade and killed himself along with a group of enemy soldiers who had dashed at him.

Red Airforce Junior Lieutenant Yakov Ivanov, a defender of Sevastopol, brought down five enemy planes in 10 days, ramming two of them.

Crack SS Troops Beaten on Northwest Front.

Northwestern Front, January 17, Izvestia: Stubborn fighting is in progress in "X" sector of the front. By the evening of January 15, units commanded by Klykov and Yakovlev had pierced the enemy's fortified line and recaptured a number of villages converted by the Germans into defense bases. Klykov's and Yakovlev's units fortified their new lines and continued their attack.

In one sector the Nazis put a regiment of the SS "Viking Nord" division in an advanced line. Captured soldiers of this regiment said that until October the division had operated in the Karelian sector, where it was badly battered. Then it was withdrawn to Finland and, after replenishment, was dispatched to Vaasa and specially trained for fighting in winter conditions.

At the end of December it was sent to the northwestern front and ordered to dislodge our troops from a railway line they were occupying. The task was formulated as follows in an Order of the Day: "To capture the railway at any cost. To die, but to execute the task. Loss of this sector would be tantamount to loss of the entire northern front." Despite all their efforts, the regiment failed to capture the railway.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

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Finnish Army Morale Cracking

Karelian Front, January 17, Izvestia: The plans of the German-Finnish Command have collapsed. The approaches to Murmansk and Kandalaksha have become a gigantic graveyard for the German pirates and their Finnish underlings.

The German-Finnish troops occupied some districts of the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic, but this cost them one-third of the Finnish army. In the Petrozavodsk direction alone they lost 50,000 officers and men, and the ground is still burning under their feet in the temporarily occupied districts.

Saarinen Veino, commander of the village of "N," writes home: "I am tired of life, of spending days and nights in the forest. Lice and bugs are devouring us, and we are starving. Worst of all, though, are the guerrillas. Yesterday they set fire to our stores and vanished. All our food was destroyed."

The Finnish Army Command has been compelled to create special detachments for fighting guerrillas. Schutzkorps man Naurino Marti wrote to his wife: "I was transferred to a detachment fighting the guerrillas. Yesterday they surrounded us. Only two out of all our men are still alive -- myself and the sergeant. Our watchdogs were no help -- they had been poisoned by the Russians."

Finnish war prisoners look with envy at Red Army men wearing sheepskin coats, felt boots and fur caps. Prisoners say that Finnish hospitals are crammed with frostbitten and sick men. Grippe and pneumonia are mowing them down. The Finnish soldiers often fail to receive their scanty food ration.

Larceny is spreading in the enemy army. German officers and soldiers are the worst thieves. War prisoner Hatikanen, an artilleryman, said indignantly: "German soldiers stole my last woolen shirt, skiing suit and bread ration. They stole Sergeant Jalonen's cap, pipe and oatmeal cakes sent from home. Jalonen overtook the thieves and hit one of them in the jaw, and only then did they return the stolen things."

The defeat of the German divisions near Moscow, Rostov, Yelets, Tikhvin, Kalinin and Kaluga threw the Finnish Army into utter confusion. Prisoners of the 4th Division told us that several Finnish companies recently refused to launch an attack.

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Not long ago a dispute arose between the Finnish and German commanders in the Kandalaksha direction. The Germans demanded that the Finns attack. The Finns offered this honor to the Germans. The dispute became so acute that Mannerheim had to intervene. He ordered the Finns to launch the attack.

A captured letter from Private Tolonen to his friend Heikkinen reads: "None of our soldiers knows what will happen to us. Not just Russia, but Britain too is fighting us. Everybody says that by the end of the war not a single man will remain in Finland."

Red Army Officer Describes Capture of Medyn

Moscow, January 16, TASS: In an interview with a Pravda correspondent, Major General Golubev gave the following details of the fighting for Medyn:

The capture of Maloyaroslavets eliminated an important sector of the central front. Our troops had advanced 40 kilometers on this front, breaking through stubborn enemy resistance and repulsing many counter-attacks. Almost every village was bitterly contested.

The battle for Medyn was especially violent. Bloody street fighting lasted two days and nights. The ancient town, junction of four important roads, was nearly destroyed by the Nazis. As in the case of Maloyaroslavets, we outflanked the town and cut it off from the rear. The enemy found himself in a sack, and few Nazis escaped alive.

Hundreds of enemy bodies, six tanks, 25 guns, 648 trucks, many machineguns and automatic rifles and a large quantity of ammunition were abandoned in the streets.

Retreating under our blows, the enemy set fire to the entire town, blew up brick buildings, attempted to drive all Medyn residents to the rear. However, they hid in the woods and are now returning to their native town.

Remnants of enemy automatic rifle units are being mopped up along our troops' line of advance. Some of them, unable to endure the fighting and the cold, are throwing down their arms and surrendering. Characteristic of the fading morale of the German soldiers was an incident in the village of Bryukhovo. German soldiers there shot their officer and told residents: "The Russian soldier fights well and the German Army is now 'kaput.'"

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what you want to achieve.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the results of its investigation of the activities of the American People's Party in the United States.

BEHIND NAZI LINES

Soviet Guerrillas Near Leningrad

The Soviet press recently printed the following excerpts from the diary of the commander of a guerrilla detachment operating in one of the German-occupied districts of the Leningrad Region:

December 30: We destroyed two enemy trucks on the road, killing nine German soldiers and an officer.

December 31: Our detachment cut an enemy field telephone line. When it was dark we mined one of the roads leading toward the front lines and erected several barricades of felled trees on it.

January 1: Today we gave the lousy German warriors a New Year present. In a sudden raid on the road to "K," we smashed a fascist column bringing up communications material and ammunition. Five trucks were put out of commission and six enemy soldiers and drivers killed. We captured two German automatic rifles, a small-bore mortar, 13 rifles and 46 grenades.

January 3: Our detachment attacked an enemy supply column, killed all the drivers, and set fire to three carts of hay and four barrels of gasoline. At night we encountered a German platoon and opened fire from a distance of 200 meters. Ten Nazis were killed.

Russian Farmers Resist Occupants

Izvestia, on January 15, cited the following recent instances of peasant resistance to German occupation authorities:

The Germans planned to send looted grain from the village of Petryakovka to Germany. Their grain store was set on fire by collective farmers. In reprisal, the Germans shot an old man.

In the village of Mikhailovka, of the Sumy Region, the Germans put 18 cows, taken from collective farmers, in a shed. That night the shed was set on fire.

A truckload of German soldiers started from the village of Bogdany, in the Poltava Region, to the neighboring village of Besspal'tsevo. The truck was attacked on the road and the soldiers killed. An officer ordered 20 collective farmers shot. A second truck dispatched to Besspal'tsevo suffered the same fate.

In Kharkov the Germans captured three wounded guerrillas. They were tortured and hanged from telegraph poles in the village of Kolomaky. Posters affixed to the poles threatened shooting for anyone who attempted to take the bodies away for burial. To inspire greater fear, the Germans stationed guards armed with automatic rifles at every pole.

So things remained for two days and two nights. But on the morning of the third day the bodies of the guerrillas had been removed and the German guards were hanging on the poles in their places.

In the village of "R" an officer was billeted in the house of a 70-year-old woman, collective farmer Bogdanova. The old woman was forced to sleep in the hall.

One clear, frosty day the echo of battle sounded in the streets of the village. Bogdanova realized that the Russians were approaching. She took an axe, noiselessly approached the seated officer, and hit him in the back of the neck.

Just then two German soldiers came into the house. They snatched the axe from the old woman's hands, dragged her to the yard, hurled her on the snow and poured benzine over her. They were prevented from setting fire to her by our men. One Nazi was killed and the other captured.

Soviet railwaymen are constantly contributing to the National Defense Fund, the Soviet press reports. In six months of war their contributions totaled about 59,000,000 rubles in cash and 72,000,000 rubles in bonds and State loans. Also donated were 123 kilograms of silver and many gold and silver articles. A special railwaymen's fund for building tanks and planes has swelled to 7,745,000 rubles.

Under the slogan "From railwaymen to the front," warm clothing is being gathered for Red Army men. Over 700,000 warm garments -- felt boots, sheepskin coats, fur gloves and warm underwear -- have already been dispatched to the front.

On 11/11/1964, the following information was received from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.:

On 11/11/1963, the following information was received from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.:

The Bureau of the Census is currently conducting a study of the economic conditions of the Negro population in the United States. The study is being conducted in order to determine the extent of economic hardship and to identify the causes of such hardship. The study is being conducted in cooperation with the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Public Administration.

The study is being conducted in three phases. The first phase is a survey of the economic conditions of the Negro population in the United States. The second phase is a study of the causes of economic hardship. The third phase is a study of the effects of economic hardship on the Negro population.

The study is being conducted in order to provide information to the Federal Government and to the States and local governments. The information will be used to develop policies and programs to improve the economic conditions of the Negro population.

The study is being conducted in order to provide information to the Federal Government and to the States and local governments. The information will be used to develop policies and programs to improve the economic conditions of the Negro population.

[illegible]

1. The Commission has been informed that the Government of the Republic of the Philippines has been requested to provide information on the situation of human rights in the country, particularly in the areas of the Philippines, Mindanao, and the Sulu Archipelago. The Commission has been informed that the Government of the Philippines has been requested to provide information on the situation of human rights in the country, particularly in the areas of the Philippines, Mindanao, and the Sulu Archipelago.

2. The Commission is not aware of any other persons who have been involved in the same or similar activities as those of the above-named individuals.

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to determine the nature of the problem. This involves gathering information about the problem and its context. The second step is to define the problem in terms of specific, measurable, and achievable goals. The third step is to identify the causes of the problem. The fourth step is to develop a plan of action to address the problem. The fifth step is to implement the plan and monitor progress. The sixth step is to evaluate the results and make adjustments as needed.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the President of the Senate, dated January 1, 1901. The letter is signed by William McKinley and is addressed to Charles McNamara. The letter is a copy of a letter that was sent to the President of the Senate by the President of the United States. The letter is a copy of a letter that was sent to the President of the Senate by the President of the United States. The letter is a copy of a letter that was sent to the President of the Senate by the President of the United States.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the proposed changes to the law of the United Kingdom regarding the treatment of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

TOLSTOI HOME TO BE RESTORED

Moscow, January 17, TASS: A meeting of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. heard the report of correspondent-member Mints, head of a commission which visited Yasnaya Polyana to ascertain the nature and extent of destruction caused by the Nazi invaders at Tolstoi's museum-estate.

The Presidium allotted funds for the speedy restoration of Yasnaya Polyana. Work will begin immediately, and it is expected that visitors will again be admitted to the museum in May. All exhibits rescued from the Nazi barbarians will be put in their former places.

It has been decided to create a new section -- "the Nazis in Yasnaya Polyana." The Yasnaya Polyana hospital and school, gutted by fire, will also be restored.

The Presidium expressed gratitude to Curator Shchegolev, staff member Shchegoleva, storekeeper Markina and museum watchmen, who selflessly and courageously protected the museum during the Nazi occupation. Funds were allotted for bonuses to them and also to collective farmers and others who helped extinguish a fire set in the museum by Nazi officers before they fled from Yasnaya Polyana.

Moscow, January 17, TASS: For exemplary execution of orders of the Command and for valor and courage displayed in fighting the German invaders, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has awarded the Order of Lenin to the 205th Infantry Regiment and the Order of the Red Banner to the 314th Independent Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battalion and the 58th Infantry Regiment.

Twenty-one Red Army commanders were decorated with orders and medals, including Major Generals Moskvitin, Zelentsov, Shevchenko and Lebedev.

Journal of Management Education 30(6)p.789-804
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[illegible]

1. The Government of the Republic of the Philippines, through the Department of Education, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th day of May, 1964, regarding the application for recognition of the Philippine Educational Mission, Inc. (PEM) as a private educational institution.

11. The following information was obtained from the records of the
12. Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic
13. Analysis, Washington, D. C., dated 10/1/54, and is being furnished
14. for your information.

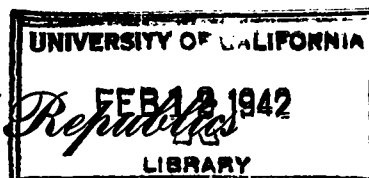
1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must identify the problem and the scope of the investigation. The investigator must also identify the objectives of the investigation. The objectives of the investigation are the goals that the investigator wants to achieve. The objectives of the investigation are the goals that the investigator wants to achieve.

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170. While they have been known to be present in
the past, the present situation is not clear, and it is
not known if they are still present.

381
Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1942

No. 9

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Byelorussians Pledge Victory	3
Cultural Life in Beleaguered Leningrad	5

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

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7. The seventh part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF LENIN

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917 and founder of the Soviet State, died on January 21, 1924. Today that State, headed by Lenin's collaborator Joseph Stalin, is proving the strength and endurance of Lenin's achievement by driving back the formidable hordes of Hitlerite Germany.

Eighteen years after Lenin's death the Soviet Government and people have realized much of the Socialist program for which Lenin fought. On the present anniversary of his death, the Soviet nation recalls with especial reverence the personality and intellect of its great Revolutionary leader.

One of the best descriptions of Lenin as a man was written by the Soviet author Maxim Gorky under the title "Days With Lenin," shortly after Lenin's death. The following is an excerpt:

"The Perfectly Fashioned Figure of Truth"

It was the clearly expressed will to live in him, his active hatred of life's abominations, which attracted me to him. I loved the eager youthfulness which he put into everything he did. His movements were light and agile, and his rare but powerful gestures were in full harmony with his speech, sparing as it was in words, in thought abounding.

On his slightly Mongolian face glowed and sparkled the keen eyes of a tireless fighter against the lies and sorrows of life -- now glowing and burning, now screwed up, now blinking, now ironically smiling, now lashing with anger. The gleam of his eyes made his words more glowing. Sometimes it seemed as if the indomitable energy of his soul flew out in sparks through his eyes, and his words, shot through and through with it, hung shining in the air. His words always gave one the impression of the physical pressure of an irresistible truth.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

RECOMMENDATION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

It was an unusual and an extraordinary thing to see Lenin in the park at Gorki (a country place near Moscow where Lenin spent his last days), so much has the idea of him become associated with the idea of a man sitting at the end of a long table and expertly and skilfully guiding the comrades in their work, with the observant eyes of a pilot, smiling and beaming; or standing on a platform with head thrown back, casting clear, distinct words to the hushed crowd, before the eager faces of the people, thirsting for the truth.

His words always brought to my mind the cold glitter of steel shavings. From these words, with amazing simplicity, there rose the perfectly fashioned figure of truth.

He was venturesome by nature, but his was not the mercenary venturesomeness of the gambler. In Lenin it was the manifestation of that exceptional moral courage which can be found only in a man with an unshakeable belief in his calling, in a man with a profound and complete perception of his connection with the world, and perfect comprehension of his role in the chaos of the world, the role of enemy of that chaos.

With equal enthusiasm he would play chess, look through "A History of Dress," dispute for hours with comrades, fish, go for walks along the stony paths of Capri, scorching under the southern sun, feast his eyes on the golden color of the gorse, and on the swarthy children of the fishermen. In the evening, listening to stories about Russia and the country, he would sigh enviously and say, "I know very little of Russia -- Simbirsk, Kazan, Petersburg, exile in Siberia and that is nearly all."

He loved fun, and when he laughed it was with his whole body; he was quite overcome with laughter and would laugh sometimes until he cried. He could give to his short characteristic exclamation, "H'm, h'm," an infinite number of modifications, from biting sarcasm to non-committal doubt. Often in this "H'm, h'm" one caught the sound of the keen humor which a sharp-sighted man experiences who sees clearly through the stupidities of life.

Stocky and thick-set, with his Socratic head and quick eyes, he would often adopt a strange and rather comical posture -- he would throw his head back, inclining it somehow on to his shoulder, thrust his fingers under his armpits, in his waistcoat armholes. There was something deliciously funny in this pose, something of a triumphant fighting cock; and at such a moment he beamed all over with joy, a grown-up child in this accursed world, a splendid human being, who had to sacrifice himself to hostility and hatred, so that love might at last be realized.

The first of these is the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA), which has been the most influential of the medical journals in the United States. It was founded in 1883 and has since then published a wide range of medical research, including clinical trials, laboratory studies, and reviews of the literature. The JAMA has been a leading voice in the medical community, and its publications have been widely cited in the medical literature.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

[illegible]

The following information is being provided for your information only. It is not intended to be used as a basis for any action. It is the responsibility of the user to verify the accuracy of the information.

BYELORUSSIANS PLEDGE VICTORY

Kazan, January 20, TASS: A meeting of Byelorussian representatives here January 18 adopted the following message to the Byelorussian people:

Our Byelorussia is living through rigorous and difficult times. The sacred soil of Byelorussia has been temporarily seized by the Germans. The invaders have made ruins of our beautiful, ancient towns -- Minsk, Vitebsk, Gomel, Polotsk, Orsha, Bobruisk, Zhlobin and others.

As in other Soviet territories, the Germans have erased hundreds of Byelorussian villages. They have abolished the state independence that our Byelorussian people received from the hands of Lenin and Stalin. They have demolished the memorials of our people's ancient culture, destroyed our schools and national literature, burned our libraries, destroyed our theaters and houses of culture, and ransacked the institutes and laboratories of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences.

The Hitlerite fiends are not merely trying forcibly to Germanize the Byelorussian people. They are trying to exterminate them physically, as they are also doing to the Russians, Ukrainians and other peoples in temporarily captured districts.

From the forests of Nalibok and Belovezh to the old Dnieper, from ancient Polotsk to the wide expanses of Polesye, the Byelorussian people is rising in its indomitable wrath against the Nazi criminals. A nationwide struggle against the troops of occupation has unfolded throughout Byelorussian territory, which was one of the first to suffer from the treacherous attack of the bestial robbers.

Our glorious Red Army, in whose front ranks the valiant sons of the Byelorussian people fight shoulder to shoulder with Russians, Georgians, Kazakhs and other nations, has blown asunder the Nazis' boastful assertion of their "invincibility," and is striking crushing blows at the retreating enemy.

RECEIVED

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
SUBJECT: [Illegible]
[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a memorandum or official communication.]

The heroic sons of the Byelorussian people have covered themselves with glory in this great patriotic war against the German occupants. Among the names of Heroes of the Soviet Union, the Byelorussians -- Captain Gastello, Major General Lev Dovator, and Pavlovsky will be entered in gold letters in the history of the great war of the Soviet people for liberation.

The strength of the Soviet peoples is inexhaustible. Our resources are enormous. The might of the Red Army is growing daily, and the nation-wide war in the enemy rear is acquiring ever greater scope. The German invaders face inevitable doom. The soil is burning under their feet. The hour of our victory -- the hour of the liberation of the Byelorussian people -- is near at hand.

Victory Will Be Ours!

Brothers and sisters, people of our native land, we know and see your hard trials, your sufferings, we hear the groans of our tortured and dishonored mothers, brothers, sisters and children, and we are exerting every effort to liberate our native land from the invaders. Victory will be ours! The Byelorussian people will hurl all its wrath and hatred for the invaders upon the fascist heads.

The Hitlerites know that the Byelorussian people has never bowed and will not bow its head before the German barons, will never become German slaves. Byelorussia has developed and flourished in the free family of Soviet peoples, and will again do so in the future.

Dear brothers and sisters, sons and daughters of the Byelorussian people, valiant Byelorussian men and women guerrillas -- deal stronger blows to the enemy, relentlessly destroy the mad German dogs by every means, give the enemy no respite day or night! Let us take revenge on the Nazi monsters for our devastated towns and villages, for the blood and tears of our brothers, wives, mothers, sisters and children. For savage brigandage and plunder, for outraging the honor of our people and destroying the memorials of our national culture, for their massacres, the Germans must pay with their black blood.

Death to the German occupants! All forces for the defeat of the enemy! Long live free Byelorussia! Byelorussia has been and will be a Soviet republic! Long live the indestructable friendship of the peoples! Long live our valiant Red Army! Long live the leader and organizer of our victories -- our dear Comrade Stalin!

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CULTURAL LIFE RICH IN BELEAGUERED Leningrad

Leningrad, January 19, TASS: Recent months have left their stern imprint on Leningrad -- one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Still, despite all its hardships, Leningrad not only fights but finds strength and time for the creation of new cultural values.

Scientific research institutes are working without relaxation, fulfilling tasks set by the front. Academicians Ukhtomsky, Krachkovsky, Orbeli and other scientists give lectures on science to students and Red Army and Navy commanders.

Higher educational institutions are training new specialists. Regular graduation ceremonies were held at the Academy of Arts, many of the graduates having arrived directly from the front.

Scientific institutions of Leningrad have begun to select candidates for this year's Stalin Prizes. The Union of Artists has opened a large exhibition of new work inspired by the war. Meetings devoted to the quincentenary of the great Uzbek poet Navoi are being held in the Academy of Sciences.

The All-Union Geographical Society's committee on the history of the Academy of Sciences and the House of Scientists marked the bicentenary of the death of the famous navigator Bering. The Geographical Society is preparing to publish a volume of collected writings on the occasion of the 450th anniversary of the discovery of America.

The theatrical season is enjoying great success. "Othello," "Romeo and Juliet," and plays by Gorky, Ostrovsky and other Soviet playwrights have been produced. One of the best symphony orchestras in the Soviet Union performs regularly in the large hall of the Philharmonic Society and is preparing an extensive program of concerts of Anglo-American music.

Movie studios are releasing new topical films and newsreels showing life at the front. The 12th city championship chess tournament is attracting crowds of spectators. Bookstores are conducting a brisk trade in new books on military subjects, textbooks, fiction and magazines.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

State and local government total (1990-1991)

[illegible][illegible]

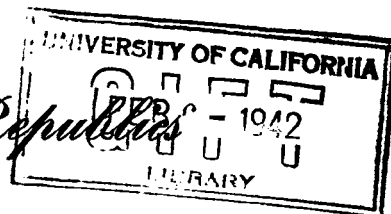
1. The first of the two main points of the report is that the Government of the United States has a duty to protect the rights of the people of the United States. This duty is based on the principle of self-determination, which is the right of a people to determine their own destiny. The Government of the United States has a duty to protect the rights of the people of the United States, and this duty is based on the principle of self-determination.

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem.

[illegible][illegible]

1. The "1977" *Artemia* have a higher survival rate than the "1978" *Artemia* and are more numerous in the water column. The "1978" *Artemia* are more numerous in the water column than the "1977" *Artemia* and are more numerous in the water column than the "1977" *Artemia*.

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the proposed changes to the [redacted] and to ensure that all stakeholders are aware of the proposed changes and have an opportunity to provide input.

Embassy*of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

Information Bulletin

*Washington, D. C.*FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1942

No. 10

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LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING IN MOSCOW

Moscow, January 22, TASS: In commemoration of the 18th anniversary of the death of Lenin a solemn and mournful meeting was held in this city yesterday. Many of the highest Soviet leaders attended.

At the table of the Presidium were seated Joseph Stalin, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.; Vyacheslav Molotov, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs; Mikhail I. Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet; Andrei A. Andreyev, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union; Anastas Mikoyan, People's Commissar of Foreign Trade; Lazar M. Kaganovich, People's Commissar of Railways; Lavrenti Beria, People's Commissar of Internal Affairs; G.M. Malenkov, Member of the State Defense Committee; Admiral Nikolai Kuznetsov, People's Commissar of the Navy; M.F. Shkiriakov, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.; Alexei E. Badayev, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the R.S.F.S.R.; E. Yaroslavsky, Member of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.; General E.A. Shadenko, People's Commissar of Defense; and Pronin, Chairman of the Moscow City Council.

Stalin and the other Government leaders were greeted with prolonged applause as they entered the hall shortly before seven o'clock in the evening. Kalinin opened the meeting by suggesting that all present stand for a few moments in honor of Lenin. All rose, while an orchestra played a funeral march.

Kalinin addressed the meeting as follows:

"Comrades, we pass the 18th anniversary of the death of Comrade Lenin in the midst of ferocious war against the fascist marauders. For seven months our valiant Red Army and Red Navy and all our people have

defended the honor, liberty and independence of our country with unprecedented manfulness, bravery and abnegation.

"The best sons of the Soviet people are giving their lives for the welfare of their fatherland, for the happiness and prosperity of the Soviet Union.

"In this great patriotic war against our worst enemy -- German imperialism -- our people and our Communist Party draw strength from the inexhaustible spring of Leninism. Death has separated Lenin from us, but his image is engraved forever in the great edifice of the Soviet order, in the steel ranks of the Communist Party, in the inviolable alliance of the workers and peasants, in the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union, in our valiant Red Army which is smiting the fascist hordes invading our land.

"Comrades, the sacred duty of each Soviet citizen -- worker, collective farmer or intellectual -- is now to give every kind of help to the front. Our victories at the front will not lull us. Let us remember that final victory over the enemy still requires full exertion of the strength of the people and Army.

"We have everything necessary for the victory over the enemy. The task begun by Lenin is in trustworthy hands. The peoples of the Soviet Union and their armed forces are headed by that leader whose name is the symbol of victory -- Stalin!"

After prolonged applause at the mention of Stalin's name, another address was made by A.S. Shcherbakov, Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau and Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R.

Following Shcherbakov's address the meeting concluded with the singing of the "International."

The following were present: The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party, the Moscow Regional and City Committees of the Communist Party, the Executive Committee of the Comintern, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviets of the U.S.S.R. and R.S.F.S.R., the Moscow Regional and City Soviets, the Moscow Regional and City Committees of the Young Communist League, the Presidium of the All-Union Committee of Trade Unions, and many Stakhanovite workers and representatives of the intelligentsia of the capital.

A MESSAGE TO UKRAINIANS

Moscow newspapers on January 21 published the following message to the Ukrainian people, signed by the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Grechukha; by the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Republic, Korniets; and by the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, Khrushchev:

Dear comrades, men and women workers, collective farmers and intellectuals of the Ukraine! We address you in days when the whole Soviet people is waging a great war of liberation against German fascism, rabid enemy of our motherland and of all progressive humanity.

Hitler treats the peoples of the Soviet Union with bestial hatred. Like all of his band, he experiences animal fear of the mighty, vital force of the gifted, talented, free and independent peoples of the Soviet country.

The Nazi cutthroats want to exterminate the most active and advanced section of the population of our country. They want to restore the power of the landlords, restore Tsarism, destroy the national culture and national state organization of the Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Lithuanians, Letts and other free peoples of the Soviet Union, Germanize them, and turn them into slaves of the German barons and landlords.

For 24 years the Ukrainian people, assisted by all the peoples of the Soviet Union, has been building its life of free people and enjoying all human rights. The tremendous efforts of workers, collective farmers and intellectuals created splendid and powerful industries in the Soviet Ukraine and a happy, prosperous life for the Soviet peasant. Ukrainian-Soviet culture flourished as never before.

Brothers and sisters! This just war against the German occupants is deciding the fate of the Soviet Ukraine, deciding whether the free worker will continue as before to till his native soil, won by his sweat and blood, or whether his land will yield bumper crops for the German barons and landlords.

[illegible]

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has declined from 760 million to 600 million. The number of people who are malnourished has declined from 1.1 billion to 800 million. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

from the Department of Health and Human Services.

1. *Prüfungsausschuss* (exam board)

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million (United Nations, 1994).

[illegible]

1. *What is the purpose of the study?*
 2. *What are the research questions or hypotheses?*
 3. *What is the study design?*
 4. *What are the variables?*
 5. *What are the data collection methods?*
 6. *What are the results?*
 7. *What are the conclusions?*
 8. *What are the limitations?*
 9. *What are the implications?*
 10. *What are the future directions?*

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997).

University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801

1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the company is not meeting its sales targets.

Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female

Journal of Management Education 36(7) 809–826

1. *Prüfungsausschuss* (exam board)

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 26(10) 1978–1997
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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older is projected to increase from 20 million to 35 million, and the number of people 75 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10 million to 15 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 85 years of age or older is projected to increase from 2 million to 4 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 90 years of age or older is projected to increase from 500,000 to 1 million (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 95 years of age or older is projected to increase from 100,000 to 200,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996). The number of people 100 years of age or older is projected to increase from 10,000 to 20,000 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1996).

[illegible]

At issue is whether workers will work at their own plants, whether teachers, doctors and all intellectuals will create new works in science, technology, literature and art, or whether they will perish in concentration camps and prisons; whether the Ukrainian people will speak their native Ukrainian tongue or future generations will be Germanized; whether the rich Ukrainian culture will continue to develop, or everything created by the finest sons of our people will perish; whether the Ukraine will be a free Soviet republic or will be turned into a German colony.

The Red Army has resumed the offensive. We have liberated the towns of Tikhvin, Narofominsk, Maloyaroslavets, Rostov, Kerch, Feodosia, Kaluga and hundreds of other populated places. The enemy is fleeing in panic, abandoning thousands of dead.

The victories scored by the Red Army confirm the words of our great leader Stalin, who on November 6, 1941 stated that as the war develops, our forces will grow. The enemy is beginning to feel the enhanced might of our blows.

Sons and daughters of the Ukrainian people! Help the advancing Red Army! Fan the flames of popular revenge on the invaders. Carry into life the instructions of our leader Stalin, to destroy the German occupants to the last man, who made their way to our native land to enslave it. Let the enemy feel the force of the blows of the freedom-loving Ukrainian people. Let him feel that wherever he sets his foot he is in danger of death.

Citizens, do not obey any order of the German Command. Do not obey the orders of their traitorous agents. Fight and drive out the traitors, wipe them out, as courageous patriots have done in many villages. Sabotage all works to which the Germans drive you: remember that they are directed against our own Red Army.

Moscow, January 19, TASS: For exemplary execution of Government orders in production of new kinds of armament, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has decorated the following plants of the People's Commissariat of Armaments: No. 221, "Barricades," and No. 74, with the Order of Lenin; No. 2 and No. 7, bearing Frunze's name, with the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. For exemplary execution of Government assignments in the manufacture of arms for artillery and infantry and military instruments, orders and medals were awarded to 740 workers of industrial enterprises under the People's Commissariat of Armaments of the U.S.S.R.

PRISONERS DESCRIBE GERMAN ARMY'S DIFFICULTIES

The present Soviet offensive has cost the Germans heavily in equipment and morale, according to testimony of Nazi prisoners. Pravda notes that the area around Mozhaisk is dotted with German cemeteries. On January 22 the Soviet Information Bureau released the following statement made to his Red Army captors by Corporal Robert Michaelis, 2nd Battalion, 67th German Artillery Regiment:

"Soldiers of all kinds of units say that the German Army has lost an enormous quantity of tanks in the Russian campaign. For instance, the 10th Tank Division has only about 15 tanks left. The 4th Army Group lost 80 tanks near Leningrad. This same group later suffered tremendous losses near Mozhaisk, where it lost over 30 percent of its tanks. The shortage of spare parts for tanks and guns is now felt acutely. We have to assemble one machine from the parts of two others."

Non-Commissioned officer Bernhard Brockhaus, a war prisoner of the Third Battery, 215th German Artillery Regiment, made the following statement about the condition of the German Army's winter clothing, according to the Soviet press:

"It was my duty to issue clothing to the soldiers. The gloves and socks were of artificial wool. They were not warm and wore out rapidly. A week after new gloves had been issued a driver complained that they were no longer usable. Every day I had to listen to the complaints and abuse of the soldiers about the lack of warm clothing."

An unmailed letter to his family found on a dead German corporal, signed "August," says: "The days after Christmas were the most horrible of my life. We ran from the Russians at night during a severe frost. Hardly more than 10 soldiers survived in some companies. Many were killed, wounded or frozen to death. Many had hands and feet frost-bitten."

"I barely escaped with my life. The Russians almost completely surrounded us, and we escaped with great suffering. We had to abandon everything to the enemy -- guns and all our equipment -- in order to save our lives."

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to determine the nature of the problem. This involves gathering information about the problem and its context. The next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves analyzing the information gathered in the first step and identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem. The third step is to develop a plan of action. This involves determining the steps that need to be taken to solve the problem. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves carrying out the steps that were developed in the third step. The final step is to evaluate the results. This involves determining whether the problem has been solved and whether the plan of action was effective.

[illegible]

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older has increased by 50 percent, and the number of people 75 years of age or older has increased by 100 percent. The number of people 85 years of age or older has increased by 200 percent. The number of people 95 years of age or older has increased by 400 percent. The number of people 100 years of age or older has increased by 1,000 percent. The number of people 105 years of age or older has increased by 2,000 percent. The number of people 110 years of age or older has increased by 4,000 percent. The number of people 115 years of age or older has increased by 8,000 percent. The number of people 120 years of age or older has increased by 16,000 percent. The number of people 125 years of age or older has increased by 32,000 percent. The number of people 130 years of age or older has increased by 64,000 percent. The number of people 135 years of age or older has increased by 128,000 percent. The number of people 140 years of age or older has increased by 256,000 percent. The number of people 145 years of age or older has increased by 512,000 percent. The number of people 150 years of age or older has increased by 1,024,000 percent. The number of people 155 years of age or older has increased by 2,048,000 percent. The number of people 160 years of age or older has increased by 4,096,000 percent. The number of people 165 years of age or older has increased by 8,192,000 percent. The number of people 170 years of age or older has increased by 16,384,000 percent. The number of people 175 years of age or older has increased by 32,768,000 percent. The number of people 180 years of age or older has increased by 65,536,000 percent. The number of people 185 years of age or older has increased by 131,072,000 percent. The number of people 190 years of age or older has increased by 262,144,000 percent. The number of people 195 years of age or older has increased by 524,288,000 percent. The number of people 200 years of age or older has increased by 1,048,576,000 percent. The number of people 205 years of age or older has increased by 2,097,152,000 percent. The number of people 210 years of age or older has increased by 4,194,304,000 percent. The number of people 215 years of age or older has increased by 8,388,608,000 percent. The number of people 220 years of age or older has increased by 16,777,216,000 percent. The number of people 225 years of age or older has increased by 33,554,432,000 percent. The number of people 230 years of age or older has increased by 67,108,864,000 percent. The number of people 235 years of age or older has increased by 134,217,728,000 percent. The number of people 240 years of age or older has increased by 268,435,456,000 percent. The number of people 245 years of age or older has increased by 536,870,912,000 percent. The number of people 250 years of age or older has increased by 1,073,741,824,000 percent. The number of people 255 years of age or older has increased by 2,147,483,648,000 percent. The number of people 260 years of age or older has increased by 4,294,967,296,000 percent. The number of people 265 years of age or older has increased by 8,589,934,592,000 percent. The number of people 270 years of age or older has increased by 17,179,869,184,000 percent. The number of people 275 years of age or older has increased by 34,359,738,368,000 percent. The number of people 280 years of age or older has increased by 68,719,476,736,000 percent. The number of people 285 years of age or older has increased by 137,438,953,472,000 percent. The number of people 290 years of age or older has increased by 274,877,906,944,000 percent. The number of people 295 years of age or older has increased by 549,755,813,888,000 percent. The number of people 300 years of age or older has increased by 1,099,511,627,776,000 percent. The number of people 305 years of age or older has increased by 2,199,023,255,552,000 percent. The number of people 310 years of age or older has increased by 4,398,046,511,104,000 percent. The number of people 315 years of age or older has increased by 8,796,093,022,208,000 percent. The number of people 320 years of age or older has increased by 17,592,186,044,416,000 percent. The number of people 325 years of age or older has increased by 35,184,372,088,832,000 percent. The number of people 330 years of age or older has increased by 70,368,744,177,664,000 percent. The number of people 335 years of age or older has increased by 140,737,488,355,328,000 percent. The number of people 340 years of age or older has increased by 281,474,976,710,656,000 percent. The number of people 345 years of age or older has increased by 562,949,953,421,312,000 percent. The number of people 350 years of age or older has increased by 1,125,899,906,842,624,000 percent. The number of people 355 years of age or older has increased by 2,251,799,813,685,248,000 percent. The number of people 360 years of age or older has increased by 4,503,599,627,370,496,000 percent. The number of people 365 years of age or older has increased by 9,007,199,254,740,992,000 percent. The number of people 370 years of age or older has increased by 18,014,398,509,481,984,000 percent. The number of people 375 years of age or older has increased by 36,028,797,018,963,968,000 percent. The number of people 380 years of age or older has increased by 72,057,594,037,927,936,000 percent. The number of people 385 years of age or older has increased by 144,115,188,075,855,872,000 percent. The number of people 390 years of age or older has increased by 288,230,376,151,711,744,000 percent. The number of people 395 years of age or older has increased by 576,460,752,303,423,488,000 percent. The number of people 400 years of age or older has increased by 1,152,921,504,606,846,976,000 percent. The number of people 405 years of age or older has increased by 2,305,843,009,213,693,952,000 percent. The number of people 410 years of age or older has increased by 4,611,686,018,427,387,904,000 percent. The number of people 415 years of age or older has increased by 9,223,372,036,854,775,808,000 percent. The number of people 420 years of age or older has increased by 18,446,744,073,709,551,616,000 percent. The number of people 425 years of age or older has increased by 36,893,488,147,419,103,232,000 percent. The number of people 430 years of age or older has increased by 73,786,976,294,838,206,464,000 percent. The number of people 435 years of age or older has increased by 147,573,952,589,676,412,928,000 percent. The number of people 440 years of age or older has increased by 295,147,905,179,352,825,856,000 percent. The number of people 445 years of age or older has increased by 590,295,810,358,705,651,712,000 percent. The number of people 450 years of age or older has increased by 1,180,591,620,717,411,303,424,000 percent. The number of people 455 years of age or older has increased by 2,361,183,241,434,822,606,848,000 percent. The number of people 460 years of age or older has increased by 4,722,366,482,869,645,213,696,000 percent. The number of people 465 years of age or older has increased by 9,444,732,965,739,290,427,392,000 percent. The number of people 470 years of age or older has increased by 18,889,465,931,478,580,854,784,000 percent. The number of people 475 years of age or older has increased by 37,778,931,862,957,161,709,568,000 percent. The number of people 480 years of age or older has increased by 75,557,863,725,914,323,419,136,000 percent. The number of people 485 years of age or older has increased by 151,115,727,451,828,646,838,272,000 percent. The number of people 490 years of age or older has increased by 302,231,454,903,657,293,676,544,000 percent. The number of people 495 years of age or older has increased by 604,462,909,807,314,587,353,088,000 percent. The number of people 500 years of age or older has increased by 1,208,925,819,614,629,174,706,176,000 percent. The number of people 505 years of age or older has increased by 2,417,851,639,229,258,349,412,352,000 percent. The number of people 510 years of age or older has increased by 4,835,703,278,458,516,698,824,704,000 percent. The number of people 515 years of age or older has increased by 9,671,406,556,917,033,397,649,408,000 percent. The number of people 520 years of age or older has increased by 19,342,813,113,834,066,795,298,816,000 percent. The number of people 525 years of age or older has increased by 38,685,626,227,668,133,590,597,632,000 percent. The number of people 530 years of age or older has increased by 77,371,252,455,336,267,181,195,264,000 percent. The number of people 535 years of age or older has increased by 154,742,504,910,672,534,362,390,528,000 percent. The number of people 540 years of age or older has increased by 309,485,009,821,345,068,724,781,056,000 percent. The number of people 545 years of age or older has increased by 618,970,019,642,690,137,449,562,112,000 percent. The number of people 550 years of age or older has increased by 1,237,940,039,285,380,274,899,124,224,000 percent. The number of people 555 years of age or older has increased by 2,475,880,078,570,760,549,798,248,448,000 percent. The number of people 560 years of age or older has increased by 4,951,760,157,141,521,099,596,496,896,000 percent. The number of people 565 years of age or older has increased by 9,903,520,314,283,042,199,193,993,792,000 percent. The number of people 570 years of age or older has increased by 19,807,040,628,566,084,398,387,987,584,000 percent. The number of people 575 years of age or older has

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

[illegible][illegible]

When interrogated by Red Army officers, Fritz Drushke, corporal of the 1st Company, 402nd German Bicycle Battalion, gave the following data on his battalion's losses for the week prior to his capture:

Killed -- 11
Wounded -- 112
Disabled by frostbite -- 112
Hospitalized for other illness -- 120

The letter from which the following excerpt is quoted was found on a battlefield. It was addressed to Max Ungans, a German soldier at the front, and written by one Kurt Renn, of Hemnitz, Germany.

"It is not life you are living out there, but suffering. It is the same for us here. We have received the list of killed again. Among them are Kurt Main and Fritz Muller. In general, things here in the fatherland are not good. Very often there is nothing to eat..."

Izvestia quotes an unmailed letter found on the body of German non-commissioned officer Karl Wege on the Donets front:

"The Russians give us no respite. They keep up terrific artillery fire. Many of us are no longer among the living. My God, what must we expect!"

In another letter a soldier signing himself "Kasper" writes: "The other day we were shelled by the Russians. Our headquarters received a direct hit and many officers were killed."

Mayer Spangenburg, writing a letter homeward, says: "The Russian attacks and the cold and wind are very unpleasant. If it continues like this we shall break our necks here."

The Soviet radio reports that 13 German soldiers were shot at Essen recently for refusing to go to the Soviet front.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work of the Commission.

2. The second part of the report deals with the work of the Commission in the field of human rights.

3. The third part of the report deals with the work of the Commission in the field of economic, social and cultural rights.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the work of the Commission in the field of international law.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the work of the Commission in the field of international cooperation.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the work of the Commission in the field of international relations.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the work of the Commission in the field of international law.

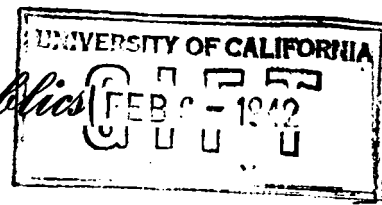
8. The eighth part of the report deals with the work of the Commission in the field of international cooperation.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the work of the Commission in the field of international relations.

Russia

Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

January 24, 1942

REPORT OF A.S. SECHERBAKOV,
CHIEF OF THE SOVIET INFORMATION BUREAU,
AT THE LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING
IN MOSCOW, JANUARY 21, 1942

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TEXT OF SHCHERBAKOV'S REPORT

AT LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING IN MOSCOW

Following is the text of the report made by A.S. Shcherbakov, Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau and Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., in Moscow January 21, at a memorial meeting on the 18th Anniversary of the death of Lenin. The meeting was attended by Stalin, Molotov, Kalinin and other high Soviet officials.

Comrades:

Today we commemorate the 18th Anniversary of the death of great Lenin, who created our Party and our Soviet State. On the anniversary of Lenin's death, the Party and the working people sum up the results of their work -- their struggle to carry out the behests of their leader and teacher. This year we mark this anniversary in the midst of the Soviet people's patriotic war against the German fascist invaders, the worst enemies of our motherland.

Seven months ago the German imperialists villainously attacked our country. They moved a colossal war machine against us. They hurled against the peaceful towns and villages of the Soviet Union an army of several million men armed to the teeth with tanks, guns, planes and other modern instruments of war. The Hitlerite pirates want to annihilate our people and our State and turn the workers and the peasants, all the working people and all the nations of the U.S.S.R., into abject slaves of German capitalists and landlords.

In the past year our Soviet State has been subjected to very severe trials. In days of extreme danger threatening our motherland, the Soviet people, under the guidance of our Party and its leader Comrade Stalin, found in itself sufficient strength to convert our whole country into a single fighting camp, capable of withstanding the violent onslaught of Hitler's vultures, ready to endure any privations and adversities. And it must be said that our people withstood the severe trial with credit.

The Soviet rear proved itself worthy of its army, which has heroically exterminated the enemy hordes and destroyed their weapons.

THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

The history of the Republic of the United States of America is a story of the growth of a great nation from a small colony of English settlers in 1607 to a powerful world power in 1900. The story is one of the struggle for freedom and the establishment of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The story is one of the triumph of the American spirit over all obstacles and the achievement of a great and noble destiny.

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Our people did not waver and was not thrown into confusion. The Soviet system created by Lenin and Stalin proved to be the stables in the world and in the course of the war was further consolidated and tempered, which provides most convincing proof of the fact that our Party, under the guidance of great Stalin, has consistently and unswervingly carried into life the behests of great Lenin.

Soviet War Industry

Without industry, and above all without heavy industry, it is impossible to wage war nowadays, and still less possible to win a war. Modern war is to a considerable extent a war of motors -- motors in the air, motors on land. Without motors there can be no planes, tanks, automobiles or ships. Briefly, without motors there can be no modern army or navy. Production of motors is an index of the preparedness of a people to defend its motherland, to fight any enemy effectively. A war will be won by that side which possesses superiority in the production of motors. The production of motors is at the same time an index of the level of industrial development of a country.

Lenin and Stalin foresaw and knew all this at the dawn of the construction of the Soviet State. They -- these giants of thought, prophetic geniuses of many years ago -- were able not only to see the present day through the problems of the Civil War and foreign intervention, through the blockade and the devastation, hunger and cold, but even to prepare the country and people for this struggle, for these trials and for victory. Lenin many times warned the Party and the working people that without electrification, without heavy industry our State would perish, and in order not to allow this he bequeathed us the policy of socialist industrialization.

The Leninist-Stalinist policy of socialist industrialization became the general line of our Party and the Soviet Government. A truly titanic work was accomplished. Thousands upon thousands of new industrial enterprises were built in all parts of our vast country. Whole enterprises were created anew. New machine building, machine-tool building, automobile, chemical, metallurgical, aircraft, gun, shell, tank building, munitions and other plants were built. All this has now proved to be of use and is yielding fruit.

The Party and the Soviet Government spared no effort or means, curtailed everything else, economized everywhere in order to create a powerful, advanced industry. And such an industry was created and provided a base for arming the Red Army with all the tools of modern military technique, the basis of the defense of our country. "From a weak

country unprepared for defense, the Soviet Union has turned into a country ready for any eventuality, into a country capable of producing all modern means of defense on a mass scale and supplying its army with them in the event of an attack from without." -- Stalin. This very policy now saves our motherland in the war against the German invaders.

The German imperialists prepared for war for years and made utmost use of their industry for the production of armaments. They plundered the bulk of Europe and compelled the industries of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Belgium, Holland, Italy, France and a number of other countries to work for their benefit. The whole huge war machine of German imperialism was set in motion and all its weight hurled against the Red Army.

The Hitlerites' plan was very simple. Having mustered as many tanks and planes as possible, they wanted to crush our army within one and one-half to two months, capture our industrial districts, reach the Urals, and force the Soviet Union to its knees -- partly exterminating the peoples inhabiting it and partly turning them into eternal slaves of the old and new German barons. But the bandit army of German invaders encountered heroic resistance from Soviet troops equipped with up-to-date military technique.

The German invaders, as they themselves now admit, obviously miscalculated, having underrated the strength of the Red Army and expecting to overcome and disperse it at the first blow. The enemy succeeded in capturing a number of our country's industrial districts -- Dniepropetrovsk, Krivoi Rog, Kharkov and part of the Donets Basin. In connection with the occupation of these districts the Hitlerite chatterboxes are circulating tales of the capture of Soviet war industry. Considering real facts instead of fascist fabrications, one must observe:

1. Soviet large-scale industry, created in the years of the Stalin Five Year Plans, and especially war industry, is not concentrated in any one locality.

2. Even in those districts which the Germans managed temporarily to occupy, they did not find any large industrial enterprises, since all the chief industrial enterprises of these districts had in due time been evacuated far to the rear. At their new sites these plants are functioning effectively, supplying their constantly increasing production to the front. Thus the German occupants did not and could not capture any Soviet war industry.

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11. The following information is being furnished to you for your information:

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Our industry has now reorganized its work on a war footing. It supplies the Red Army with increasing quantities of tanks, planes, munitions, guns, automatic rifles and other arms. But the front makes a heavy demand. It must not be forgotten that we fight an enemy who so far possesses more tanks and, partly, more planes than does our army. In order to attain complete victory we must double and treble our efforts. We must attain superiority in tanks, in planes, and in means of making them. We can and must accomplish this task. Our industry possesses rich reserves. Millions of Soviet patriots must work without relaxation to supply our great army with everything needed for the defeat of our deadly enemies, the German occupants.

Soviet People United

Our fatherland is a country of free working people, a country of workers, peasants and working intelligentsia, a country without exploiters or exploitation, without capitalists or landlords. The strong union of the workers and peasants, reinforced by the union of these classes with the intelligentsia, forms the basis of the welfare and development of our Soviet society.

When they undertook attack on our country the German fascist invaders believed that no sooner would they invade the U.S.S.R. than conflicts would break out between workers, peasants and intellectuals. The Hitlerite hopes have collapsed, like all their other stupid plans. The Soviet system has proved stronger than was expected by its enemies.

Comrade Lenin enjoined the Party to strengthen the union of workers and peasants by every means. In pursuance of this behest of Lenin's, the Party and the Soviet Government built collective and state farms, bearing in mind that this provided the best solution of the problem of making inviolable the union of workers and peasants. The workers and intellectuals assisted the peasants in this matter. The collective farming system won in our country, and the peasants, who under the collective farming system have enjoyed the real life of human beings, will never swerve from this path and are ready to fight a life-and-death battle for this new life, won in battles under the guidance of Lenin and Stalin.

The German invaders want to restore capitalism in our country and put the yoke of exploitation on workers and peasants. They want to obliterate our multi-national working intelligentsia and convert them into people running errands for the fascist German intelligentsia. The German invaders have set as their purpose to deprive the peasants of their collective farms, to take away their grain, to capture our soil,

irrigated with the peasants' sweat, and to turn it over to German kulaks and landlord barons. The German Command intends to take away the land from our peasants, and promises its officers to give them this land in the Ukraine and Byelorussia after the conclusion of the war, and to convert our peasants into slaves of these new baron landlords. This shall never be! Never shall this fascist order reign on Soviet land! No one shall succeed in making slaves of our peasants, who have experienced the joy of a prosperous life on the collective farms and of free labor!

All Races, Nations Equal in U.S.S.R.

The Soviet Union is a multi-national state of workers and peasants. Fulfilling Lenin's behest, the Party has strengthened the friendship of the peoples forming the Union of Soviet Republics. Supporting each other, assisting each other, the peoples of the U.S.S.R. have jointly built, created and consolidated their State. The Leninist-Stalinist national policy rejects and condemns the inequality of peoples for reasons of race and nation. By their whole policy after the October Revolution, the Party and the Soviet Government have proved that we have not and cannot have inequality of nations. We have neither superior nor inferior races. All our peoples enjoy equal rights. The friendship of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. is the greatest achievement of the Soviet State.

In beginning their annexationist war against our country, the German fascists counted on a fight among the peoples of the U.S.S.R. In their ignorance they believed that at the first serious blow the peoples of the U.S.S.R. would begin to quarrel, that revolts would break out and that the country would fall apart. The Hitlerites proceeded from their own inglorious experience. They have converted the bulk of Western Europe into a military prison. They are accustomed to trample down the rights of peoples. The whole fascist policy of national oppression and medieval pogroms is based on the hatred and scorn of one so-called "superior" German race for all other peoples.

The Hitlerite bandits are not loath to incite one people against another in order to enslave both. They expected the same thing to happen in our country -- that the Lithuanians would rise against the Byelorussians, the Ukrainians against the Russians, that revolts and conflicts would break out among the peoples of the Soviet Union. But the Hitlerites' expectations collapsed. They burst like soap bubbles.

The family of peoples of the U.S.S.R. is a united and indestructible camp. In the struggle against the fascist invaders, representatives

of all the sister republics forming the Soviet country are fighting shoulder to shoulder in the ranks of the Red Army. The workers and collective farmers of Azerbaijan, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Kirghizia, Uzbekistan and all the other Republics are working for the front together with the Russian people, and with the same selflessness. They are united in the struggle for the Soviet motherland.

We Russians, first among equals in this family of peoples of the U.S.S.R., are bearing the brunt of the struggle with the German occupants. With a courage and staunchness which are provoking the admiration of our friends throughout the world, the Russian people fights for Ukrainian and Byelorussian towns and villages, just as Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Azerbaijanians, Kazakhs, Georgians and representatives of all the other peoples fight for Moscow, the capital of our motherland, and for complete victory over the enemy.

Beyond the front line, in districts temporarily captured by the enemy, the working people suffer a hard fate. The fascist cannibals are perpetrating brutal atrocities upon the non-combatant population. The German invaders, like locusts, annihilate everything in their path. The Hitlerite bandits destroy towns and villages, outrage and kill the non-combatant population, not sparing women, children and old folk. Like highwaymen they pillage property and foodstuffs from the non-combatant population, dooming it to starvation and extinction.

We shall never forget the pain and suffering of our people and shall exact vengeance for every drop of blood of Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Letts, Estonians, Lithuanians and Moldavians. The German imperialist invaders have achieved only one thing by their policy of plunder and enslavement: all the peoples inhabiting the Soviet Union have rallied still more strongly into a single militant camp around the Bolshevik Party and their leader Comrade Stalin.

Soviet People Fought Germans in 1918

Our country is waging a life-and-death struggle against its worst enemy -- the German Hitlerite invaders. It is not the first time that the Soviet people has had to deal with the German soldiery. In 1918 under Lenin's guidance our country, in the final accounting, overcame the onslaught of the German imperialists who, as Lenin put it, carried on their bayonets for the workers and peasants of our country "a disgraceful yoke, in no way better than the old Tartar yoke." At that time the insatiable, over-fed imperialist beast broke its neck. Describing the German imperialism of those days, Lenin said: "At first

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it swelled unbelievably and occupied three-fourths of Europe, grew fat, and then burst at once, leaving a horrible stench." Such was the end of the German imperialists who in 1918 tried to enslave the working people of our country. No doubt such will also be the result of the present war.

Soviet Union Wanted Peace

Our people did not wish war; the Soviet people was engaged in peaceful, constructive work. The Soviet Government in its foreign policy unswervingly pursued the course of peace and indefatigably exposed the aggressive designs of the fascist imperialists. By its peace policy the Soviet Union won the sympathies and support of millions of honest people throughout the world.

The German invaders' treacherous attack on our country in June of last year compelled the Soviet people to take up arms. The war was a turning point in the life of our country. The period of peaceful construction came to an end. The war for liberation from the German invaders began -- against the most rapacious, most aggressive and most predatory imperialists among all the imperialists of the world.

German Timetable Upset

Seven months have elapsed since the outbreak of the war. The Red Army, and together with it our whole country, have passed through hard times. Our men and commanders have fought heroically, but the Hitlerites, possessing superiority of forces and enjoying the advantage of sudden and treacherous attack, have captured a considerable portion of our territory, while our army has sustained temporary losses and has been compelled to retreat.

It is known that the German fascist invaders planned to "do away" with the Soviet Union in one and one-half to two months. This plan collapsed. Then the Hitlerites conceived another plan: to "finish off" the Soviet Union before the advent of winter.

There exist any number of statements made by the Hitlerite ringleaders themselves showing that they planned the course of the war in this very manner. Early in October the German Command launched a last, in the boastful words of Hitler, "decisive" offensive against the Soviet troops which, as the Hitlerites planned it, was to decide the

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fate of Moscow and along with it the issue of the present war. Here is what was said in this connection in official utterances by Hitler's (garbled in transmission) in orders issued to the German fascist army. Referring to plans for capturing Moscow, Leningrad and the Caucasian oil districts, in an order-of-the-day to the soldiers of the eastern front on October 2, 1941, Hitler stated:

"In a few weeks the three principal industrial districts will fall completely into our hands. At last the prerequisites have been created for a further follow-through which, even before winter, must result in annihilation of the enemy. All preparations as far as humanly possible are already completed. This time preparations have proceeded according to plan, step by step, in order to reduce the enemy to a state in which we can now strike him a fatal blow. The last, great, decisive battle of the year begins today."

Subsequently Hitler repeated these boastful ravings to the German people and the whole world in his speech of October 3, 1941: "Forty-eight hours ago new operations began on a gigantic scale. They will contribute to the annihilation of the enemy in the east. The enemy is already defeated and his strength will never be restored."

The above documents show that Hitler and his criminal band cherished a hope of defeating the Soviet troops near Moscow, occupying and plundering our capital, and providing their predatory army with winter quarters in Moscow. Documents also show that by endless false promises the Hitlerite band attempted to check the disintegration which had begun in their army, promising their duped soldiers furloughs as recompense for participation in the allegedly "last" offensive and, after the capture of Moscow, peace.

But, as the proverb says, "Don't cheer till you're out of the woods." Hitler's promised offensive began and...collapsed. The German army littered the Russian roads, fields and forests with the bodies of its soldiers. By his October offensive on Moscow Hitler attained only one result -- the further physical and moral exhaustion of his army. Lousy, hungry, unclothed, the Hitlerite horde was halted at the distant approaches to Moscow, while the population of Germany, on receiving information from the front, realized that the liar and humbug Hitler had again duped both the German soldiers and people.

Hitler's Winter Offensive

In mid-November Hitler announced one more "final" offensive against Moscow. In an order-of-the-day to the soldiers of the eastern

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THE END

Prepared by the Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

front, Hitler wrote of this offensive: "Considering the importance of pending developments, especially winter, and the poor state of the army's material supply, I order that the capital of Moscow be done away with in the nearest future at any cost."

This time Hitler did not boast over the radio to the Germans and the whole world. He concealed from the German people that the October offensive had failed and that he was compelled to embark upon a new offensive. This November order was no longer marked by the former impudence and self-assurance. These were replaced by desperate, hysterical shrieks.

The German troops, having concentrated infantry, motorized infantry and tank divisions, began their second general offensive with the purpose of outflanking us and simultaneously effecting a deep turning movement on both flanks of our front, reaching our rear, and surrounding and capturing Moscow. Needless to say, Moscow, and the whole country with it, had a hard time. On one flank the enemy captured Yakhroma, and on the other approached Kashira and was heading for Ryazan.

But in those difficult days our people and our army did not for a single moment doubt that the enemy would be checked, thrown back and defeated. They did not doubt, for they profoundly trusted their strength and the powerful genius of our strategist and leader, Comrade Stalin.

Red Army Seizes Initiative

And so it was. Having exhausted the enemy in previous battles, our troops launched a counter-offensive against the German fascist invaders early in December and dealt them several crushing blows. As a result of our troops' offensive, the enemy's shock groups on the flanks were defeated. The enemy began a hurried retreat, abandoning military equipment and arms and suffering heavy losses. Life had played a mischievous joke upon the fascist fools. The Hitlerites' plan of surrounding and capturing Moscow failed with a crash. The German Army paid an enormous price for the crazy November attempt to "do away with the capital of Moscow."

In the course of the counter-offensive of our troops, from December 6 to January 15, i.e. in one month and 10 days, the German army on the Soviet-German front lost about 300,000 officers and men in killed alone. In the same period the Soviet troops captured 4,801 guns, 3,071 trench mortars, nearly 8,000 machineguns, nearly 15,000 automatic

rifles, over 90,000 rifles, 2,766 tanks, over 300 armored cars, 33,640 automobiles, 102 wireless transmitters, over 2,000,000 shells, over 30,000,000 rifle cartridges, over 200,000 mortar bombs, about 6,000 motorcycles, and many thousands of bicycles, carts, horses and other military supplies. In the same period over 1,100 German planes were destroyed.

These figures vividly show how serious was the defeat which the Hitlerite predatory troops suffered near Moscow, and what heavy blows were dealt them by the Red Army in other sectors of the Soviet-German front.

German "Explanations"

To conceal its failures the German Command is beginning to circulate one fabrication after another and to heap one absurdity on another. On December 10 the German Command stated that "continuation of war operations on the eastern front and their character will henceforward be determined by the advent of the Russian winter. Since weather conditions do not permit of large-scale offensive operations, the German Command renounces them."

There you have it! They had stated that they "regard Moscow as the principal goal, even if Stalin attempts to shift the center of gravity of war operations to another place." Then all of a sudden, at the very moment when according to the German Command the "offensive against the Bolshevik capital has advanced so far that one can already see internal parts of the city of Moscow through good field glasses," they suddenly renounce offensive operations -- winter, if you please, is at fault.

This hocus pocus by Hitlerites who had lost all sense of proportion in their lies was exposed both by our press and the world press and was picked to pieces. It was proved convincingly that the German plans for the capture of Moscow were thwarted not by the cold, for there was no cold at that time, but by the Red Army.

Thus, the German Command stated that it renounced offensive operations. Well, but what is to be done when not only are these offensive operations lacking, but one has to retreat and evacuate town after town? And here a new version was set afloat, as absurd as the first one -- the version of a correction of the front line and of retreat to some mythical winter defense line and winter quarters. At first the German invaders didn't like the quarters in Rostov and Tikhvin, then

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they didn't like the Moscow quarters. It seems that the quarters in Kalinin, Yelets, Solnechnogorsk, Volokolamsk, Narofominsk, Kaluga, Mozhaisk and many other towns didn't suit the Germans either, didn't suit them to such an extent that they -- the Germans -- preferred dying in the open fields to staying in these quarters. One might think that in respect to quarters the uninvited Hitlerite "tenants" are extremely fastidious people. But their fastidiousness is explained very simply: The Red Army gave rough treatment to the uninvited "tenants." It chased them out and continues chasing them.

The same may be said about the prattle concerning correction of the front line. Has one ever heard that during correction of the front line an army should lose hundreds of thousands of men killed, thousands of tanks and guns, tens of thousands of automobiles, rifles and machineguns, trains laden with shells, etc.? The fascist crooks of "Hitler & Co.'s" gambling house have completely entangled themselves in their own lies.

Soviet Troops Will Give Germans No Respite

Of all this silly prattle of the Hitlerites, only one thing is true: the lousy German fascist army would very much like to get a respite just now. The Hitlerites need it very badly to put their battered troops in order and to muster their forces for new adventures. Our task is to thwart these plans of the German invaders, to give the enemy no respite, to exterminate his manpower and destroy his equipment.

There is no doubt that Red Army men, commanders and political workers will spare no efforts to accomplish this task with credit. Our country and Red Army are waging a struggle for a just cause, for the honor and freedom of the Soviet land. We shall certainly win and shall not cease the struggle until the army of the fascist German invaders is utterly defeated.

Red Army Grows Stronger As Germans Weaken

Our certainty of victory rests on a realistic appraisal of forces. -- "The enemy is not as strong as he is represented by some frightened intellectuals. The devil is not as black as he is painted." -- Stalin.

The fascist army is no longer what it was in the first months of the war. It has not the same offensive spirit, the same discipline.

Under the blows of the Red Army it becomes increasingly clear that the fascist invaders are not as strong as they shout from all the housetops. Symptoms of disintegration are becomingly increasingly manifest in Hitler's robber army. And as time goes on this disintegration will proceed at greater speed. Captured German soldiers ever more frequently state that they are war weary, that they are losing faith in success, and wonder with horror whether they will be able to escape with their lives and return home.

While Hitler's army is bleeding profusely, our resistance to the invaders is growing in strength, our strength is increasing daily. The heroic exploits and selflessness of Red Army men, commanders and political workers are admired by all our friends. Even our enemies, in explaining the failure of their military plans, are unwillingly compelled to admit that they underrated the strength of the Red Army. And what can they do but admit it, when the Red Army, of whose annihilation the Hitlerites have so often written, is dealing blow after blow to the German fascist troops?

Why Red Army Men Fight

The question arises: What is the source of the inexhaustible strength of the Red Army? How can it be explained that our army advances daily, that our fearless heroes know no fear in battle?

The source of the strength of our army and its men is their consciousness of the justice of the cause for which our country is fighting. Our army is inspired to patriotic war by the spirit of great Lenin. The Soviet people knows that it is waging a just and patriotic war against the German invaders. In the years of the Revolution, a generation grew up in our country which is unable to visualize any other life than life in a free country.

"The enemy is cruel and implacable," said Comrade Stalin. "He sets as his purpose the capture of our lands, irrigated with our sweat, the capture of our grain and our oil, obtained by our labor. He sets as his purpose the restoration of the power of the landlords, the restoration of Tsarism, the destruction of the national cultures and national states of the Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Lithuanians, Letts, Estonians, Uzbeks, Tatars, Moldavians, Georgians, Armenians, Azerbaijanians and other free peoples of the Soviet Union, their Germanization, and their transformation into slaves of German princes and barons. Thus, this is a matter of the life or death of the Soviet State, the life or death of the peoples of the U.S.S.R., whether the peoples of the Soviet Union will be free or will become slaves."

Heroes of the Defense of Moscow

Consciousness of the fact that he fights for a just cause, for his native land and for a free life inspires the Red Army man to outstanding exploits, doubles and trebles his strength. Conscious of their duty to their native land, people who but yesterday worked peacefully in factories or on collective farms, people who had not particularly distinguished themselves, today are setting examples of courage, daring and gallantry.

In the glorious days of Moscow, several score tanks attacked one of our lines. This line had been held by 29 Soviet Guards. Only 28 of them remained -- one had been shot by the Guards themselves because he proved a coward and raised his hands in the face of the enemy. And 28 Soviet citizens -- among them Russians, Ukrainians and Kazakhs -- waged a battle unprecedented in history against the tanks. Eighteen enemy tanks were disabled. The 28 men did not retreat in this unequal combat. They died the death of brave men defending Moscow. Can such people be defeated?

A similar incident took place near Moscow. Violent fighting was in progress. One of our units was advancing with difficulty because the enemy kept up strong flanking fire from a blockhouse. Our advance was being thwarted. Then a rank-and-file Red Army man, a Young Communist League member named Sosnovski, crept up to the enemy blockhouse, jumped at the machinegun, pressed it down to the ground with his body and closed the loophole. A machinegun burst pierced Sosnovski's breast, but the fascist machinegun was smothered, and the Red Army men captured the enemy line. Can such people be defeated?

A son of the Azerbaijanian people named Namedov wiped out 70 fascists in one engagement. And how many infantrymen, tankists, fliers and artillerymen daily perform heroic, glorious deeds! We have many brave and courageous citizens. They are ready to defend their motherland with their lives, to fight selflessly and to win. Our country loves and esteems heroes. Can such a people, can such a country as our people and our country be defeated?

Soviet Army and People Closely Linked

Our army's source of strength is the Soviet rear. The rear is the main thing for the front. No single army in the world can win without a stable rear. The rear supplies the front with men, sentiments and ideas. In our country the rear and the front, people and army, breathe in unison and have a common interest and a common aim -- defeat

[illegible]

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

of the enemy. Our Soviet rear backs up its army and inspires the men to exploits. The great force of their love for the motherland and their consciousness of the justice of our cause enhance the strength of the men at the front and inspire them to valor and courage.

The same force of Soviet patriotism moves the workers when they do not leave the shops for 24 hours and exceed their output quotas by two or three times or more. This force of Soviet patriotism and love for the motherland drives forward the heroes at the front and in the rear.

Soviet Guerrillas

Great assistance is rendered to our troops by guerrillas, who bravely operate in the enemy rear. The guerrillas destroy the German invaders' equipment and, more especially, annihilate their manpower, damage their communications and roads, supply very valuable information about the enemy to the Soviet Command, etc. The enormous number of orders issued in the German Army in combatting the guerrilla movement is most convincing testimony to the losses inflicted by the guerrillas on the fascist invaders. The guerrilla movement, widespread in districts temporarily occupied by the Germans, supplies convincing evidence of the popular, patriotic nature of our war with the German occupants.

The War Role of Soviet Women

The great part played by our Soviet women patriots in fighting the enemy should be particularly noted. Many women are now operating machine tools in factories and plants. Many thousands of women have mastered new occupations and successfully replaced men who have joined the ranks of the Red Army. Scores of thousands of girls in the villages have become tractor drivers and harvester combine operators. Soviet women patriots give blood for wounded Red Army men, work in hospitals, send presents to the front, look after the children of our Red Army men and take care of their families.

In the tense days when the enemy was approaching Moscow many scores of thousands of people built defenses. Three-fourths of this army of builders consisted of women. And so our glorious Soviet women patriots, day and night, in rain and mire, in frost and snowfall, sometimes under enemy fire, built fortifications near Moscow.

Soviet Citizens Enthusiastically Support Red Army

Before the advent of winter the working people of our country's towns and villages, quietly, upon their own initiative, without any noise, collected millions of felt boots, fur coats, sheepskins, warm underwear, woolen socks and gloves, fur gloves and other warm clothing for the Red Army. All these articles were certainly needed by the Red Army men. But the point is less that these gifts served to supply the Red Army men -- for, still better, the State itself had taken care to provide warm clothes for its army -- than that this solicitude for the army supplied striking proof that the people is one with the army, lives for its requirements and interests, and therefore is ready to help the defenders of the motherland in every way.

This is also proved by such facts as the many hundreds of thousands of New Year gifts sent to the front by working people, by the collection of money and articles for the Defense Fund, by the visits of working peoples' delegations to the front, etc. All these are manifestations of the people's true love for the army, of the unbreakable ties binding the army to the people. Such is the nature, such is the morale of our great people.

Bankruptcy of the German Rear

Entirely different is the situation prevailing in our enemies' camp. The occupied countries, plundered by the Germans to the extreme limit, represent a volcano ready to blow up at any moment. The population of these countries hates the German invaders and awaits the time when it will be able to mete out retribution to the occupants.

Among the Germans themselves, opposition to a needless and ruinous war is growing with every day. The population of Germany was deeply impressed by the fact that, as a result of the miscalculations of the German Command in planning the war, the German Army remained without winter clothing and unprepared for winter warfare. The Hitlerites attempted to improve their position by announcing a collection of warm clothing from the population. They did it in a purely fascist manner: storm troopers made the rounds of the houses and, under pain of imprisonment and even shooting, took from the population their last clothing, not disdaining even rags and waste. The German newspaper Danziger Vorposten said: "Surrender everything. Everything is useful. Old stockings and mittens are good to protect knees and wrists, warm headgear can be made of old children's blankets. Moth-eaten shorts and sweaters will be used to make ear protectors."

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and settlement, followed by a period of rapid expansion and industrialization. The American Revolution and the Civil War were pivotal moments in the nation's history, shaping its identity and values. The 20th century brought significant social and political changes, including the rise of the New Deal and the civil rights movement. Today, the United States continues to face new challenges and opportunities, reflecting its ongoing journey as a nation.

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THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The American Revolution was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, marking the birth of the United States as an independent nation. It was a period of significant political and social change, as the colonies fought for their freedom from British rule. The revolution was driven by a desire for self-governance and the protection of individual rights. The Declaration of Independence, signed in 1776, was a key document that declared the colonies' independence from Britain. The war ended in 1781 with the signing of the Treaty of Paris, which recognized the United States as a sovereign nation.

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Of course such a system, in which the bankrupt fascist ring-leaders take away the population's last shirts and make use of children's blankets and of moth-eaten shorts in order to clothe their army, cannot be tolerated by the people for any long time. The German rear represents a volcano ready to blow up and bury the Hitlerite band.

Soviet People, Army Led by Party of Lenin and Stalin

The hectic struggle of our army and people is led by the Party of Lenin and Stalin. The grim days of war have provided a test of the strength of the Bolshevik ranks, of the unity and staunchness of every Bolshevik. Many thousands of Communists have gone to the front. As in the memorable years of Civil War, they cement our army. They are in the front ranks of the fighters, leading them by their example in the struggle against the enemy.

It is not for nothing that the fascist invaders talk with such bestial hatred of the Communists and members of the Young Communist League and of our glorious commissars and political workers. When we see the enemy raging we can safely say that the ideas of our great teacher Lenin are being successfully applied in life, and that our Bolshevik Party is doing its duty to the country and people with credit.

Great Effort Still Needed to Smash Enemy

Serious blows have been dealt to the enemy, but we must not relax and be satisfied with these successes. The German invaders are not yet smashed. They still possess strength. They offer furious resistance and are ready for anything, being moved by fear of cruel retribution for the crimes and villainies they have committed. We must not forget what a cruel, perfidious enemy we are dealing with.

The German invaders are trying, and will try to muster their forces and organize a new offensive against our army. Great efforts and sacrifices will yet be required to inflict utter defeat upon the enemy. The country of the Soviets has withstood the first and heaviest blows of the German invaders. The peoples of the country of the Soviets will find sufficient strength and staunchness to inflict utter defeat upon them and to achieve complete victory. Let us redouble our efforts in the struggle with the German invaders.

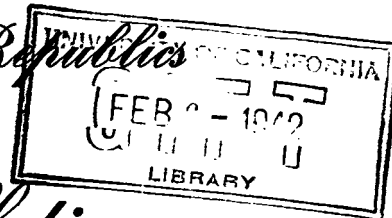
Everything for the war!
Everything for the front!
Everything for victory!

Long live the great leader of the Red Army and the people,
Comrade Stalin!

11/15/42

Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1942

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1910

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SOVIET COMMUNIQUE

ON RED ARMY BREAK-THROUGH TO Kholm

Moscow, January 23, Soviet Information Bureau: Ten or 12 days ago the troops of the northwestern and Kalinin fronts, after savage fighting, broke through the fortified enemy line south of the towns of Ostashkov and Selizharovo and began moving forward.

Fulfilling the task assigned them, our troops advanced over 100 kilometers (62 miles). After violent fighting they occupied the following towns: Peno, Andreapol, Kholm, Toropets, Zapadnaia Dvina, Selizharovo, Olenino and Staraja Toropa.

Thus, one of the German troops' main lines of communications -- the railroad from Rzhev to Velikie Luki -- is severed and occupied by our troops. More than 2,000 populated places were liberated from the German occupants.

From January 9 to 22 the following equipment was captured: 350 guns, 52 tanks and armored cars, 430 machineguns and sub-machineguns, 90 mortars, 740 automobiles, 480 motorcycles, 846 bicycles, 20 wireless transmitters, 26,145 mortar bombs, 71,300 shells, 805,000 cartridges, 360 kilometers (230 miles) of telephone cable, one pontoon park, six motor pontoons, 32 tugboats, one motorboat, eight locomotives, 355 railway cars and much other armament and equipment.

In the towns of Toropets and Andreapol army dumps were captured containing gasoline, food, ammunition and other equipment which is now being counted.

From January 9 to 11 the Germans lost over 17,000 men killed and several hundreds captured. The units of Colonel General Eremenko and Lieutenant General Purkaev distinguished themselves in the fighting.

Correction: In Bulletin No. 10, January 23, page 1, the title of General E.A. Shadenko should be corrected to read "Deputy People's Commissar of Defense of the U.S.S.R."

THEORY

1. THEORY OF THE EARTH

The theory of the earth is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the processes which have shaped the earth and its various parts.

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SHOSTAKOVICH'S SEVENTH SYMPHONY

By D. Rabinovich and S. Shlifstein

(The famous Soviet composer Dmitri Shostakovich completed his latest major work -- his Seventh Symphony -- on December 27. It is scheduled to be performed for the first time by the orchestra of the Moscow Grand Opera sometime in February.

The symphony was begun in July while Shostakovich was in Leningrad, and much of it was composed in the intervals of his duties as air raid warden, watching for incendiary bombs on the roof of the Leningrad Conservatory, and as a member of the Leningrad People's Guard Theater, which toured the front lines entertaining the troops. Shostakovich wrote several songs while working with this theater group.

The composer has expressed a wish that the Seventh Symphony be performed in America soon after its debut in the Soviet Union. Describing it, he said in a recent radio broadcast:

"The symphony is devoted to the events of 1941 -- war. This does not mean, of course, that it gives a naturalistic imitation of the war, but nevertheless it is an interpretation of the war.

"My Seventh Symphony is devoted to the ordinary Soviet citizens who have become heroes of this patriotic war. That is its fundamental theme."

In the immediate future, Shostakovich said, he plans to compose a series of satirical musical concert numbers and several songs and marches dedicated to the defense of the Soviet Union. Later he plans another major work, but said he was as yet undecided whether it will be a symphony, opera or ballet.

The following review of this most recent contribution to the great Russian musical tradition, received from Moscow by radio, was written by two well known Soviet music critics.)

The Seventh Symphony is the natural sequence to what the composer expressed in the best of his earlier works. Depth, ideological background, mobility and purity of feeling, uncommon "physical" beauty of music and perfection of form -- these were the features that appealed to us in the Fifth and Sixth Symphonies and Quintet, and they attract us irresistibly in the new creation of Shostakovich's genius.

At the same time the Seventh Symphony is endowed with entirely new musical features. War has left its imprint on each one of us. Our people have become maturer, sterner and more self-exacting. Experience in the past period, the heroism displayed and the suffering endured by the Soviet people, have lent a different coloring to the thoughts and feelings which were current in the pre-war period, when we had only a premonition of the present mortal struggle, when we who knew that it was inevitable could still not envisage the future in all its concrete, grim outlines as we see it today.

Fifteen years ago when Shostakovich introduced his first symphony it was clear at once that here was not merely a gifted musician but a master in the domain of music.

In the course of many years Shostakovich has remained the youth he was then. He was seeking. That is a property not only of youth. Titian at the age of 99, when he painted his "Saint Sebastian," was also seeking. So was Verdi, who in his ripe old age turned over a new leaf in "Othello" and "Falstaff."

But while youth seeks ideals, maturity finds ways of realizing them. Now, after the Fifth Symphony with its tragedy of personality in the making, comes the Seventh Symphony. The man has become a citizen.

We sensed manhood in the dramatic force of the first movement of the Fifth Symphony and in its solemn finale, in the volitional theme

44. The first of these is the fact that the system is not self-sufficient.

The system is not self-sufficient in the sense that it does not produce enough of its own goods and services to meet the needs of its population. This is because the system is based on a division of labor, which means that each person specializes in a particular task. As a result, each person only produces a small part of the total goods and services needed by the population. This means that the system must rely on trade with other systems in order to obtain the goods and services it needs.

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dominating the introduction to the Sixth Symphony and in the crystal clear, classically strict outlines of the Quintet. But in the Seventh Symphony it appears in quite different form, free from resignation, unencumbered by contradictory sentiments, lucid, requiring truly Beethoven-like concentration and economy of expression.

The Symphony's "biography" explains a great deal. This work was conceived during one of the tensest periods of the war, when the enemy was coming close to the gates of Leningrad. The three movements of this symphony were composed in a besieged fortress. In his daily life, in thought and in will, the composer was at one with those fighting on Pulkovo Heights, erecting barricades at Narva Gate, and under artillery fire forging weapons for the defenders of Lenin's city. It was from them Shostakovich drew the moral force which enabled him to create a work of art of overpowering beauty and humanity.

The Seventh Symphony is Shostakovich's first program piece. It speaks of the feelings and facts of today. It speaks of them with passion. It is a patriotic call to arms, with the wrathful spirit of denunciation characteristic of an anti-fascist document.

Two worlds are opposed to each other in the Seventh Symphony. One is a world of thought and feeling, of great passions and noble aspirations. It appears in the very first theme -- straightforward and sturdy like the plain tanned faces of the millions of Soviet men and women who met on Sunday, June 22 amid a joyous and peaceful life. It is at the end of the exposition, in melody which is serenely happy and as radiant as a warm, boundless June sky. And it appears again in the recapitulation of the first movement, where the same music becomes a sorrowful and grand requiem of people mourning those who have laid down their lives for the freedom of their country.

The other world is brutal, senseless and implacable. Against the background of constant drumming there are sounds of a martial theme, evil and in square rhythm. It is repeated twelve times, not developing, only growing in volume. At first it is executed by string instruments, pizzicato, and then it is taken up by the flutes, bassoons and trumpets. It tears furiously through blaring and howling brass, it looms even larger -- it advances, yet there is something static in it.

Cruel, like the mechanism of force, this music arouses a feeling of hatred, it calls for vengeance. It contains nothing of naturalistic imitations, "war sounds." It is a psychological portrait of the enemy, ruthless and denouncing.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete them.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress regularly to ensure that the project is on track.

5. Finally, the fifth step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the outcomes against the objectives and goals to determine the effectiveness of the intervention.

In the first movement of the Symphony the composer uses a simple device of dramatic contrast. But he lends it force by a vast social generalization. The martial episode in the first movement takes the place of the usual allegro. How sinister this sounds after the pictures of a happy, peaceful life presented by the composer in the exposition! And what force of tragic expression there is in the requiem following it! Sorrow, the great sorrow of a people sounds in this music. But in that sorrow there is a courage and fortitude which no trials, however heavy, can break.

At the end of the first movement the radiant first theme reappears. But how changed! There is now slow meditation in it, profound gravity of feeling. The people has become maturer, sterner and more self-sacrificing.

The second movement -- scherzo -- is described by the composer himself as "Memories." The author's thoughts revert to the recent happy life. Here Shostakovich does not adhere to the usual treatment of the scherzo; there is no trace of wit or comedy, least of all sarcasm or grotesqueness. All there is of the scherzo in the second movement is a natural liveliness, but it is a liveliness of lyrical feeling rather than of sceptical thought. It is caressing and bears an uncommon warmth in its sounds. If we were to give the most concise definition of the emotions with which the remarkable music of the scherzo is replete, we should express it in the words "Joy of Life."

The third movement -- largo -- is grand in its conception, stirring in its depth and force of expression, and brings to mind analogies with Beethoven's brilliant largo in his Sonata, Opus 106. It is not self-searching like the slow movement of the Fifth Symphony nor self-obliterating in the cosmos, as in the treatment of the largo of the Sixth Symphony. The music in the third movement is imbued with lofty fervor and contemplation. It represents the thoughts of a great contemporary artist who has absorbed the present day thoughts and feelings of many.

Together with us, the composer ponders over "fateful minutes for the whole world"; he sees the world with eyes like ours, but sharper; he listens to the world with a heart like ours, but perceives more profoundly and acutely. In his thoughts he addresses us. Hence an oratorical loftiness, a music active and manful, are qualities of this philosophically profound and lyrically penetrating largo.

It also contains uncommon ecstasy for life. This is no chance element in Shostakovich's symphony, produced in wartime. For this war has given the people a particularly keen sense of life -- its joys,

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poetry and beauty, everything against which fascism has raised its blood-dripping sword. The composer has conveyed the beauty of life by music perfect in its beauty, music which elevates the mind and ennobles our emotions, reminding us once again of what we are fighting for.

Yes, beauty today transcends the narrow circle of man's lyrical sentiments. It has become a weapon, for it exposes the monstrous ugliness of fascism. The vandals and huns who destroyed Yasnaya Polyana and defiled Tchaikovsky's house in Klin fear beauty. In beauty they see their mortal enemy....

The idea of the finale of the symphony is defined by the composer in one word: Victory. And that is as it should be. That is demanded by the sorrowful requiem of the first part. It is demanded by the idea of the entire symphony. It is demanded by the truth of life, for the sake of which Shostakovich created his work.

This music of victory does not command at once. There is still a road to be traversed -- a road marked by contemplation, suffering and struggle. But when at the very end of the finale, against a background of the powerful, solemn music of the entire orchestra, there again appears in the full pride of its beauty the indomitable initial theme of the symphony, we see before us the figure of victory. There it is -- the desired and attained! There it is -- the conquest of happiness by the plain people.

Shostakovich's Seventh Symphony is a most important artistic event. The very fact that it has been created in these days evokes a feeling of pride. A country whose artists are capable in grim times like these of creating works of immortal beauty and loftiness of spirit is invincible.

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RUMANIAN WAR PRISONERS IN SOVIET CAMPS

APPEAL FOR REVOLT AGAINST GERMANS

The first conference of Rumanian war prisoners was held this month at Prison Camp no. 99. A total of 876 delegates, representing every division of the Rumanian people, took part. The question discussed was: "What must be done to speed the end of the war and save the Rumanian people and army?"

Seconded by 39 other prisoners, Ene George, an oilfield mechanic of the village of Gloden, read a message which he proposed to address to the Rumanian people.

Discussing the message, Vasile Drahicescu, a clerk from the town of Braila, said: "The population of the Rumanian towns and villages is groaning in distress. The Germans enslaved Rumania and drew us into war against the U.S.S.R. Hundreds of thousands of our brothers have been killed at the front.

"We Rumanian soldiers, now in Soviet prison camps, must call on the whole Rumanian people, young and old, to join forces, overthrow the government of Hitler's lackey Antonescu, and put an end to this criminal war."

Justin Carlio, a peasant from the village of Berekia in the Arad district, said: "Our people and our army will be saved only when Rumania is freed from Hitler's yoke and Hitler's underling Antonescu.

"German bandits and spies have murdered many prominent Rumanians who opposed Hitler. Over 2,100 Rumanian scientists, writers, politicians and officers were killed at Hitler's order.

"It was Hitler who brought us into the war and brought all our misfortunes upon us. He wants to seize the whole world, and he started the war against the Soviet Union. But here he will meet his doom."

George Brustur, shoemaker of the village of Filipesti, in the Prahov district, said: "Men and women of Rumania: Gather before the

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

The history of the city of Boston is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a city of many centuries, and its history is a record of the growth and development of one of the most important cities in the world. The city has been the center of many great events, and its history is a record of the progress of the human race.

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military barracks and railway stations and prevent the sending of reinforcements to the front! Demand the immediate withdrawal of Rumanian troops from the front. Demand the release of all Rumanian patriots from prisons and concentration camps. Form guerrilla detachments to fight the Germans. Set German arms, munitions and food depots on fire. Exterminate the Hitlerites!

"Rumanian soldiers in the rear: Join guerrilla detachments and wipe out the Hitlerite bands in union with your people.

"Peasants: Hide your grain. Bury it in the ground. Drive your cattle into the forest. Do not give the Germans a single grain of wheat, slice of meat or drop of water.

"Our brothers at the front: Desert your positions and return home by regiments and divisions. Arms in hand, help your people in the great struggle against the German invaders."

Nikolas Balseanu, a worker of Bucharest; George Fonseca, a former member of the Iron Guard; and Ion Dutsa, a worker in a Rumanian oil refinery, also spoke. Representatives of German, Hungarian and Finnish war prisoners greeted the Rumanians. Private Rolf Wulf, a Berlin chauffeur, said:

"Hitler's plan is that Rumania should become a German protectorate. The Hitlerites make themselves at home in your country. Think of your beggarly, hungry life in Antonescu's army. I have seen your soldiers get only unboiled water instead of food. But do you know how the German soldiers lived in Rumania? They had plenty of everything. The Germans plundered your country and took everything they needed. They destroyed Rumanian economy and converted the country into a colony. The Rumanians were always poor, but conditions will be still worse if Hitler and Antonescu continue their rule. We do not want to have anything to do with Hitler. And you also must drive out the man who doomed your people to hardships and misery."

Yanos Molnar, a Budapest carpenter, said: "The bandit Hitler incites Rumania against Hungary and Hungary against Rumania and fans enmity between these peoples. The Hungarian war prisoners will fight against the government of Horthy and Bardossy, who have forced a war against the Soviet Union upon our people. We demand the expulsion of the German plunderers from Hungary, immediate peace, and the formation of a democratic government."

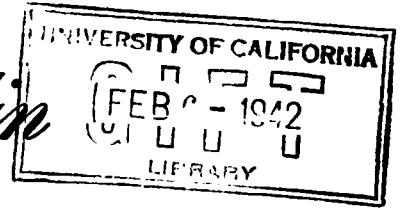
Taung Auvinen, a Finnish shoemaker from the village of Vuoksen-nisk in the Viipuri region, said: "The traitor Antonescu sold Rumania to Hitler to be pillaged, and sold Rumanian soldiers as cannon fodder, just as the butcher of the Finnish people, Mannerheim, sold Finland and the Finns. The Finnish people wants peace, because immediate peace with the Soviet Union and Great Britain is the only way to save our country, as it is the only way to save Rumania. I urge all Rumanians to do everything in their power to drive the Hitlerites out of their country. Away with the Germans from Rumania and Finland!"

Russia

Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin



Washington, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1942

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the

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TROPHIES CAPTURED BY TROOPS OF THE WESTERN

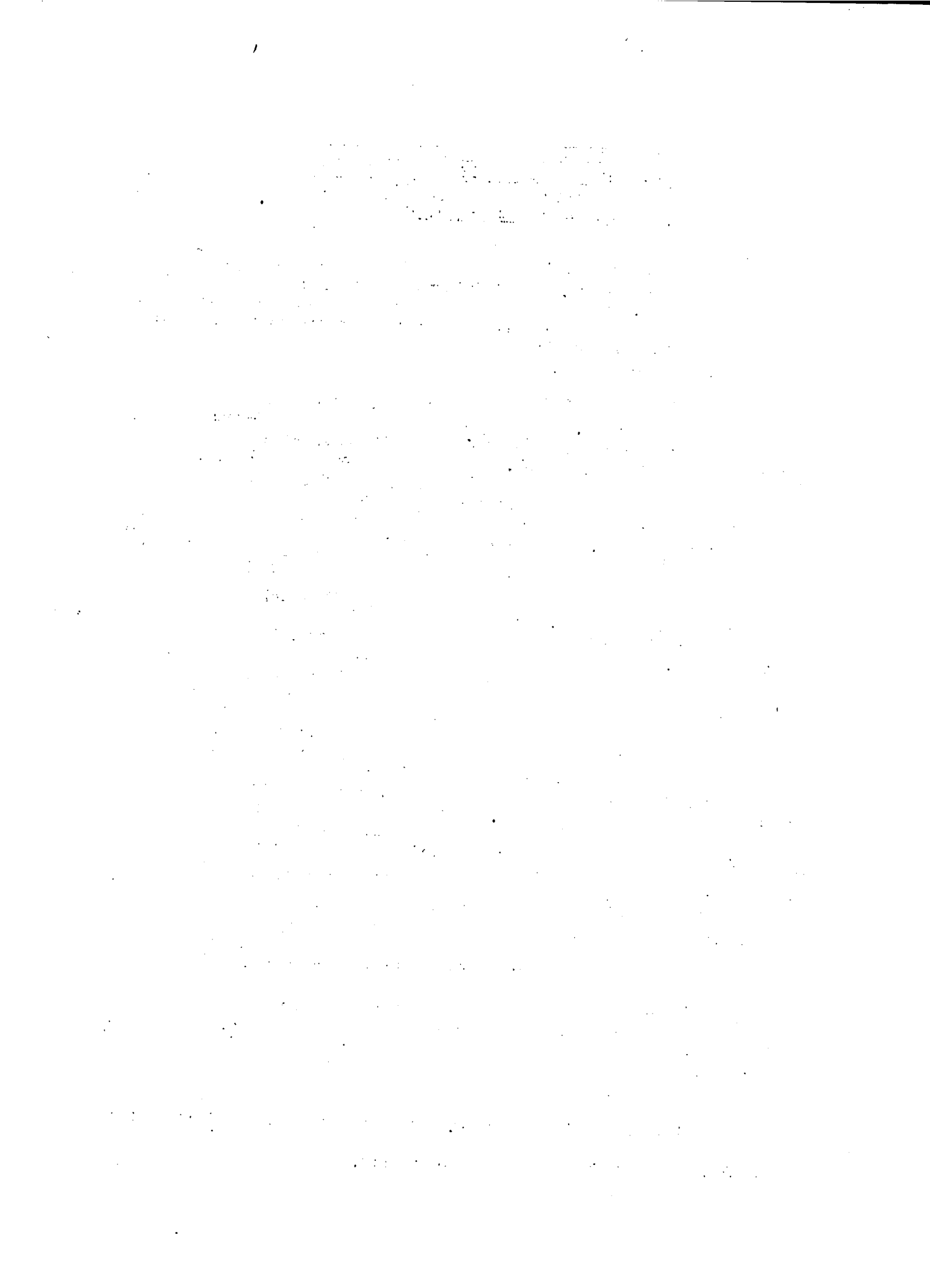
FRONT JANUARY 16 - 25, 1942

Moscow, January 26, Soviet Information Bureau: In fighting with the German occupants, troops of the western front captured the following trophies from January 16 to 25:

Sixty-nine tanks, 268 guns, 49 mortars, 384 machineguns, 142 automatic rifles, 18,422 rifles, 107,223 shells, 189 boxes of shells, 3,734 mortar bombs plus 41 boxes of mortar bombs, 1,950,780 cartridges plus 62 boxes of cartridges, 3,721 grenades plus seven boxes of grenades, 20,000 air bombs, 1,100 flares plus 26 boxes of flares, 109 kilograms of gunpowder plus 104 boxes of gunpowder, five armored cars, 1,979 trucks and automobiles, 196 motorcycles, 614 bicycles, six gasoline tank trucks, 60 tractors and prime movers, 36 trailers, 312 carts, 349 horses, 10 radio transmitters, 24 artillery caissons, 97 saddles, 3,114 barrels of gasoline, 140 tons of paper of various kinds, 80,000 rolls of telegraph paper tape, 157 tons of celluloid, 30 tons of rosin, 50 freight cars of copper shell cases, 150 cars of shell crates, two flatcars of tank parts, one flatcar of automobile parts, 13 freight cars and one flatcar of factory equipment, 13 locomotives, 287 freight cars and flatcars, two railroad snow plows, four cars of bicycles, motorcycles and carboys of chemicals and one car of sledge runners.

From January 16 to 25 the Germans lost more than 12,000 officers and men killed.

In the same period Soviet troops of the western front liberated 664 populated places from the German occupants.



GERMANS FAKE SOVIET CASUALTY FIGURES

Moscow, January 26, Soviet Information Bureau: On January 23 of this year the Berlin radio transmitted a report which suggests that the Hitlerites are suffering from mental disorders as a result of the failure of the German troops on the Soviet-German front.

In this report the ridiculous statement was made that the Soviet troops have in the last six weeks lost 1,000,000 men. This imaginative figure has no connection with reality.

As a matter of fact, in the period mentioned the Soviet troops lost about 30,000 men killed.

Why, it may be asked, did the Hitlerite cheats and counterfeiters fabricate this demonstrably lying figure of the losses of Soviet troops? It stands to reason that it was done to conceal the huge and irreparable losses suffered by the German troops on the Soviet-German front.

As is known, the Hitlerites from December 6 to January 15 lost in killed alone 300,000 officers and men. It is difficult to calculate the losses of the German troops in wounded, frostbitten and sick. There can be no doubt that these are heavy losses. The Hitlerite fools are trying to cover up their failures on the Soviet-German front with mythical information and fables about Soviet losses. These efforts are in vain.

In this connection, the heavy German troop losses were indirectly confirmed by the German Information Bureau on January 21, when it reported that "taking account of the heavy defensive fighting on the Soviet-German front, German Police Chief Himmler extended the prohibition of dancing to dancing circles, even those not having a social character."

Hangman Himmler worriedly and superfluously forbids dancing. There can hardly be many who want to dance now in Germany, for in almost every German family are victims of Hitler's criminal and bloody policy. Does the German population bleeding, bloated with hunger, dying of disease, really feel like dancing now?

NAZI DEVASTATION OF TOROPETS

Kalinin Front, January 27, Pravda: A devastating storm seems to have swept over the 700 year old town of Toropets. The timber houses along the narrow streets have been reduced to heaps of ashes, with files of black chimneys towering over them.

The Germans burned down the new school, the House of Culture and the local museum. The cathedral, a wonderful monument of Russian 16th Century architecture, was completely demolished.

The Germans occupied Toropets about five months ago and immediately proceeded to transform this junction of four important highways into a powerful defense zone. They girdled it with strong field fortifications and converted all houses on the outskirts into blockhouses, with strong firing positions beneath them. All this proved futile.

Toropets guerrillas -- workers of the local wood working factory, collective farmers and intellectuals -- greatly assisted the Red Army in clearing their native district of Germans. Prior to our offensive the guerrillas blew up three bridges in the German rear, cutting the road along which the German troops received their supplies. When the Red Army men began storming the fortified line, the guerrillas attacked the rear of the German defenses. During subsequent street fighting they helped Red Army men locate and destroy enemy machinegun nests and picked off German automatic riflemen by accurate sniping.

Everything in Toropets bears traces of the Germans' panicky flight. Half ruined houses, converted into garages, contain many automobiles which the drivers had no time to drive away. A column of artillery in perfect order stands in one of the streets.

The Soviet flag is again flying over Toropets. The ancient Russian town has returned to the family of Soviet towns.

The Soviet Information Bureau on January 25 cited Red Army man Ivanov for leading 13 automatic riflemen on skis in a swift raid on a German occupied village. Eighty enemy soldiers were killed.

RESTORATION OF RECONQUERED AREAS

Moscow, January 27, TASS: By dislodging the Germans from Uvarovo, the Red Army completed the liberation of the Moscow Region from enemy occupation.

In their impotent rage, the Hitlerite hangmen set fire to towns and villages. According to incomplete data, they burned over 160 schools, over 160 hospitals, hundreds of nurseries and over 800 rural reading rooms and libraries.

All buildings of 14 machine-tractor stations were completely destroyed. Veterinary stations were destroyed or damaged in all districts. Other damage included 1,134 cattle yards burned and 737 destroyed by other means and 156 stables burned and 200 otherwise destroyed. Almost all cattle were slaughtered or driven off.

Emergency measures to assist the population of the liberated districts were taken immediately after the expulsion of the German invaders. Opened at once were 516 retail stores, 54 public dining rooms and restaurants and 59 bakeries.

A stream of trains and trucks has carried such basic necessities as grain, flour, sugar, tobacco, soap, matches and kerosene to the liberated districts. In January, 3,400 tons of flour, 8,000,000 rubles worth of various foods and 5,000,000 rubles worth of manufactured goods will be shipped in.

Medical service has been established, with 150 doctors sent from Moscow to the newly freed districts. Ten sanitary parties will leave soon to forestall any outbreak of epidemics in localities recently occupied by the lousy and dirty fascist "civilizers." School terms have resumed where buildings escaped destruction.

The population of Moscow is giving fraternal assistance to the working people of the liberated districts by the rapid collection of needed supplies. Clothing for adults and children, household utensils and other articles are being brought in. A total of 900,000 articles of all kinds has already been collected.

The town of Podolsk is assisting the Maloyaroslavets District, the workers of Mytishchi are helping the population of Ugodsky Zavod and

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Novopetrovsk District, the railway workers of Moscow are aiding the Vereya District, etc.

The eastern districts of the Moscow Region are helping the liberated districts to prepare for spring sowing by repairing evacuated tractors and collecting seeds. The Soviet Government has granted the liberated collective farms a credit of 1,500,000 rubles to buy cattle, tools and fertilizer and restore buildings.

HEROES OF THE RED NAVY

by A. Novikov-Priboi

The author of this article is the Soviet Union's most popular writer of sea tales and novels. A member of the older generation of Soviet writers, he began his career as a sailor in the Tsarist Navy and fought in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. His novel "Tsushima" has been translated into almost all languages, including the eastern.

The deeds of the heroes of the Soviet Navy will be written in letters of gold in the history of this great war against Hitlerism. They have revived with fresh vigor the traditions and renown of the Russian Navy. The exploits of the Red seamen shine again with new glory.

There is the story of Alexander Sysoyev, a Red seaman who was surrounded by Rumanians. Wearied by hard fighting, his clothes torn to shreds, when he was called on to surrender he gazed fixedly into the eyes of the Rumanian officer and replied with dignity: "I am a Soviet seaman."

He spat in the faces of the fascists who were making ready to shoot him down. At that moment a shell burst near-by. The Rumanians were scattered by the blast. Mustering his last ounce of strength, Sysoyev picked up a hand grenade and flung it at his enemies. This saved him. More dead than alive, he managed to escape from encirclement and crawl back to the Soviet lines.

Memetov, a young marine serving his first year, was sent out with a scouting party. Suddenly two Finns appeared out of the bushes, raised their hands, and cried: "We surrender."

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the country at that time.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Treasury at that time.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 3, 1862.

It is a very long report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Interior at that time.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the Navy at that time.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the War at that time.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the State at that time.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the War at that time.

8. The eighth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long report, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the War at that time.

Suspecting nothing, the seamen marched toward them, fully erect. This was incautious -- a machinegun began to bark from the bushes. Three seamen fell and four Finns threw themselves on Memetov. They wrenched his rifle from his hands and fired several shots at him. His jacket was pierced in three places, but he himself remained unscathed.

Memetov tore himself from the Finns' grasp, dashed at the machinegun, jerked out the receiver, and threw it as far away as he could. Then, picking up his rifle, he clubbed one of the startled Finns with it and dived into the bushes, where he hid. Other Red seamen came to his rescue, attacked the Finns with bayonet and rifle butt, and slew them to a man.

It is not easy to select the best in this rivalry in defense of the motherland. Our modest seamen become lions when facing the enemy, without stopping to think of honor or glory.

Sivkov, a young seaman of the Northern Fleet was once surrounded. With bayonet and grenade he laid low about 20 of his foes. But the enemy kept pressing him and his situation became hopeless. The Germans called on him to surrender, promising to spare his life. But he replied: "A Soviet seaman never surrenders." And with his last grenade he blew himself and the fascists up together.

There are other heroes of the Soviet Navy whose names are unknown, but whose deeds are a symbol of intrepidity and fervid love of their country. They perform miracles of valor without realizing that they are doing anything extraordinary, and then modestly go about their duties. Here is one instance:

Nazi Ambush

An anti-aircraft battery stationed on the shore of a navigable harbor was ordered to occupy a new position, where it was to support troops which were being attacked by Nazi bombers. The battery was joined by a detachment of seamen.

Armed with grenades and rifles the seamen marched swiftly along a road with the battery bringing up the rear of the column to protect it from air attack. Suddenly enemy machineguns opened fire from the woods on either side of the road. Bullets plowed up the earth in front of the leading gun.

A midshipman, whose name was unknown to those who later told the story, assumed command. He led the seamen in an attack and was the first

to fling himself, grenade in hand, off the road to the right where a fascist battalion lay ambushed in triple ranks. Carried away by the midshipman's example, the seamen charged with fixed bayonets and rolled up the enemy's lines.

Meanwhile the battery had opened fire to prevent the enemy, already superior in numbers, from bringing up reinforcements. The seamen's attack was irresistible, and the sides of the road were soon littered with fascist bodies.

But when the last enemy soldiers had been pushed back into the woods, enemy trench mortars opened fire on the seamen from both flanks. The seamen drew back to reorganize their forces and then attacked again. The battery shifted its fire and the enemy's trench mortars were blown sky high.

Six times the midshipman led his half-company of seamen forward, each time overwhelming the enemy. At last the battered enemy remnants took flight. At the end of the engagement the battlefield was strewn with the bodies of hundreds of fascists.

Who was this midshipman? Where is he now? Like the spirit of fighting traditions, he is everywhere. His name may be unknown, but his deeds are in the heart of every sailor. He is to be found where the enemy hurls his drunken storm troopers into a "psychological attack." It is he who leads our intrepid seamen in attacks at Feodosia and Kerch and on the shores of the Barents Sea and the Baltic.

Tearing off their jackets and striped shirts, the seamen march into battle with heads erect. Their assaults are like a storm. They open the road with hand grenades and consolidate their victories with the bayonet.

Artillery Observers

An enemy gunboat lay camouflaged in the sedge on the right bank of a river, bombarding our positions. Its fire caused little damage, but wore out our men by compelling them to keep continually under cover. It was found impossible to locate the position of the gunboat. Air scouts reported that nothing could be seen from above owing to the denseness of the undergrowth.

It was decided to send a reconnaissance party to an island near the right bank of the river. Volunteers were asked for this hazardous undertaking. Every man offered to go. The choice fell upon four seamen:

signalmen Savluchinsky and Korotkov, engineer Shitorov and radioman Popov.

After dark they floated downstream, lying in the bottom of a small canoe. Then, wading cautiously up to their necks in water, they landed on the island. They selected their observation posts and set up their radio.

At dawn Savluchinsky climbed a tree and scrutinized the neighborhood through field glasses. He could see nothing but endless sedge. There were no signs of the enemy gunboat. But suddenly a patch of greenery began to move before his eyes and a gun barrel swung up. There was a flash and a report, and an enemy shell hurtled over the island.

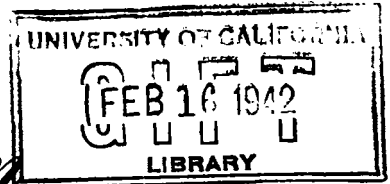
Our radio immediately signaled the gunboat's position. Flashes broke out on the Soviet bank and Soviet shells began to fall near the camouflaged gunboat, which at once got up steam and made off at full speed into an estuary.

On the following day the gunboat again took up its position, but our batteries, their range corrected by the plucky four, again forced it to beat a hasty retreat. The enemy must have realized that the fire of the Red battery was being corrected from the island, and a reconnoitering party was landed on it.

For a whole day and night the courageous seamen stood up to their necks in water beneath the canoe. Giant leeches fastened themselves to their skins. They were tormented by hunger. The curses of the Germans and Rumanians could be heard as they searched the island. At last, confident that the Soviet observers must have quitted the island, the enemy returned to his bank.

On the fourth day the four were still at their posts. For a third time the gunboat appeared and opened fire at the Soviet bank. And for the third time its location was discovered, thanks to the plucky four. This time it was severely damaged. As it withdrew it gave vent to its fury by opening fierce fire at the island.

The tree in which Savluchinsky was perched was uprooted by a shell and crashed to the ground together with the observer, who, however, suffered only slight injuries. The gunboat definitely abandoned the position which had given so much trouble to our battery and our four heroes returned safely home.

*Embassy**of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**Information Bulletin**Washington, D. C.*

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1942

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- A -

SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE, JANUARY 29

Moscow, January 29, Soviet Information Bureau: On January 18, 1942 Soviet troops of the southwestern and southern fronts launched an offensive. After violent engagements our troops broke through the enemy's fortified line and began to advance. Fulfilling their mission, our troops advanced over 100 kilometers (62 miles) from January 18 to 27 and occupied the towns of Barvenkova and Lozovaya. Four hundred populated places have been liberated from the enemy.

From January 18 to 27 Soviet troops of the southwestern and southern fronts captured the following trophies: 658 guns, 40 tanks and armored cars, 843 machineguns, 331 mortars, 6,013 trucks, 513 motorcycles, 1,095 bicycles, 23 radio transmitters, over 100,000 mortar bombs, about 80,000 shells, over 1,000,000 cartridges, over 100 kilometers of telephone cable, 23,000 hand grenades, 430 railway cars carrying munitions and military supplies, eight trains carrying assorted supplies, 24 munitions and supply dumps, 2,400 carts and 2,800 horses.

In the same period our troops destroyed 28 enemy tanks, 36 guns, 47 mortars, seven machineguns, 133 railway cars, four tank cars, 42 locomotives, 1,071 trucks, 713 carts and 50 blockhouses.

The following German units were completely routed: the 298th, 68th, and 257th Divisions, the 236th Anti-Tank Regiment, the 279th Infantry Regiment of the 57th Division, and a Hungarian cavalry regiment.

The headquarters of the 257th German Infantry Division was shattered and its documents captured. The standards of the 4 - 7th (garbled) and 516th Infantry Regiments were captured. A considerable defeat was inflicted upon the 44th and 295th German Infantry Divisions and on units of the 62nd, 46th and 94th Infantry Divisions.

From January 18 to 27 the Germans lost over 25,000 men killed. Our troops took several hundred prisoners. During the fighting against the German occupants, the troops of Major General Gorodnyanski, Lieutenant General Ryabyshev and Major General Grechko particularly distinguished themselves.

"PRAVDA" WARNS JAPANESE JOURNALISTS

Moscow, January 28, TASS: The newspaper Pravda today published the following editorial:

The first victories of the Japanese troops have turned weak heads in the editorial offices of some Japanese newspapers. These newspapers, following in the footsteps of their German colleagues, have begun excitedly and with presumption to "divide the skin of an unkilld bear."

In every possible way the picture of a "great Eastern-Asiatic economic sphere of general prosperity" is being painted in gaudy colors. Dozens of articles are published about the "great Eastern-Asiatic economic zone."

Moreover, some idle journalists suffering from meager minds, wolves' appetites and boundless imagination are beginning to draw circles around one point or another, stating, for example, that the great Eastern-Asiatic economic sphere may be defined as a circle with a radius of 4,000 kilometers (2,500 miles) and with its center in Formosa.

The newspaper Japan Times & Advertiser, published in Tokyo, in an article entitled "The March of Great Eastern Asia," includes in this sphere both Australia and Eastern Siberia.

Of course, if one journalist considers that the center of the circle should be Formosa and that the Eastern-Asiatic economic zone or sphere of general prosperity should extend 4,000 or more kilometers in all directions, then another journalist may with equal success place the center of the circle on the island of Hokkaido and lengthen the radius at his pleasure.

We know that among the literary hacks working for some Japanese newspapers are not a few people who carry out the orders of one or another business trust or military fascist clique. It is said that the appetite grows with eating, and accordingly, imperialist ambitions are now growing catastrophically in Japan in connection with the first victories in the Pacific Ocean.

THEORY OF THE EARTH

The theory of the earth is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts.

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We also know that in Japan there exists a severe military censorship, and that all these crazy statements are not being printed without its knowledge.

We do not wish to argue with the Japanese journalists. We can only remind them that crazy statements of this kind used to appear in the German press, and that the German journalists, the German Ministry of Propaganda and the German High Command, instructed by Hitler and Goebbels, repeatedly "destroyed" the Red Army and announced "the final victory of the New Order" on the European and African continents. But Hitlerite Germany, as everyone now knows, is much closer to defeat than to victory. The braggart bluster of German propaganda now works against Hitler and his cronies, since all the Hitlerite government's prophesies of the Soviet Union's early defeat, of the capture of the Soviet Union west of the Urals, etc. have turned out to be bluff.

If Japanese journalists want to occupy themselves with the same kind of boastful bragging and bluff about the war in the Pacific, if in spite of everything they want to divide the skin of an unkilld bear and, as a wise Japanese proverb puts it, "try to pick fish off a tree," that, of course, is their private affair. But we consider it necessary to warn them against such useless and harmful occupations.

The Germans, as is known, came to admit the strength and might of the Soviet Union through very bitter experience. Let the Japanese newspapers learn by others' experience, and let them not think that a successful beginning necessarily presages a good ending. Otherwise they will be convinced by their own experience of the correctness of a French proverb: "He who laughs last, laughs best."

Izvestia recently published the following order issued to a Finnish Army Corps and captured by the Red Army on the Karelian front:

"It has been observed lately that Finnish officers often criticize German activities and condemn the Germans in the presence of other officers who do not take part in the discussion and also of junior commanders and rank-and-file soldiers.

"There have been cases in which such officers condemned the Germans without due consideration, or sneeringly commented on their behavior to the soldiers and underestimated the Germans. I order that discussion of the activities of the German troops in the presence of soldiers be restrained.

"Signed: Major General Siiorsvuo"

THE FRONT, JANUARY 28 - 29

Soviet Information Bureau

Moscow

Morning Communique, January 28

On the night of January 27, our troops continued offensive battles against the German fascist troops.

Groups of Red Army men commanded by Lieutenant Kharitonov operating on the western front dislodged the Germans from a populated place after a violent engagement. The enemy left 350 dead and wounded on the battlefield.

In another sector two of our units commanded by Illarionov and Balashov repulsed counter-attacks by three enemy companies supported by tanks. The enemy fled in disorder, losing over 100 officers and men killed.

Our units operating in a sector of the southern front in one day liberated 40 populated places and captured a tank, five guns, seven machineguns, eight mortars, 70 trucks, four radio transmitters, 100 horses, telephones, ammunition and many other trophies.

A detachment of skiers commanded by Topuridze covered 200 kilometers (125 miles) in the German rear and captured three tanks, one armored car, six guns and 150 trucks.

Evening Communique, January 28

On January 28 our troops carried on stubborn fighting with the enemy, during which the German fascist troops suffered heavy losses in manpower and our troops again moved forward.

On January 27, twelve German planes were brought down in air combat and 17 were destroyed on airdromes, making 29 German planes destroyed altogether on this day. Our losses were seven planes. On January 28 two German planes were brought down near Moscow.

On January 27 our air units destroyed 13 German tanks, 334 automobiles carrying infantry and equipment, over 50 carts carrying ammunition, nine guns with their crews and 10 anti-aircraft machinegun emplacements, set two troop trains on fire and partly wiped out four enemy infantry battalions.

On January 26 one of our rifle units operating in a sector of the western front, in stubborn fighting with the enemy killed over 300 enemy officers and men and captured two guns, 33 machineguns and five mortars. In another sector, Lieutenant Yelagin's sub-unit drove the Germans from a populated place with a bayonet attack and seized three enemy guns, six machineguns, 100 rifles and many shells and cartridges.

Morning Communique, January 29

On the night of January 28, Soviet troops continued offensive operations against the German fascist troops.

In the Barents Sea our ships sank an enemy transport.

In recent days one of our units operating on the western front, commanded by Seleznev, captured 14 enemy tanks, 133 trucks, 62 guns, 115 machineguns, 17 mortars, 26 radio transmitters, 808 rifles, and much other equipment.

In another sector of the front, a unit commanded by Suprun dislodged the Germans from the village of "S" and captured one gun, five machineguns, one radio transmitter, seven cases of cartridges and other equipment. Fifty dead German officers and men remained on the battlefield.

Red Army men of one of our units operating in a sector of the southwestern front broke into an enemy fortified zone. The Hitlerites attempted to withdraw from the fighting, but were intercepted by a Soviet ski detachment which had penetrated to the Germans' rear. In this fighting the German invaders lost 370 men. We captured six guns, 11 machineguns, four mortars and 26 trucks and took some prisoners.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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Evening Communique, January 29

On January 29 our troops continued stubborn fighting with the enemy. In a number of sectors the German fascist troops launched counter-attacks which were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy.

Our units again advanced and captured several populated places, including the towns of Sukhinichi, Myatlevo (on the western front), Lozovaya (southwestern front) and Barvenovo (southern front).

On January 28, twelve German airplanes were brought down in air combat and 15 were destroyed on airdromes, making in all 27 German planes destroyed on this day. We lost eight planes.

WAR NEWS

Red Army Exploits Break-Through

Kalinin Front, January 27, Krasnaia Zvezda: Shattering the enemy's stubborn resistance, the Soviet troops of the Kalinin front are advancing vigorously. They do not undertake protracted engagements at the approaches to important centers of German resistance, but outflank and blockade them with small forces and cut their communications.

Our main forces continue pursuing the retreating fascist forces, splitting them into isolated groups and surrounding and annihilating them.

The Germans cover their retreat with airplanes and with artillery and mortar barrages. But Soviet planes shoot down the fascist planes and smash their ground batteries. The Soviet infantry also repulses German air attacks with rifle and sub-machinegun fire.

Our offensive does not pause day or night. Several additional populated places have recently been cleared of German troops. Simultaneously with our advance along the entire front, engagements are in progress with the purpose of mopping up German centers of resistance, which have been surrounded and cut off from their bases.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the role of the government in the development of the United States. It is argued that the government has played a crucial role in the development of the country, and that its actions have been guided by a set of principles that have been passed down from generation to generation.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the role of the individual in the development of the United States. It is argued that the individual has played a crucial role in the development of the country, and that his actions have been guided by a set of principles that have been passed down from generation to generation.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the role of the community in the development of the United States. It is argued that the community has played a crucial role in the development of the country, and that its actions have been guided by a set of principles that have been passed down from generation to generation.

5. The fifth part of the paper discusses the role of the nation in the development of the United States. It is argued that the nation has played a crucial role in the development of the country, and that its actions have been guided by a set of principles that have been passed down from generation to generation.

6. The sixth part of the paper discusses the role of the world in the development of the United States. It is argued that the world has played a crucial role in the development of the country, and that its actions have been guided by a set of principles that have been passed down from generation to generation.

7. The seventh part of the paper discusses the role of the future in the development of the United States. It is argued that the future has played a crucial role in the development of the country, and that its actions have been guided by a set of principles that have been passed down from generation to generation.

8. The eighth part of the paper discusses the role of the past in the development of the United States. It is argued that the past has played a crucial role in the development of the country, and that its actions have been guided by a set of principles that have been passed down from generation to generation.

9. The ninth part of the paper discusses the role of the present in the development of the United States. It is argued that the present has played a crucial role in the development of the country, and that its actions have been guided by a set of principles that have been passed down from generation to generation.

In one district, two of our units blockaded a strong enemy force. In a single day the fascists made several violent counter-attacks, trying to break through the encirclement. All the counter-attacks were repulsed and the ring around the enemy was tightened.

In connection with the successful offensive, guerrilla detachments are intensifying their activities. In cooperation with Red Army troops, they are dealing telling blows to the retreating fascists.

Soviet Troops Pursue Germans in Northwest

Northwestern Front, January 27, Krasnaia Zvezda: Red Army units commanded by Colonel General Yeremenko are unrelentingly pursuing the retreating Germans. Isolated enemy groups are fleeing, having lost all sense of direction.

In some places the Germans have launched counter-attacks, but all have been repulsed with heavy losses. Planes which they withdrew from other fronts and have thrown into action regardless of heavy losses have availed them nothing.

In the last few days individual German officers and men have come out of the woods to surrender. Most of them have frostbitten hands and feet. The appearance of these warriors is disgusting. They are dirty and bearded and spread a horrible stench.

Captain Fred Lindenthal, of the 189th German Infantry Regiment, wandered in the forest for five days with a group of eight men, three of them officers. Then they surrendered. It transpired that the 189th Infantry Regiment was summoned urgently from France to avert the threat of a break-through in this sector. The high speed of our offensive made this measure too late. The fascist regiment was completely smashed, without having time to fortify itself. Only a few individuals remained of 1,500 men. The commander of the regiment, Colonel Hochmeyer, was also killed. As our troops advance, the number of Germans coming out of the woods to surrender increases.

Figure 1. The effect of the number of trials on the number of correct responses. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases.

Violent Fighting in Southwest

Southwestern Front, January 27, Krasnaia Zvezda: Fighting on the southwestern front is growing more violent. Attempting to stem our onslaughts in many sectors, the enemy is launching counter-attacks and bringing up fresh reserves not only from neighboring, but from remote sectors.

Nevertheless, our troops have inflicted heavy blows on the enemy. Recently our troops occupied several populated places. In one sector the suddenness of our attack gave the Germans no time to withdraw the headquarters of their 17th Army Corps, 526th Infantry Regiment and an artillery battalion. All their documents fell into our hands.

The enemy abandoned 40 guns, of which six were long range guns. He also abandoned seven battle flags, 27 trucks of supplies, 4,000 shells and a large quantity of other war equipment. The German Command is exerting every effort to fortify its defense lines and check our advance.

Soviet Guards Units Advance in South

Southern Front, January 29th, Izvestia: The guards unit commanded by Shepetov is advancing westward and liberating the exhausted and plundered populace from the German yoke.

The guardsmen have routed the following German infantry regiments: 228th, 229th, 399th, and 13th. They have battered the 16th Motorized SS Regiment and the 3rd Hungarian Cavalry Regiment. In the last five days the Soviet guards have wiped out about 100,000 fascist soldiers and captured two battle standards, 45 guns, 60 machineguns, 14 mortars, 4,700 shells, 19 trucks, 217 horses, a number of carts, a large quantity of rifles and nearly 90,000 cartridges.

The Germans have been dislodged from several populated places. The road traversed by Shepetov's unit is littered with German bodies and wrecked vehicles. The sound of busy axes and the cheerful laughter of peasant children show that life has returned to the liberated villages.

Shepetov's unit continues its advance, clearing more villages of the invaders.

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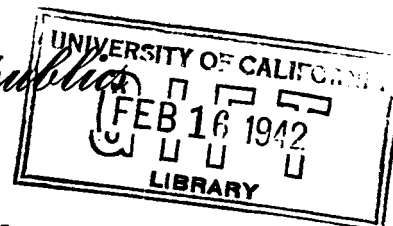
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Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1942

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SOVIET - BRITISH - IRANIAN TREATY SIGNED

Teheran, January 30, TASS: A treaty of alliance among the U.S.S.R., Great Britain and Iran was signed in Teheran January 29.

The treaty was signed for the U.S.S.R. by the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the U.S.S.R. in Iran, Smirnov; for Great Britain by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain in Iran, Sir Rider Bullard, and for Iran by Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ali Soheily.

* * * * *

Moscow, January 30, TASS: The treaty of alliance between the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain and Iran signed yesterday in Teheran establishes that, in signing it, the parties were guided by the principles of the Atlantic Charter proclaimed by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain on August 14, 1941 and approved by the Government of the U.S.S.R. on September 24, 1941, and also by a desire to strengthen the ties of friendship and mutual understanding among the signatories of the treaty.

Under this treaty the Allied States -- the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain -- pledge "jointly and separately to respect the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Iran."

The treaty establishes an alliance between the Allied States on the one hand and Iran on the other. The Allied States "jointly and separately undertake to defend Iran by all means at their disposal against any aggression on the part of Germany or any other power." Iran, on its part, undertakes to cooperate by all available means to enable the Allied States to implement these undertakings.

The assistance of the Iranian armed forces is restricted to the maintenance of internal order on Iranian territory. Iran further undertakes to insure to the Allied States, for the purpose of transporting troops and supplies from one Allied State to another, unrestricted right of use, maintenance and protection of all means of communication throughout Iran, including railways, paved and unpaved roads, rivers, airdromes, ports, pipe-lines, and telephone, telegraph and radio stations.

Iran pledges to establish and to maintain, in collaboration with the Allied States, such measures of censorship control as they find

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necessary for all the enumerated means of communication, and the Allied States, during application of the above mentioned measures, will take into account the essential needs of Iran.

The treaty further provides that the Allied States may maintain land, sea and air forces on Iranian territory in such quantity as they consider necessary. The treaty establishes that "it stands to reason that the presence of these troops on Iranian territory does not in itself represent military occupation and will as little as possible embarrass the normal work of administration and the organs of security of Iran, the economic life of the country, the usual travel of the population, or the application of Iranian laws and regulations."

The troops of the Allied States must leave Iranian territory not later than six months after the end of all military operations between the Allied States and Germany and its accomplices.

Under the treaty, the Allied States bind themselves in their relations with other countries not to take any position harmful to the territorial integrity, sovereignty or political independence of Iran, not to conclude any agreements contrary to the provisions of the present treaty, and to consult with Iran on all questions concerning its direct interests.

In turn, Iran pledges, in its relations with foreign states, not to establish relations incompatible with the alliance and not to conclude agreements incompatible with the provisions of the present treaty.

The Allied States jointly pledge "to apply the greatest possible efforts for the maintenance of the economic life of the Iranian people against the needs and difficulties arising from the present war."

The treaty comes into force immediately and remains in force until the military forces of the Allied States leave Iranian territory.

Two notes from the Soviet Ambassador in Iran to the Foreign Minister of Iran are enclosed with the treaty. In one of them the Government of the U.S.S.R. assures the Government of Iran that the U.S.S.R. considers itself obligated, at any peace conference which may be called at the end of the present war, not to approve anything that might harm the territorial integrity, sovereignty or political independence of Iran, and to do all in its power so that Iran may be represented on a basis of equality at any peace negotiations directly affecting Iranian interests.

In the other note, the Soviet Ambassador assures the Government of Iran that the Allied States will not require of Iran the participation

of its armed forces in any war or any military operations against any state or states. Analogous assurances were given the Government of Iran by the Government of Great Britain.

A note of the Foreign Minister of Iran to the Soviet Ambassador in Iran is also enclosed, in which the Iranian Government declares that it considers it contradictory to its obligations to maintain diplomatic relations with any state with which both of the Allied States do not have diplomatic relations. A note with the same content was directed by the Iranian Foreign Minister to the Ambassador of Great Britain in Iran.

"IZVESTIA" ON SOVIET - BRITISH - IRANIAN TREATY

Moscow, January 30, TASS: The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia today published the following editorial on the conclusion of a treaty of alliance January 29 between the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain and Iran:

This alliance will undoubtedly play an important part in the struggle of the freedom-loving peoples and countries against Hitlerism, which had already stretched out its greedy paw toward Iran.

Iran experienced the direct threat of German aggression. Several months ago, Iran was on the verge of being converted into a war base of German predatory imperialism.

Having in good time eliminated -- with the aid of the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain -- the most dangerous menace to Iran's independence, the Iranian people is consistently following the path of consolidation of its friendship with the Soviet Union and Great Britain, and in co-operation with them is ensuring the independence and future prosperity of its country.

The treaty of alliance between the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain and Iran fully meets the common interests of its signatories and corresponds both to the traditions of friendly Soviet policy toward Iran and to the spirit of close collaboration established in the relations between the two Allied States -- the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain.

As is known, the Soviet Union is invariably guided by friendship for the Iranian people and respect for Iran's sovereignty. In the course of many years of good-neighborly relations, the U.S.S.R. has maintained friendship with Iran and has given it help and assistance. All treaties and agreements concluded between the U.S.S.R. and Iran are based on the unshakeable principle of respect for Iran's independence and territorial integrity. The Soviet Union cancelled all agreements concluded before 1917 which in any respect limited or restricted the rights of the Iranian people to a free and independent existence. The Soviet Government, without any compensation, turned over to Iran a number of enterprises built by Russia on Iran's territory.

In the past, however, the Soviet Government has not always met with due understanding on the part of the Iranian rulers. As a result of the activities of elements hostile to the Iranian people, Iran's territory at one time became a hotbed of dangerous activities of German agents, who were preparing there a base for an attack on the U.S.S.R.

Under the authority of Article 6 of the treaty concluded in 1921, the Soviet Government was compelled at the end of August, 1941 temporarily to dispatch its troops to Iran's territory for the purpose of self-defense. The Soviet Government then announced that it "entertained no designs against Iran's territorial integrity and state independence," and that its measures were "by no means directed against the Iranian people."

Several months have passed, and the Iranian people has had an opportunity to convince itself once more that the measures of the Soviet Government fully comply with the interests of Iran, have rendered the latter good service, and have yielded favorable results for its state development. This further consolidates the friendly relations between the U.S.S.R. and Iran. Sympathy for the great Soviet people and its Red Army is spreading among the broad masses of the Iranian population and amidst its intelligentsia.

The German imperialists, whose plans in Iran were exposed and suffered a fiasco, did not give up hope of sowing discord between Iran and the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain. Hitler's clique has endeavored to shift the blame, representing the action of the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain as an encroachment on Iran's territory and independence. But few people were found in Iran to believe Hitler's lies.

Acceleration of the defeat of Hitlerite Germany and her allies, already begun by the Red Army, thereby securing future peace, depends on the efforts of all members of the anti-Hitler coalition, including Iran. After the victory over Hitlerite Germany the Soviet Government, true to the principles of its foreign policy and its friendly attitude toward the Iranian people, will protect the latter's interests. This is expressed

in the note of the Soviet Ambassador to the Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The treaty of alliance between the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain and Iran will undoubtedly play its due part in the common struggle against Hitlerite Germany, in the struggle which is now joined also by Iran. This treaty will further consolidate for many years the traditional friendship between the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and Iran.

THE FRONT, JANUARY 30 - 31

Soviet Information Bureau, Moscow

Morning Communique, January 30

On the night of January 29 our troops continued offensive operations against the German fascist forces.

In a single day our units operating on the southern front liberated 30 populated places from the Germans.

On the western front our infantry units destroyed 12 enemy planes during a battle for a large airdrome.

On the Kalinin front our units liberated 35 populated places from the German invaders.

Evening Communique, January 30

On January 30 our troops continued offensive operations against the enemy and occupied several populated places.

On January 29, eighteen German planes were destroyed. We lost four planes.

On January 29, units of our airforce destroyed 130 trucks with their loads, six armored cars, over 40 carts with military supplies and four guns, and blew up three ammunition dumps. Our airforce dispersed and wiped out over a battalion of enemy infantry.

One of our units commanded by Kiryukhin, which occupied the town of Sukhinichion January 29, captured, according to incomplete data, seven locomotives, 100 railway cars with mili-

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the country and its people. The paper then discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States in the context of the current political and social climate.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States in the context of the current political and social climate. It is argued that the study of the history of the United States is essential for a full understanding of the country and its people.

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tary equipment, two tanks, over 100 trucks and automobiles, a dump of air bombs and other trophies. In fighting for the town the Germans lost 2,500 officers and men. Pursuit of the remnants of the defeated enemy units continues.

The guards unit commanded by Ivlev, which drove the Germans out of Myatlevo, captured 450 enemy trucks.

Alexeyev's unit, operating on the western front, liberated six populated places in recent days of fighting and captured eight enemy tanks, 68 trucks, 18 automobiles, 12 motorcycles, an armored car, two guns, two mortars, 1,539 artillery shells, 100 automobile tires and other trophies.

On another sector, Lebedenko's Red Army men occupied 20 populated places and captured 14 guns of various types, an airplane, three tanks, 33 trucks, 24 bicycles, two radio transmitters and many other trophies. The Hitlerites suffered heavy losses in manpower.

On January 28 and 29, in separate sectors of the Kalinin front, our units captured from the enemy six mortars, 18 machineguns, 10,000 air bombs, 10,000 two-hundred kilogram barrels of gasoline, 2,000 shells, 1,100 mortar bombs, an artillery dump and a caravan of ammunition. The Hitlerites lost over 800 officers and men killed.

Morning Communique, January 31

On the night of January 30 our troops continued offensive operations against the German fascist troops.

In fighting for the village of "K" on the western front, drunken German soldiers made a psychological attack on positions held by one of our tank units. The tankists let the Germans come within close range and then opened a hurricane of fire, forcing the enemy to flee in panic. The Germans abandoned nearly 100 dead, one piece of artillery, 15 machineguns and other arms on the battlefield.

On January 29 one of our air units operating on the western front destroyed five German Junkers-52 transport planes on enemy airdromes and blew up dumps of bombs and gasoline.

In the last two days Red Army men operating in a sector of the Leningrad front destroyed 14 enemy blockhouses, 50 pill-

boxes and dug-outs, eight machineguns and a large number of trucks with military supplies. About 1,100 German dead, officers and men, remained on the battlefield. One of our air units operating on the Leningrad front effectively raided a railway station held by the enemy and blew up a German fuel dump.

Evening Communique, January 31

On January 31 our troops fought the enemy stubbornly and continued to advance.

On January 30, four enemy planes were brought down in air combat and 16 were destroyed on airdromes. In all, 20 German aircraft were destroyed on that day. We lost five planes.

On January 30 our airforce destroyed 220 German trucks with troops and supplies, 100 carts with ammunition, 18 guns with their crews, and two anti-aircraft machinegun emplacements. Our airforce dispersed and routed over two battalions of enemy infantry.

One of our units commanded by Davydovski, operating on the western front, occupied the village of "D" and destroyed three enemy tanks and captured two guns. In another sector, our men inflicted heavy losses on the Germans by a surprise attack. The enemy fled, losing 200 officers and men killed and abandoning 22 machineguns, five mortars and other arms.

In seven days of operations in the rear of retreating enemy units on the western front, a Soviet unit commanded by Tikhonov burned three tanks, disabled two guns, and destroyed nearly 200 carts with military supplies and 100 horses. About 800 German officers and men were killed.

In a sector of the Leningrad front one of our units wiped out over 300 enemy officers and men. In another sector, Soviet artillerymen commanded by Sviridov destroyed two German block-houses, 34 dug-outs and pillboxes, two German guns and three machinegun emplacements.

The Soviet Information Bureau quotes the following letter signed by German soldier Gabi Huttenloch and addressed to his wife in Baden: "We were attacked and we retreated. The guns were abandoned. Only a few of us escaped with our lives."

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WAR NEWS

The Red Army Takes Sukhinichi

Sukhinichi, February 1, Izvestia: Sukhinichi was an important enemy strategic point. It is the junction of the railway lines to Smolensk, Bryansk, Tula and Kaluga, through which the Germans brought up reinforcements and carried off their booty. Many highways and country roads radiate from the town. That is why the Germans clung to it and set up strong defenses there.

These defenses were broken through by Soviet troops under the command of Kiryukhin, who surrounded the town and cut off the enemy's retreat.

Several thousand surrounded German officers and men, with a considerable force of artillery and a large supply of ammunition, offered fierce resistance but failed to break out of the ring our troops had drawn around the town.

Fresh reinforcements were hurled in to assist the besieged garrison, with instructions to break through at any cost. These attempts were of no avail either.

On the night of January 28 our troops attacked and occupied the town, destroying in its streets most of the German garrison. The enemy had no time to carry out the usual destruction in Sukhinichi. Many trucks were abandoned by the Germans in the streets, and several locomotives in good order were found at the railway stations.

German Divisions Shattered at Leningrad

Leningrad Front, February 1, Pravda: On December 25, 1941 the 225th German Infantry Division arrived on the Leningrad Front from France. It was so hurriedly dispatched that officers on furlough had to join it en route.

War prisoner Hans Time, a private of the 12th Company, 3rd Battalion, 333rd Regiment of this division gave interesting details of the defeat of this division at his interrogation.

"Even on the way from Pskov to the front line," he said, "the soldiers, riding in buses, suffered greatly from the cold. The temperature dropped to 30 degrees below zero centigrade. In the village of "B," where they had to quarter us, our battalion came under heavy artillery fire. Many soldiers were killed or wounded.

"We relieved the old units and occupied their positions. Several field guns and five light tanks were attached to our battalion. Our company had 12 machineguns.

"Our first engagement took place January 16. I shall describe only what happened in our sector. Heavy tanks charged us and mowed us down by gunfire and crushed us with their caterpillar treads. Our five tanks were turned into a heap of junk.

"Six machineguns were crushed and over 40 soldiers killed in our company alone. The commander of the 2nd Platoon, Sergeant Major Ton, and the commander of the 3rd Platoon, Sergeant Major Hansen, were killed. The battalion proved unable to withstand the attack. The soldiers fled.

"My arm was crushed by a tank tread, my head and body fell between two treads and it was a miracle that I remained alive. I fainted and remained on the battlefield for many hours among the dead and wounded.

"Our battalion was routed in its very first engagement. Many soldiers were killed, and I saw with my own eyes that the Russian soldiers fought courageously and I understood that we had the wrong idea about the war in the east."

The long list of German divisions routed on the Leningrad front was also recently increased by the 7th Parachute Division, which was transferred from Crete, and by the 223rd Infantry Division, which arrived from Bordeaux in November, 1941.

FAILURE OF THE GERMAN AIRFORCE'S WINTER CAMPAIGN

by Major General of Aviation Grendal

Moscow, January 29, Krasnaia Zvezda (reprinted in part): Hitler's airforce was confronted with the Russian winter when it had not yet recovered from the losses it suffered in the days of the battle for Moscow.

With the very first days of winter, the activities of the fascist airforce fell off sharply. According to our estimates, the enemy carried

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out 2,500 flights on the western front in November, but in December only 1,550 flights; on the southern front 2,038 in November, and only 1,047 in December. A similar situation was observed on the other fronts.

As for the enemy planes raiding Moscow, in August they operated in groups of 100 to 115 planes and in November of 100 planes. But in December -- and only in the first half of December -- the groups consisted of 20, or very occasionally 30, planes.

A prisoner of war, non-commissioned officer Tanzreingold, of the weather reconnaissance unit of the 4th German Air Fleet, stated:

"The reduction of our airforce activity is explained less by a shortage of planes or fuel than by the difficulty of starting the engines in winter, the insufficient number of ground personnel, and the lack of facilities for starting engines. The quality of our ground personnel has changed. At present we have mostly very young people with only six to eight weeks training."

Another fascist flier, Helwig Herwar, stated: "German planes have no skis. We are short of warm clothing. Some pilots fly in their summer outfits."

Prisoners emphasize that the Heinkel-113, of whose flying qualities the fascists often boast, is absolutely unfit for work in winter conditions. While the winter lasts, the most that the Germans can do is give air protection to their main centers of resistance and perhaps conduct a few air operations with extremely limited objectives.

The operations of the German airforce in the last 20 days have corroborated this thesis. The enemy has been able only to concentrate his air troops in the Crimea. Definitely verified facts show that, even in the central sector of the front, where the Germans badly need the assistance of their airforce, they cannot put more than 20 - 30 planes a day in the air. It goes without saying that the fascist airforce, even in its present state, represents a considerable force. However, it is indisputable that in fierce combat with the Soviet airforce, the Germans have suffered such a defeat as they never met before.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

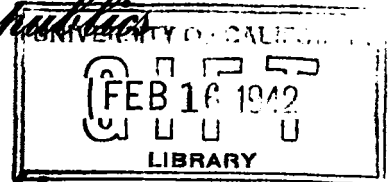
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1. The first group of respondents (Group 1) consisted of 100 individuals who were randomly selected from a list of all employees of the company. This group was surveyed in the first quarter of 2018.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The population of the United States has increased from about 100 million in 1900 to over 200 million in 1950. At the same time, the population of rural areas has decreased from about 100 million in 1900 to about 50 million in 1950. This has led to a concentration of the population in urban areas, which has had a profound effect on the economy and society.

Embassy
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1942

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

LECTURE NOTES

BY

DR. J. H. KILPATRICK

1952

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

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BY

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

LECTURE NOTES

BY

DR. J. H. KILPATRICK

REACTIONS TO THE SOVIET - BRITISH - IRANIAN TREATY

Soviet, Iranian Leaders Exchange Greetings

Moscow, February 2, TASS: On the occasion of the signing of the treaty of alliance between the U.S.S.R., Great Britain and Iran, the following telegrams were exchanged between Joseph Stalin, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R., and M.A. Foroughi, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Iran.

To the Chairman of the
Council of Ministers of Iran,
Mr. Foroughi,
Teheran

Mr. Chairman:

I cordially congratulate you, and in your person the Government of Iran, on the occasion of the signing of the treaty of alliance between the U.S.S.R., Great Britain and Iran. I express firm confidence that the new relations of alliance between our countries will consolidate the ties of friendship between the people of Iran and the peoples of the Soviet Union and will successfully develop for the benefit of our countries.

Signed: Joseph Stalin
Chairman of the Council of
People's Commissars of the
U.S.S.R.
Moscow, The Kremlin
February 2, 1942

* * * * *

To His Excellency
Mr. Stalin,
Moscow

Permit me to convey to Your Excellency the expression of my profound esteem and my cordial feelings on the occasion of the signing

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
5800 S. DILLON AVE.
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

TO THE EDITOR:
We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. regarding the matter of the purchase of a certain quantity of certain chemical reagents. We are sorry that we are unable to supply the same at the present time, but we are sure that we will be able to do so in the near future.

Very truly yours,
J. H. DILLON

Enclosed for you are the following documents: a copy of the invoice for the purchase of the reagents, a copy of the receipt for the same, and a copy of the check for the amount of the purchase. We are sure that you will find these documents of interest.

Very truly yours,
J. H. DILLON
J. H. DILLON & CO.

Very truly yours,
J. H. DILLON

Very truly yours,
J. H. DILLON
J. H. DILLON & CO.

of the treaty of alliance between the U.S.S.R., Great Britain and Iran. I am certain that this treaty will contribute to the consolidation of friendly ties and better understanding between our two countries and that Iran, like the U.S.S.R., will be able to benefit by collaboration based on respect for our mutual interests.

Signed: Foroughi
Chairman of the
Council of Ministers

Teheran Press on New Treaty

Teheran, February 3, TASS: All Teheran newspapers published prominent reports of the signing of the treaty of alliance between the U.S.S.R., Great Britain and Iran. Teheran radio stations transmitted the contents of the treaty in detail with friendly comments and broadcast speeches made by representatives of the U.S.S.R., Great Britain and Iran at the reception following the signing of the treaty.

The semi-official newspaper Iran, in an editorial on the treaty, says today:

"Our geographic situation and economic interests make it imperative for us to maintain stable relations with the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain. These two states also have commercial and non-commercial relations with Iran which are vitally important to us."

Referring to the Soviet and British guarantees of economic aid to Iran, the newspaper said: "Every step taken in this connection by the neighboring states will sow friendship and confidence in the hearts of the Iranian people and will increase our sympathy for them day by day."

Iranian Editor Comments

Teheran, January 31, TASS: The proprietor and editor of Koushesh, Teheran's oldest newspaper, S. Safavi, who is deputy to the Iranian Majlis (parliament), made the following statement in an interview today with a TASS correspondent:

"I am extremely happy about the signing of the treaty of alliance because I am confident that it will strengthen the friendly relations which for many years have existed between the Soviet Union and Iran.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that the study of history is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sense of national identity. The author points out that the study of history is not only a means of learning about the past, but also a way of understanding the present and of shaping the future.

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"The treaty will inevitably strengthen the economic and cultural ties between the two neighbors -- the Soviet and Iranian peoples. I sincerely hope that the close alliance of the U.S.S.R. and Iran, as defined by this important document, will help the Soviet Union to carry on its heroic struggle against German fascism and will contribute decisively to our future prosperity."

"PRAVDA" ON THE PAN - AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Moscow, February 2, TASS: In an article on the results of the conference of American countries at Rio de Janeiro, Pravda says:

Twenty-one republics, all participants in the conference at Rio de Janeiro, unanimously adopted a decision recommending rupture of diplomatic relations and discontinuation of all economic and trade relations with the Axis powers.

This decision means that neither German nor Italian saboteurs with diplomatic passports will in future be able to use the territories of the American republics as bases for their subversive work.

The rupture of all direct economic relations between the American countries and the Axis means that the steel ring of the blockade will at last close around Germany. It is no secret that Latin America represented a certain loophole in this blockade, through which even transports loaded with oil reached Germany.

The German fascist press reacted to the Rio de Janeiro conference with a frantic hue and cry. Last summer, when a new fascist plot was exposed in Bolivia, the American press wrote: "The exposure of the abortive plot in the Andes evidently alarms Hitler more than the bombing of German towns." The Pan-American conference revealed that Hitler had every ground to take to heart any unsuccessful attempt at a coup d'etat in the countries of Latin America.

The result of the conference may be regarded as a substantial political and diplomatic success for the United States and a serious blow to the aggressive plans of the Axis powers.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. The letter is signed by Abraham Lincoln and is addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives. The letter discusses the state of the Union and the progress of the war against the Confederacy. It also mentions the Emancipation Proclamation and the importance of the Union's cause.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION

2. The second part of the document is a copy of the Emancipation Proclamation, dated January 1, 1863. The proclamation is signed by Abraham Lincoln and is addressed to the people of the United States. It declares that all slaves in the Confederate States are free.

3. The third part of the document is a copy of the Declaration of Independence, dated July 4, 1776. The declaration is signed by the Continental Congress and is addressed to the people of the United States. It declares that the United States is a free and independent nation.

4. The fourth part of the document is a copy of the Constitution of the United States, dated September 17, 1787. The constitution is signed by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention and is addressed to the people of the United States. It outlines the structure of the federal government and the rights of the citizens.

5. The fifth part of the document is a copy of the Bill of Rights, dated September 12, 1791. The bill of rights is signed by the Congress and is addressed to the people of the United States. It lists the first ten amendments to the Constitution, which protect the rights of the citizens.

6. The sixth part of the document is a copy of the Declaration of Sentiments, dated August 26, 1848. The declaration is signed by the Seneca Falls Convention and is addressed to the people of the United States. It declares that all men and women are created equal and have the same rights.

7. The seventh part of the document is a copy of the Declaration of Independence, dated July 4, 1776. The declaration is signed by the Continental Congress and is addressed to the people of the United States. It declares that the United States is a free and independent nation.

"PRAVDA" ON HITLER'S SPEECH

Moscow, February 2, TASS: Commenting on Hitler's recent speech, Pravda today said editorially:

On January 30 Hitler spoke before the fascist ringleaders in Berlin. It was another hysterical tirade overflowing with the usual abuse and addressed to his "external and internal enemies."

The interesting point is that Hitler was not able in this speech to hide his worry over the German failure on the Soviet-German front. Forgetting his former boastful promises that the war would end in 1941, Hitler said: "I don't know how this year will end. Will the war be over this year? I don't know."

Trying to find an explanation for the German defeat on the Soviet-German front, Hitler was unable to add anything new to Goebbels' familiar references to temperatures of 45 degrees below zero Centigrade.

Hitler not only failed to renew his former boastful lie that the Red Army had been "annihilated;" on this occasion he complained that "we have before us an enemy who possibly exceeds us numerically."

Hitler defined the present situation on the Soviet-German front as a "difficult transition from offensive to defensive," and soothed his listeners with the observations that "the front still stands," that in the recent past "the German Army advanced almost to Moscow," and also with the thought that "after winter, spring must come."

As for the rest of Hitler's speech, he did not boast so much as he tried to justify himself for the great deprivations and losses which the Hitlerites have suffered on the Soviet-German front. He appealed to the rear to make still more sacrifices, and especially to contribute warm clothing.

Hitler specifically admitted his own miscalculation, declaring that his army had not been sufficiently prepared for war in winter conditions. He repeated his threats of repression, including the death penalty, for failure to surrender warm clothing. The German robbers call this "voluntary" surrender of warm clothing.

But the most cynical confession in Hitler's speech was his frank statement that the Hitlerites, along their path of retreat, are subjecting

THE HISTORY OF THE

REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The history of the United States of America is a story of growth and change. From the first settlers to the present day, the nation has evolved through various stages of development. The early years were marked by exploration and settlement, followed by a period of rapid expansion and industrialization. The American Revolution led to the formation of a new government, and the subsequent years saw the nation's growth in territory and population. The Civil War was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, leading to the abolition of slavery and the strengthening of the federal government. The late 19th and early 20th centuries were characterized by industrialization and the rise of big business. The Progressive Era saw efforts to reform society and government. The 20th century has been marked by significant events, including World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, and the Cold War. The latter half of the century has seen the rise of the civil rights movement and the Vietnam War. The 21st century has brought new challenges, including the September 11 attacks and the global financial crisis. The history of the United States is a testament to the resilience and adaptability of the American people.

the towns and villages they had occupied to systematic destruction. Hitler said literally:

"Where the Russians succeeded in breaking through, and where they thought to re-occupy populated places, those populated places are already gone. Only ruins are there."

THE FRONT, FEBRUARY 1 - 2

Soviet Information Bureau, Moscow

Morning Communique, February 1

On the night of January 31 our troops continued active operations against the German fascist troops.

A Soviet unit commanded by Gorchakov, operating on the western front, wiped out a platoon of German infantry, occupied two populated places, and captured two machineguns, 30 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition.

In another sector, a unit commanded by Perov inflicted a heavy defeat on the enemy in fighting for the village of "N." The enemy lost 380 officers and men killed.

Our units operating in a sector of the southern front repulsed an enemy attack and, following up the retreating enemy, broke into populated place "N." The Germans lost nearly 300 officers and men, three guns, eight machineguns, three mortars and a large quantity of automatic and infantry rifles.

Evening Communique, February 1

On February 1 our troops continued to advance, destroying enemy centers of resistance.

On January 31, seven German planes were destroyed. We lost two planes.

On January 31 our airforce units destroyed 17 tanks, 210 trucks with infantry and supplies, 40 carts with shells, a gasoline tank truck and 33 field and anti-aircraft guns; put nine anti-aircraft machinegun installations out of action, and dispersed

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is shown that the function $f(x)$ is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$. Moreover, the function $f(x)$ is bounded on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ and its range is the interval $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$. The function $f(x)$ is also shown to be continuous and differentiable on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

2. In the second part of the paper, the function $f(x)$ is used to study the properties of the function $g(x)$ defined by the equation

$$g(x) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

It is shown that the function $g(x)$ is increasing and concave down on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$. Moreover, the function $g(x)$ is bounded on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$ and its range is the interval $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$. The function $g(x)$ is also shown to be continuous and differentiable on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

and wiped out nearly two battalions of infantry.

On January 31 a Soviet unit commanded by Naumov, cooperating with Chernyshev's tanks, completely wiped out the 3rd Infantry Battalion of the 4th German S.S. Regiment. Some prisoners were captured. In another sector, a sub-unit of Eraftov's unit, repulsing enemy counter-attacks, wiped out 158 German officers and men.

According to verified data, during the occupation of Sukhinichi our troops seized (garbled) locomotives, 400 railway cars with various military loads, 10 railway cars with ammunition, 108 trucks, 34 passenger cars, six tractors, two tanks, 42 carts and many other trophies.

One of our units operating on the Leningrad front, in two days of fighting, destroyed 20 timber-and-earth blockhouses and pillboxes and two anti-tank guns, disabled an enemy tank, and captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

In another sector of this front our troops commanded by Astanin destroyed 50 German blockhouses and pillboxes, 21 machineguns, 10 mortars and several anti-tank guns.

In various sectors of the Leningrad front the Germans have recently lost 1,700 officers and men killed and a number of men taken prisoner.

Engineers of Molchanov's sub-unit, protecting our troops' advance over a period of several days, rendered harmless 797 anti-tank and anti-infantry mines left in the earth by the retreating enemy.

Morning Communique, February 2

On the night of February 1, our troops continued offensive operations against the German fascist troops.

One of our mechanized units commanded by Polovtsev, operating on the western front, continued its successful advance, liberating 20 populated places within the last few days.

One of our units operating in a sector of the Kalinin front, after surrounding a village, wiped out a large number of Germans within it. The Germans lost 350 officers and men killed. Our troops captured a large quantity of war supplies.

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Evening Communique, February 2

On February 2 our troops continued offensive operations against the German fascist troops in most sectors of the front. In several sectors the Hitlerites launched counter-attacks, which were repulsed. The enemy suffered heavy losses in equipment and, especially, in manpower.

Several days ago our troops left the town of Feodosia.

On February 1, eleven German planes were destroyed. We lost three planes.

In the Barents Sea our ships sank three enemy transports with a total displacement of 8,800 tons.

On February 1 our air units destroyed six German tanks, 170 trucks carrying infantry and supplies, 35 carts loaded with munitions, 22 pieces of artillery with their crews, nine anti-aircraft machineguns, three mortars and a tank truck full of gasoline. They dispersed about two battalions of enemy infantry.

During the week of January 25 - 31, the German airforce lost 160 planes, of which 58 were shot down in air combat, 17 destroyed by anti-aircraft fire, and 85 destroyed on airdromes. In the same period we lost 39 planes.

On February 1, soldiers of Colonel Naumov's unit, operating on the western front, dislodged the enemy from "P." The Germans fled, leaving on the battlefield over 300 bodies. In another sector, our units advanced after overcoming stubborn enemy resistance and captured six guns, 23 mortars, 14 machineguns, and 112 rifles.

A Soviet air unit operating over a sector of the western front carried out a victorious raid on an enemy airdrome located not far from "K" and destroyed five transport planes -- Junkers-52's -- and a gasoline tank truck.

A Soviet unit operating on the southern front in a single day dislodged the Germans from several places and captured 11 pieces of artillery, 21 machineguns, 13 mortars, three trucks and three German tanks. The Germans lost 1,170 officers and men. In other sectors our cavalry units wiped out about a regiment and a half of enemy infantry and captured important supplies.

THEORY OF THE EARTH

The theory of the earth is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the processes which have shaped the earth and its features, and to determine the time and sequence of these processes.

The theory of the earth is based on the study of the earth's structure and its various parts, and on the study of the processes which have shaped the earth and its features.

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WAR NEWS

Mikoyan, Voznesenski Join Top Soviet Military Body

Moscow, February 3, TASS: By decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the Council of People's Commissars, Anastas Mikoyan, People's Commissar of Foreign Trade, and N. A. Voznesenski, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, have been included in the State Defense Committee of the U.S.S.R.

Red Army Presses Forward on Kalinin Front

Kalinin Front, February 3, TASS: Advancing Red Army units are successfully overcoming stiff enemy resistance on this front. The Germans counter-attack several times a day in an effort to check the advance of our troops. The enemy covers his lines with dense barrages of artillery and mortar fire and frequently sends his planes into action. But all these efforts are in vain.

Our troops are shattering the enemy's resistance and compelling him to retreat with heavy losses. Steadily pursuing the Germans, the Red Army units strike at them from flanks and rear, inflict heavy casualties and destroy much enemy armament.

One of our units managed to approach a village without being noticed. It severed all the roads and broke into the village. The Germans, caught by surprise, tried to resist but were completely defeated in street fighting.

Our troops captured 1,000 new bicycles, 10 trucks, a dump of spare automobile parts, three grain depots, two depots of flax fiber, 57 horses, 500 head of cattle, a number of tractors, many automatic rifles and infantry rifles and a large quantity of ammunition.

Local guerrilla detachments are giving great assistance to our advancing units. The guerrillas skilfully reconnoiter enemy positions and make surprise attacks from ambush. They delay the movements of German reserves and wipe out small groups of fascists.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text suggests that organizations should implement robust systems to track every aspect of their operations, from procurement to sales, to ensure that all data is captured and stored securely.

2. The second part of the document addresses the challenges of data management in a rapidly changing environment. It highlights the need for flexible and scalable solutions that can adapt to new technologies and evolving business requirements. The author argues that organizations must invest in training and development to ensure that their staff are equipped with the skills necessary to manage complex data sets effectively. Additionally, the text stresses the importance of regular audits and reviews to identify potential weaknesses and areas for improvement.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in enhancing operational efficiency. It discusses various digital tools and platforms that can streamline processes, reduce errors, and improve communication. The author notes that while technology offers significant benefits, it also presents challenges, such as data security and integration with existing systems. Therefore, organizations must carefully evaluate their options and implement a balanced approach that maximizes the advantages of technology while minimizing the associated risks.

4. The fourth part of the document explores the importance of collaboration and teamwork in achieving organizational goals. It argues that no single department or individual can succeed in isolation; instead, success is achieved through the collective effort of all team members. The text provides several strategies for fostering a collaborative culture, including encouraging open communication, providing cross-training opportunities, and recognizing and rewarding team achievements. The author concludes that a strong, collaborative team is the foundation of any successful organization.

5. The fifth and final part of the document discusses the importance of continuous learning and innovation. It emphasizes that in a competitive market, organizations must constantly seek out new ideas and ways to improve their products and services. The text suggests that organizations should create a supportive environment for innovation by encouraging experimentation, accepting failure as a learning opportunity, and providing resources for research and development. The author concludes that organizations that embrace a culture of continuous learning and innovation are better positioned to thrive in the long run.

Soviet Planes, Infantry Active on Southwest Front

Southwestern Front, February 2, Pravda: The enemy's losses on this front have been heavy. In the last few days our "X" unit wiped out over 1,200 enemy officers and men and destroyed four guns, 12 mortars, 13 machineguns, 72 trucks and 59 carts loaded with military supplies. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was captured.

Despite adverse weather, our airmen constantly raid enemy objectives both in the front lines and the rear. In 10 days, fliers of "X" unit wiped out 800 fascists and destroyed three automobiles, four mortars, 45 trucks and 44 carts.

Splendid deeds are performed daily by Soviet scouts on this front.

Six scouts commanded by Sergeant Chussov recently carried out a night patrol. They were ordered to capture a German sentry who was guarding a windmill at the outskirts of a village. The sentry caught sight of our scouts and ran.

The scouts then advanced and laid an ambush on the outskirts of the village. Soon, 40 Germans marched out to drive them away. The scouts allowed them to approach within 10 or 15 yards and then opened fire with automatic rifles. Thirty fascists were killed and the others fled.

Soviet Submarines in the North

With the Northern Fleet, February 2, TASS: A few days ago a Soviet submarine sank three enemy transports with a total displacement of 15,000 tons.

For several days the submarine had been watching an enemy harbor. At last the crew heard the sound of enemy propellers. The submarine went into action and within a few minutes had put a torpedo into an enemy transport which sank.

Several more days passed, and the submarine still kept its watch. One evening, just at nightfall, the commander sighted three enemy ships leaving port, escorted by patrol ships and speedboats. When the leading enemy ship came clearly into view, the submarine attacked. Two transports were sunk. The fascists dropped depth bombs, but the submarine escaped.

Another Soviet submarine recently torpedoed a transport of 5,000 tons displacement. When fascist warships arrived at the scene of the attack, the submarine had already escaped.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the story of the early settlers. They came from Europe and Africa to find a new home. They found a land of great beauty and fertility. They worked hard and made the land their own. They built cities and towns and became a great nation.

The second part of the history of the United States is the story of the growth of the nation. The people of the United States have made many great things. They have built a great empire and a great nation. They have made the world a better place.

The third part of the history of the United States is the story of the present. The people of the United States are still making great things. They are still building a great empire and a great nation. They are still making the world a better place.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the story of the future. The people of the United States are still making great things. They are still building a great empire and a great nation. They are still making the world a better place.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the story of the past. The people of the United States are still making great things. They are still building a great empire and a great nation. They are still making the world a better place.

The sixth part of the history of the United States is the story of the present. The people of the United States are still making great things. They are still building a great empire and a great nation. They are still making the world a better place.

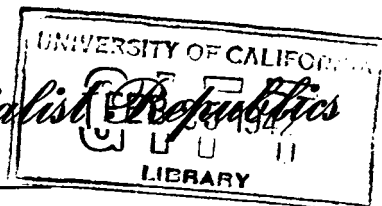
The seventh part of the history of the United States is the story of the future. The people of the United States are still making great things. They are still building a great empire and a great nation. They are still making the world a better place.

The eighth part of the history of the United States is the story of the past. The people of the United States are still making great things. They are still building a great empire and a great nation. They are still making the world a better place.

Russia

Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1942

No. 16

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THE FRONT, FEBRUARY 3 - 4

Soviet Information Bureau, Moscow

Special Communique, February 3

Soviet Information Bureau Denies Fascist Propaganda on Finland

On the same day, February 1, the German Information Bureau and the Stefani Agency at Rome issued a new canard, borrowed this time from the Finnish press. Berlin and Rome quoted in unison an editorial of the Finnish newspaper Ajan Suunta on January 31 saying: "In case of a Soviet victory, Moscow intends to exile the Finnish people to Siberia... This means the annihilation of the Finnish people."

As is known, this is not the first time that the ruling clique of Finland, which has sold itself to the German fascists, has spread such provocative fabrications. For instance, in a note to the United States Government, the Finnish authorities alleged that the newspaper Pravda, in its issue of June 23, 1941, stated that the Finns would be wiped off the earth.

The Finnish fascist cheats were then and there exposed by the Soviet press, for the newspaper Pravda never wrote, nor could write anything of this kind. The Finnish swindlers were caught red-handed.

Then the Finnish Information Bureau hurried to rescue its government, which had made a fool of itself. The Finnish Information Bureau announced that it was not the newspaper Pravda but the Moscow radio which, at 6:45 A.M., June 23, 1941 had allegedly exhorted the wiping off the earth of the Finns. But this reference to the Moscow radio was as dishonest and false as the reference to the newspaper Pravda.

Now the Finnish, German and Italian Hitlerites again launch this twice exposed lie. The reasons why the Finnish disciples of the German fascist crooks so zealously invent stories about threats to the Finnish people from the U.S.S.R. are quite understandable. The Finnish people did not and does not want to fight the U.S.S.R. It hates Hitlerite Germany, which enslaved it.

All attempts of the Finnish satellites of fascist Germany to picture the present predatory war waged by Finland against the

U.S.S.R. as a defensive, patriotic war have suffered complete failure. The growing discontent of the Finnish people with this senseless and ruinous war caused anxiety first of all among the Hitlerite rulers in Germany, and they demanded that their lackeys among the Finnish soldiers of fortune launch this fake story alleging that the Soviet Union is threatening the life of the Finnish people.

This fresh outburst of lies spread by the Finnish condottieri is meant to intimidate the Finnish people with an imaginary threat on the part of the U.S.S.R., and thus prevent further growth of discontent among the Finnish population and the spread of anti-war feeling in the army and among the people. But few fools will now be found in Finland to believe this insolent lie of the Finnish fascists.

Morning Communique, February 3

On the night of February 2 our troops continued offensive operations against the German fascist troops.

Our units, continuing pursuit of the remnants of the routed 208th and 216th German Infantry Divisions fleeing from the recaptured town of Sukhinichi, annihilated about 200 enemy officers and men in a single day's fighting and destroyed a tank, an anti-tank gun and 100 ammunition wagons. Five guns, four machineguns and other military equipment were captured.

In another sector of the western front, one of our infantry units dislodged an enemy battalion.

In a sector of the southern front one of our units captured seven guns, a tank, five machineguns and 11 sub-machineguns. The enemy lost over 200 officers and men.

Evening Communique, February 3

On February 3 our troops continued offensive operations in most sectors of the front. The enemy brought fresh reserves into action. In some sectors the enemy launched counter-attacks, which were beaten off with heavy losses for the Germans. Our troops again advanced.

On February 2, five German planes were brought down in air combat and 16 were destroyed on enemy airdromes. In all, 21 enemy planes were destroyed on that day. We lost six planes. On February 3, nine German planes were brought down near Moscow.

On February 2 our airforce destroyed two German tanks, 145 trucks with troops and supplies, 180 ammunition carts, 12 guns with their crews, two anti-aircraft machinegun installations and seven railway cars, and wiped out or dispersed about two enemy infantry battalions.

A Soviet unit commanded by Martirosyan, operating on the western front, captured four enemy tanks and 12 trucks during fighting for locality "B." In another sector, one section of a unit commanded by Davydovski beat off an enemy counter-attack. The enemy left on the battlefield over 100 dead, three machineguns and six automatic rifles.

One of our units operating in a sector of the southwestern front broke through fortified enemy lines, overcame German resistance, and forced the enemy to retreat hurriedly. The bodies of 1,300 German officers and men remained on the battlefield. We destroyed four German guns, 12 mortars, 13 machineguns, 72 trucks and 59 carts with ammunition and military supplies, and captured a large quantity of shells and rifle cartridges.

Morning Communique, February 4

On the night of February 3 our troops continued active operations against the German fascist troops.

Our units on the western front, during a stubborn battle against the retreating enemy, in a single day captured a German airplane, two ammunition dumps, three anti-aircraft guns and 415 horses. The enemy lost over 130 officers and men killed.

In another sector, on the evening of February 2, our units repulsed an attack by a reinforced enemy infantry regiment. The enemy lost over 100 men killed, nine machineguns, two mortars and a large quantity of ammunition.

Fliers of Zhuravlev's air unit, in operations on the western front December 27 - February 3, destroyed 767 trucks with men and munitions, 10 automobiles and 300 carts; silenced 21 field artillery batteries, 13 anti-aircraft artillery installations, and 31 anti-aircraft machinegun installations; set fire to 13 railway trains;

blew up six ammunition dumps, and dispersed and annihilated 3,500 enemy officers and men.

In stubborn fighting in various sectors of the Leningrad front, our troops destroyed 16 enemy blockhouses, two guns, six machine-guns, three mortars and 40 trucks with military supplies. The enemy lost about 800 officers and men.

Evening Communique, February 4

On February 4 our troops continued offensive actions and occupied several populated places.

On February 3, twenty-nine German airplanes were brought down in air combat and 16 were destroyed on airdromes. In all, 45 enemy planes were destroyed during the day. We lost five planes. On February 4, seven German planes were brought down near Moscow.

On February 3 our airforce destroyed three German tanks, an armored car, 230 trucks with troops and supplies, 150 carts with ammunition, 14 guns, six mortars and three anti-aircraft machinegun installations; set two railway trains on fire; destroyed 15 railway cars, and dispersed and wiped out about two battalions of enemy infantry.

In a sector of the western front, the enemy attempted to check our offensive before three heavily fortified places. Outflanking the German troops, our units threatened the enemy with complete encirclement. The Germans retreated in disorder, having lost over 1,800 officers and men killed and wounded. Our troops captured three tankettes, 14 guns, 79 trucks, 194 bicycles, 10 machineguns, 540 rifles, 120,000 shells and four carloads of bombs. In another sector a unit commanded by Zakharov dislodged the Hitlerites from an important center of resistance. The enemy lost over 1,000 officers and men killed. Our troops captured 15 trucks, nine guns, 1,000 mortar bombs and a large quantity of other arms and ammunition.

One of our units operating in a sector of the southwestern front, pursuing the retreating enemy, in a single day occupied three populated places and captured five guns -- including one long range gun -- 11 machineguns, four mortars, 37 trucks with shells, 10 carts loaded with property looted from the population by the Hitlerites, and many other trophies. The enemy lost about 600 officers and men killed.

GERMAN SOLDIERS IN SOVIET PRISON CAMP PROTEST

NAZI MISTREATMENT OF RED ARMY PRISONERS

Moscow, February 5, TASS: Soviet newspapers today published a protest signed by a group of captured German soldiers in a Soviet prison camp against maltreatment of captured Red Army men by Nazi German authorities. Stressing their own good treatment at the hands of the Soviet Government, the German prisoners of war cited many instances personally known to them of German brutalities against Soviet prisoners. The document was addressed to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva.

We, German war prisoners confined in Camp No. 78, have read the note of the People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Government, Molotov, on the treatment of war prisoners in Germany. We would have considered the brutalities described in this note almost impossible, had not we ourselves witnessed similar atrocities. For the sake of the truth, we must confirm that citizens of the Soviet Union who are taken prisoners of war are very often subjected to horrible outrages by representatives of the German Army.

We have held a meeting in our camp and have expressed our opinion concerning war prisoners...(part lost in transmission) Below we cite several such instances:

Hans Dreve, of Redenwald, a private of the 4th Company, 6th German Tank Regiment, stated: "I know of an order-of-the-day for the 3rd Tank Division, issued by Lieutenant General Model, saying that no prisoners should be taken. A similar order was given by the commander of the 18th Tank Division, Major General Nehring. At an instruction class on June 20, two days before the attack on the Soviet Union, they told us that in the forthcoming campaign wounded Red Army men should not have their wounds dressed, since the German Army had not time to occupy itself with the wounded."

Karri Mareck, of Els, near Breslau, a private of the headquarters company of the 18th German Tank Division, stated: "On June 21, on the

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eve of the war with Russia, we received the following order from our officers: 'Red Army commissars should be shot on the spot, no need to fuss about them. One must not take much trouble about Russian war prisoners, they are simply to be finished off on the spot.' We were ordered to kill every non-combatant upon the slightest suspicion."

Wilhelm Maetzig of Hamburg Altona, private of the 399th Infantry Regiment, 170th German Division, stated: "On June 23rd, when we entered Russia, we reached a small town near Beltsy. I saw with my own eyes two German soldiers shoot five Russian war prisoners in the back with automatic rifles."

Jacob Corzilius, of Horforst, near Trier, a lieutenant of the 112th Engineers Battalion, 112th German Infantry Division, stated: "In a village near Golva, on order of an aide-de-camp of the headquarters of the 112th Engineers Battalion, Lieutenant Kier, 15 wounded Red Army men were thrown out of a house. They were stripped to the skin and bayoneted to death. This was done with the knowledge of the division commander, Lieutenant General Miet."

Alois Goetz, of Gegenbach-on-the-Rhine, a private of the 8th Company, 427th German Infantry Regiment, stated: "On June 27, two Red Army commissars were shot in the forest near Augustovo on orders of our battalion commander, Captain Vittmann."

Heinz Hartfelder, a private of the 2nd Company, 3rd Motorcycle Battalion, 3rd Tank Division, stated: "On June 28, 1941 we were on the highway from Brest-Litovsk to Moscow. At 10:30 P.M. I saw a senior sergeant, a major and a non-commissioned officer of our supply train walk up with two middle-aged civilian prisoners. One of them was immediately shot at the side of the road with an automatic rifle by the senior sergeant major. The non-commissioned officer pushed the other into a ditch and fired at him six times. Then they dragged the bodies into the bushes and walked away. Somewhat later, when I was passing by, I still heard a death rattle from the fatally wounded men."

Atrocities Ordered by German Command

These are only a few of many instances. Unfortunately, these are not isolated cases -- these atrocities were committed on orders from above. This is corroborated by the following statements by representatives of the German Army:

Wolfgang Schaate, of Hebgardshagen, near Braunschweig, a private of the 2nd Company, 111th German Anti-Tank Detachment, stated: "On the

The first of the two days of the conference was devoted to the presentation of the results of the work done by the various groups during the past year. The second day was devoted to the discussion of the results and to the planning of the work for the future.

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eve of our attack on the Soviet Union, our officers told us: 'If you meet Russian commissars, who can be recognized by the Soviet star on the sleeve, or Russian women in uniform, you must shoot them immediately. Whoever fails to do this and disobeys this order will be prosecuted and punished. On June 29, 1941, I myself saw representatives of the German Army shooting wounded Red Army men who were lying in a cornfield near the town of Dubno. After this they were pierced with bayonets to make sure they would die. German officers stood near-by and laughed."

Joseph Berndsen, of Uberhausen, a private of the 6th German Tank Division, stated: "Even before the invasion of Russia we were told at an instruction class: 'Commissars should be shot.' On July 6th, 1941 a group of 14 scouts was sent out. They brought back ... (lost in trans-mission) war prisoners... Five of them were ordered to dig a grave for themselves. They were shot... This shooting was ordered by Senior Lieutenant Mattei, of the 5th Infantry Company... Regiment."

Helmuth Ludwig, of....., a private of the 16th Panzer Reconnaissance Battalion, stated: "On July 7th, we came across a group of Red Army men in two or three villages near Dubno. These were detained... A commissar was immediately taken aside and shot without any interrogation."

Paul Sender, of Koenigsberg, a private of the 4th Platoon, 13th Company of Infantry Guns, 2nd Artillery Regiment, stated: "On July 14 on the road between Porkhov and Staraia Russa, a corporal of the 1st Company, 2nd Infantry Regiment named Schneider, shot 12 captured Red Army men in a ditch beside the road. To my question, Schneider replied: 'Why should I trouble myself with them. They are not even worth a bullet.' I also know of another case. A Red Army man was taken prisoner in fighting near Porkhov. Soon after, he was shot by a lance corporal of the 1st Company. As soon as the Red Army man fell down, the corporal took all the food from the dead man's bread sack."

Hans Selow, of Frankfurt-am-Main, senior private of the 459th Infantry Regiment, 251st German Division, stated: "In mid-July we were within 100 kilometers of Velikie Luki. German tanks were parked in a courtyard. There I saw nine captured Red Army men. They were put near a pit which they themselves had dug and were shot. Then local residents were forced to fill the pit with earth."

Willi Kesy, of Acken-on-Elbe, a private of the 2nd Company, 257th Construction Battalion, stated: "On July 23, 1941, we were brought from Porkhov to Soltsy. There we saw a wounded Red Army man lying. An SS man whom I did not know quickly walked up to him and shot at him five times."

Johann Ferstl, of Beierbach, near Vienna, a private in the 2nd Company, 462nd Infantry Regiment, stated: "I saw a representative of the German Army shoot six Russian peasants. In the small town of Kements, not far from Zhitomir, I personally saw SS units looting food. They could not find anything, and they beat up some women until they were black and blue. I saw an SS man drag a woman by the hair and beat her with a leather strap."

Otto Teuber, of Hamburg, a private in the 46th German Infantry Regiment, stated: "About 60 kilometers from Velikie Luki some captured Red Army men were being sent to the rear. A non-commissioned officer called the nearest Red Army man, took off his helmet and fired a shot into the back of his neck."

Fritz Rummler, of Stroilen, in Silesia, a corporal of the 9th Company, 3rd Battalion, 518th Regiment, 295th German Infantry Division, stated: "In August, in the town of Zlatopol, I saw two officers of SS units and two soldiers shoot two captured Red Army men, after stripping them bare. These officers and soldiers belonged to General von Kleist's panzer troops. In September, on the road to Krasnograd, the crew of a German tank crushed two captured Red Army men with their tank treads. This was done merely from a craving for blood and murder. The commander of the tank was a non-commissioned officer of the panzer troops commanded by von Kleist. I saw four captured Red Army men being questioned in our battalion. That was in Voroshilovsk. The Red Army men refused to answer questions of a military nature put by the battalion commander, Major...."

.....of the 34th German Division, stated: "I witnessed more than once the inhuman and cruel treatment of Russian war prisoners. Before my eyes German soldiers, on orders of their officers, took boots from captured Red Army men and drove them along barefoot. I saw many such instances in Tarutino, including the following case: A captured Red Army man did not want to give up his boots. Soldiers of the escort beat him so that he could not stand. I saw war prisoners being stripped not only of boots but of all their clothing, including underwear. In the village of Maloye Litashovo, near Tarutino, a group of men from our platoon, on orders of Ober Leutnant Lott, undressed five captured Red Army men and took away all their clothing. In exchange they gave the prisoners wretched, dirty rags. When our column retreated, I saw German soldiers beating captured Red Army men near Medyn. One war prisoner was very tired and on the point of collapse. A soldier of the escort jumped up to him and began to kick him and hit him with his rifle butt. Other soldiers did the same. Near the town, this war prisoner fell dead."

Franz Dostalek, a corporal of the 10th Company, 7th Motorized Infantry Regiment, 7th German Tank Division, stated: "On December 7, while we were retreating toward Klin, our tank unit captured 15 or 20 Red Army

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the President's policy for the new year. The President states that he is pleased to see the Congress assembled, and that he is confident that the country is in a good position to meet the challenges of the future. He also mentions the recent election of Abraham Lincoln as President, and expresses his confidence in the new administration.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861. It provides a detailed account of the financial state of the country at the beginning of the year. The report states that the country is in a sound financial position, with a strong and stable currency. It also mentions the recent increase in the national debt, and expresses confidence that the country will be able to manage the debt effectively.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1861. It provides a detailed account of the state of the country's natural resources, including land, minerals, and wildlife. The report states that the country's natural resources are abundant and well-managed. It also mentions the recent discovery of gold in California, and expresses confidence that the country will continue to develop its natural resources effectively.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861. It provides a detailed account of the state of the country's naval forces, including ships, personnel, and equipment. The report states that the country's naval forces are strong and well-equipped. It also mentions the recent acquisition of new ships, and expresses confidence that the country's naval forces will continue to protect the country's interests effectively.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861. It provides a detailed account of the state of the country's military forces, including soldiers, equipment, and strategy. The report states that the country's military forces are strong and well-trained. It also mentions the recent acquisition of new equipment, and expresses confidence that the country's military forces will continue to protect the country's interests effectively.

men in a village. They were driven to our field dressing station. My comrade and I were to bring our wounded there. When I got there, all the war prisoners were taken out and shot. I do not personally know who gave the order, but it was done by our officers."

Nazi Propaganda Incited Brutalities

These brutalities were the consequence of the propaganda that has been going on for years in Germany. It is an open secret that German Army divisional headquarters at the front maintain special "experts" whose duty is to torture Red Army men and Soviet officers to force them to divulge military information and orders.

Every such cowardly, criminal and inhuman action disgraces the German people, and in the final accounting will harm all the German people. We prisoners of war sharply condemn these brutalities. But as representatives of the German Army, we cannot renounce responsibility for these crimes merely by dissociating ourselves from Hitler's government.

Captured Germans Well Treated in U.S.S.R.

We are all the more disgusted by the attitude of the German Government and the German authorities toward Soviet war prisoners since we ourselves, as war prisoners, enjoy courteous and exceedingly humane treatment in the Soviet Union. All assertions of German Army officers regarding alleged bad treatment and shooting of war prisoners has been proved false. Neither at the front nor elsewhere has any one of us been subjected to any coercion in order to obtain from us any military information.

We were captured in various sectors of the front, from the extreme north to the Black Sea, and at various times, from the end of June to recent days. But none of us undersigned, or those with whom we live, has ever suffered unjust treatment or punishment, rudeness, humiliation or offense.

As we personally were able to ascertain, not a single person belonging to the National Socialist Party of Germany or to its affiliates has suffered any persecution or humiliation in the Soviet Union. This is corroborated by the fact that members of the SS troops are confined with us in our camp and that SS men signed this statement.

The obliging attitude of the Soviet authorities has amazed us. Particularly on the part of the political commissars we have met with a courteous and obliging attitude.

We live in well heated winter houses. We are supplied with everything we need and receive hot meals regularly. The rations established by the Soviet Government are strictly observed in the camps. We are regularly issued the pocket money allowed us by the Soviet Government. Our working hours and hours of rest are strictly regulated and never exceed the established limit. Our working hours here are shorter than in German industries in wartime. We enjoy medical assistance.

In our camps we have educational institutions, and none of us had expected a life of such a high cultural standard as we have here. We have been supplied with musical instruments and have a library of German books with practically all the German classics, as well as a reading room. We see moving pictures. We can engage in non-professional art activities, etc. We have no ground whatever to complain against the treatment accorded us by the organs of the Red Army, the camp administration or other Soviet institutions.

Demand Humane Treatment For all War Prisoners

We openly declare that treatment of war prisoners befitting human beings should be a rule of military chivalry and universal humanity for every belligerent country. A prisoner of war is entitled to courteous treatment. He is unarmed, and bad treatment, humiliation and cruelty toward war prisoners cannot in any way be justified by the necessities of war. Revenge on unarmed war prisoners is barbarous and a disgrace to any civilized country.

We are all the more disgusted by the inhuman treatment of Soviet war prisoners in Germany, mentioned in Molotov's note, in that we, as German citizens, bear our share of responsibility for this. Every government should accord officers and men of an opposing army who are prisoners of war the same treatment it wishes for the officers and men of its own army who fall prisoner to the enemy.

Protest to International Red Cross

Therefore we, as German citizens and representatives of the German Army, declare our resolute protest against the inhuman treatment of Soviet war prisoners in Germany. We declare that responsibility for this treatment, which disgraces the German people, rests squarely upon the Imperial Government. We request the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva to convey our protest to the Imperial Government, and as far as possible to bring it to the knowledge of world public opinion.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long and detailed letter, covering a wide range of topics, including the state of the Union, the progress of the war, and the administration of the government. The letter is written in a formal and dignified style, and is signed by Abraham Lincoln.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War Department, dated January 10, 1862. It is a very long and detailed report, covering a wide range of topics, including the state of the war, the progress of the army, and the administration of the department. The report is written in a formal and dignified style, and is signed by Edwin M. Stanton.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy Department, dated January 10, 1862. It is a very long and detailed report, covering a wide range of topics, including the state of the navy, the progress of the fleet, and the administration of the department. The report is written in a formal and dignified style, and is signed by Gideon Welles.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury Department, dated January 10, 1862. It is a very long and detailed report, covering a wide range of topics, including the state of the treasury, the progress of the revenue, and the administration of the department. The report is written in a formal and dignified style, and is signed by Alexander C. Howell.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior Department, dated January 10, 1862. It is a very long and detailed report, covering a wide range of topics, including the state of the interior, the progress of the land office, and the administration of the department. The report is written in a formal and dignified style, and is signed by Caleb B. Smith.

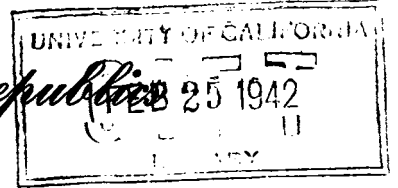
We certify all the above with our personal signatures:

Paul Sender, 13th Company, 2nd Infantry Regiment;
Rupert Plend, 2nd Company, 137th Infantry Regiment;
Hans Dreve, 4th Company, 6th Tank Regiment; Guenter Kleiner, 4th Company,
428th Signal Battalion; Kurt Jacob, 239th Division; Rolf de Wulf, 76th
Cavalry Squadron, 176th Semi-Motorized Reconnaissance Detachment;
Walter Latner, 2nd Company, 312 Motorized Reconnaissance Detachment;
Karri Marek, 18th Tank Division; Joseph Eich, 251st Infantry Division;
Hans Selow, 3rd Company, 459th Infantry Regiment; Willi Kesy, 257th
Construction Battalion; Ferdinand Goldcek, 346th Infantry Regiment;
Herbert Gedecke, 408th Infantry Regiment; Robert Bentlaue, 354th Division;
Johann Boschank, 137th Alpine Infantry Regiment; Ernst Eberhart, 465th
Infantry Regiment; Johann Blatzheim, 307th Infantry Regiment;
Peter Hansella, 254th Artillery Regiment; Joseph Berndsen, 4th Motorized
Regiment; Rolf Kretschmer, 137th Alpine Infantry Regiment; Karl Arnold,
428th Signals Battalion; Wilhelm Maetzig, 399th Infantry Regiment;
Franz Weiss, 52nd Division; Walter Walter, 8th Battery, 262nd Artillery
Regiment; Alois Goetz, 8th Company, 427 Infantry Regiment; Wilhelm Hamann,
427th Infantry Regiment; Karl Althoff, 473rd Infantry Regiment; Heinz
Hansen, 28th Reconnaissance Company; Fritz Mueke, 6th Company, 6th SS
Infantry Regiment; Willi Riederer, 6th Company, 6th SS Infantry Regiment;
Jacob Bauer, 206th Infantry Regiment; Otto Bluge, 13th Division; Herbert
Langbein, 17th Division; Friedrich Grodeck, 184th Infantry Regiment;
Gustaw Schleh, 2nd Company, 59th Regiment, 9th Tank Division; Wolfgang
Schaate, 2nd Company, 111th Anti-Tank Detachment; Gerhard Kind, 53rd Motor-
ized Infantry Regiment; Hanz Joachim Stein, 8th Company, 394th Infantry
Reg.; Hermann Engelke, 6th Co. 6th SS Inf. Reg.; Otto Teuber, 46th Inf.
Reg.; Josef Steuber, 523rd Inf. Reg.; Franz Stuerze, 482nd Inf. Reg.;
Walter Klein, 5th Co. 18th Reg.; Alois Firzinger; Joseph Klaus, 482nd
Inf. Reg.; Anton Taufneu, 482 Inf. Reg.; Franz Metzker, 18th Tank Div.;
Heinrich Funke, 486th Inf. Reg.; Franz Lischka, 86th Inf. Reg.;
Ferdinand Gerstmeier, 486th Regiment; Anton Bruckner, 486th Infantry
Regiment; Joseph Nebauer, 486th Infantry Regiment; Johann Ferstl, 462nd
Infantry Regiment; Rupert Prethaler, 523rd Infantry Regiment;
Josef Schmidt, 486th Infantry Regiment; Johann Hurge, 523rd Infantry
Regiment; Helmuth Ludwig, 16th Panzer Reconnaissance Battalion;
Heinz Hartfelder, 2nd Company, 3rd Tank Division, Johann Kovar, 12th
Company, 482nd Infantry Reg.; Jacob Corzillas, Lieutenant, Headquarters
112th Engineers Battalion, 112th Infantry Division; Franz Dostalek, 7th
Tank Division; Richard Killig, 9th Transport Platoon, 34th Division;
Fritz Rummeler, 518th Regiment, 295th Infantry Division.

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Russia
Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1942

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SOVIET UNION, CANADA ESTABLISH CONSULAR RELATIONS

Moscow, February 8, TASS: As a result of recent negotiations between the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and Canada, an agreement was signed in London, February 5, for establishment of consular relations and exchange of consular representatives between the Soviet Union and Canada.

The agreement was signed for the Soviet Government by Ivan Maisky, Ambassador of the U.S.S.R. in Great Britain, and for the Government of Canada by the Canadian High Commissioner in Great Britain, Vincent Massey.

"IZVESTIA" ON SOVIET WAR INDUSTRY

Moscow, February 8, TASS: The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia today said editorially:

The Soviet Union has reconstructed its industry during the war, putting it on a war basis. As actual experience has shown, no other country in the world has been able, as the U.S.S.R. has done, to shift its national economy to a war basis as soon as it was attacked by Hitlerite Germany, with so much spirit, resolution and speed.

Our socialist industry, guided and planned by the State and subordinated to its needs, adapted itself at once to the sharply increased military program and began to turn out new commodities and to transfer factories and personnel to new sites far to the rear. The evacuation of a considerable number of plants from the front zone and neighboring districts to the east, and the launching of these enterprises on new sites in a very short time set an unparalleled example of the solution of colossal economic problems in war conditions.

During the war, an enormous welling up of patriotic feeling has brought to the factory lathes many hundreds of thousands of people who formerly had no direct connection with industry. Moreover, 600,000

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of a young nation that grew from a small group of colonies into a powerful world superpower. It is a story of the struggles and triumphs of a people who fought for freedom and independence. The story begins with the first settlers who came to the New World in search of a better life. They faced many hardships, but they persevered and built a new society. The story continues with the American Revolution, the Civil War, and the rise of the United States as a world power. It is a story of the American dream and the pursuit of happiness.

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well trained workers came into industry from vocational and factory apprentice schools.

The evacuated plants are receiving a considerable number of workers from the population at their new sites. New workers, a large percentage of whom are women, show what the Soviet people can do when it is inspired by a determination to win at any cost. In a short period of time they have learned complicated skills and frequently attain an output two or three times the normal quota. Every factory can point to examples of heroic labor by its new workers.

SKI FESTIVAL BEGINS IN U.S.S.R.

This year's cross country ski races in honor of Red Army Day began on February 1 under the sponsorship of trade-union and youth organizations, TASS reports.

Thousands of ski teams entered the competitions on the first day. In the Gorki Region, over 30,000 skiers took part, in the Novosibirsk Region about 25,000, in the Arkhangelsk Region about 8,000, at Kuibyshev over 2,500, at Saratov about 5,000, and at Ivanovo nearly 5,500.

This traditional winter sports festival will last 23 days, culminating on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Red Army, February 23.

Citizens of Moscow contributed about 12,500,000 rubles to the Soviet Defense Fund in January, bringing the total Moscow contribution during the war up to 142,000,000 rubles in cash besides quantities of platinum, gold and silver jewelry, Tass reports.

SOVIET OIL INDUSTRY SOLVES WAR PROBLEMS

Moscow, February 8, TASS: I. K. Sedin, People's Commissar of the Oil Industry of the U.S.S.R. today issued the following statement to the Soviet press:

In 1941, especially after the war began, the petroleum industry of the U.S.S.R. increased its production of aviation gasoline, lubricants for artillery and other weapons, toluol and diesel fuel.

Measures worked out before the war and executed in 1941 permitted the refining of aviation gasoline in all oil regions of the country, whereas before the war high grade aviation gasoline was produced only at two refineries.

Oil workers are persistently increasing their output of high octane gasoline and are extracting a higher proportion of high test gasoline from the raw petroleum. At the same time the experience of Grozny and Baku has shown the complete possibility of obtaining aviation gasoline from low grade crude petroleum with the existing equipment.

At present the petroleum industry is producing aviation gasoline at almost every oil field in the Soviet Union. In 1941 a new method of refining, which considerably raises efficiency, was used on a large scale for the first time.

A judicious distribution of diesel oil refineries throughout various Soviet districts has also been decided on. At present the petroleum industry is producing diesel fuel at most of its refineries and from all kinds of petroleum, including sulfurous petroleum. Fuel oil for the Red Navy is prepared in a considerable number of districts throughout the country. Lubricating oil for the artillery, armored cars, and other defense needs is produced in the Caucasus and in the central and eastern regions of the country.

In compliance with Stalin's instructions, the workers of the oil industry in 1941 attained increases in the oil output at Buguruslan, Syzran, the Kama Region, Emba and in Central Asia. Output in these regions was increased by 11.3 percent compared to 1940, and production of oil products needed by the army from Eastern and Central Asian oil, was increased in corresponding proportion.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 250 million to 450 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

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In 1941 the oil industry eliminated the gap between the extraction and refining of oil by remodeling a large number of refineries and by restoring facilities that had stood idle. This enabled us to raise our output sharply as compared with 1940 and to improve the quality of our oil products. During the war the oil industry has been equipped with new machinery which intensifies technologic processes, saves metal, and mechanizes operations to the utmost.

Reorganization of our work on a war basis has resulted in an increase of technological initiative and in speedier acceptance of proposals for rationalization of the work.....(the statement here cited the names of many oil workers who have displayed such initiative)

In 1942 we shall raise the output of oil and oil products needed by the Red Army and by Soviet industry and agriculture.

SOVIET TRADE UNION HEAD SPEAKS IN LONDON

London, February 6, TASS: Speaking at a Labor Conference in London, February 5, Nikolai Shvernik, Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R., said:

Before replying to a number of questions set before the delegation of Soviet trade-unionists by correspondents of certain newspapers, I wish to state on instructions, and on behalf of the delegation, that it is fully satisfied with its sojourn in Great Britain and with the execution of the tasks which faced it.

The delegation visited more than 10 cities, about 60 factories, coalmines and shipyards, attended about forty meetings, and had several hundred talks with working men and women. In practically every city visited by the delegation it inspected places which had suffered bombardment by German fascist planes and studied the organization of defense and the participation of the population therein.

The delegation warmly appreciated the cordial reception extended to it. All organizations and officials with whom the delegation came in contact were very attentive and did their best to meet its requirements.

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Wherever the delegation appeared, the broad masses of working men and women and the civilian population warmly welcomed it. The delegation regards all this as an expression of the good feelings toward the Soviet Union and as a reflection of profound gratitude for the aid which the Soviet Union has rendered and is rendering Great Britain by diverting Germany's main forces to the east, thus relieving Great Britain from invasion by the Hitlerite bands and from bombings of London and other cities by German aircraft.

Many people, including newspaper correspondents, are interested in the impressions the delegation derived of the work of British industry. The delegation believes that if the work of British industry as a whole may be judged by the work in the factories and plants it visited, it must be said that British industry works well. At the factories and plants visited by the delegation, they saw good organization of production and fine technique. But the delegation believes that the most remarkable thing is the splendid morale of the British working men and women.

In the opinion of the delegation the British working men and women perfectly realize the utter seriousness of the present international situation, the whole immensity of the danger which hangs like a dark cloud over the freedom and independence of millions of people. Because of this as well as because of its appreciation of the tremendous role being played by the Soviet Union in defeating Hitlerite Germany, the British working class is fully resolved to do everything in its power to make the industry of Great Britain work still better, to produce more tanks, planes and other armament for the Army of Great Britain and for the Red Army.

This high morale of the British working class is the more valuable because British industry must constantly raise the tempo of its work. It must do this because it is demanded by the war. It is demanded by the interests of all freedom-loving peoples and most of all by the interests of Great Britain herself.

British industry has every possibility of increasing its output in all branches of production. The delegation holds that British industry still has considerable unused reserves. It is difficult to enumerate everything that British industry has in the way of reserves, the more so since each individual factory has its own peculiar features. But generally speaking we mean insufficient utilization at a number of factories of existing machine tools, machines, etc.; insufficient employment of women in industry, despite the existing decision of the Government of Great Britain; a wrong attitude at certain plants toward the initiative of working men and women, toward their suggestions for rationalization; a reluctance to heed the voice of the working men and women and shop stewards; and a restriction of labor productivity at certain enterprises.

There is a growing body of research that suggests that the use of technology in the classroom can enhance student learning and engagement. For example, a study by Smith et al. (2018) found that students who used interactive whiteboards showed higher levels of participation and understanding compared to those who did not. Similarly, a meta-analysis by Johnson and Lee (2020) concluded that digital tools, such as learning management systems and educational software, can significantly improve student outcomes across various subjects. These findings highlight the potential of technology to transform traditional classroom settings into more dynamic and interactive environments.

If at any factory they wish to find out what are their reserves, what should be done to increase output, they need only talk to the working men and women who will tell and show them where and why equipment is used insufficiently, where the production bottlenecks are which result in enforced idleness of workers, and in which operations available skilled labor is being used with insufficient intensity.

The Soviet Trade Union delegation is convinced that its meetings with the working men and women of Great Britain will serve to strengthen the friendship between the British working class and the working class of the Soviet Union and that the British working class will do everything possible to smash Hitlerite Germany -- for victory over the enemy of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and their allies. On their return to the Soviet Union, the delegation, together with cordial greetings, will convey to the working men and women of the Soviet Union an assurance that the working class of Great Britain is fully resolved to fight for a final victory over Hitlerism -- the enemy of the freedom and independence of peoples -- and is ready to do everything needed to assist the Soviet working class and the gallant Red Army, which is heroically routing the German fascist hordes.

The delegation believes that the difference between the political systems of the Soviet Union and Great Britain cannot hinder the working classes of both countries in rallying all their forces for the struggle against Hitlerism and in rendering full assistance in this struggle to the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R., Comrade Stalin and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Churchill.

* * * * *

On behalf of the delegation Shvernik expressed the Soviet delegation's thanks for the reception extended to it by Prime Minister Churchill, the Government of Great Britain, and particularly Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister of Information and his local officials, the General Council of British Trade Unions and its leaders.

"The Soviet trade union delegation," Shvernik said in conclusion, "expresses its confidence that our sojourn in Great Britain and our personal contact with the leaders of the General Council of British Trade Unions will be beneficial for the further strengthening of the friendship between the Soviet and British trade unions and for the improvement of our joint action in the struggle against Hitlerite Germany."

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. recently conferred the title Hero of the Soviet Union on Alexander Chekalin and decorated 59 other persons for heroism displayed in guerrilla warfare behind the German lines, TASS reports.

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WAR NEWS

Red Army Units Outflank Germans in Northwest

Northwestern Front, February 8, Krasnaia Zvezda: Near a large populated place our troops have executed a turning movement and have come out at the flank and rear of a considerable enemy group.

The Germans have done everything to stem our advance. They have brought up reserves from the rear and have sent punitive (anti-guerrilla) detachments, engineers and construction units into action. Reinforcements have been rushed from Germany by air.

Statements of German prisoners are characteristic. Many sections of the 5th Company, 503rd German Regiment have completely ceased to exist. The 7th Company of the same regiment has been disbanded.

In the last few days our troops have liberated several dozen populated places and captured much enemy equipment. One Soviet unit alone captured 200 motorcycles, dozens of trucks, several guns and several machineguns.

Pursuing the retreating enemy, our men have discovered new Hitlerite atrocities. In one village the Germans ambushed Senior Lieutenant Karavayev. He was wounded and taken prisoner. The Germans poured gasoline over him and burned him alive.

Fighting Near Smolensk

A southern sector of the western (central) front, February 5, Izvestia: The Smolensk Region, until recently behind the German lines, is today the theater of furious battles at several important points throughout its expanse.

Many hamlets and villages of this Region have already been freed from the fascist invaders. The front is moving westward. But in every village one sees traces of recent fighting.

1. Introduction

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of various factors on the performance of a system.

The study is organized as follows: Section 2 describes the system and the factors being investigated. Section 3 presents the experimental design and the data collection process. Section 4 discusses the results of the experiments, and Section 5 concludes the study.

The system under investigation is a complex system that consists of several components. The factors being investigated are the input parameters of the system, which are expected to influence the system's performance. The experimental design is based on a factorial design, which allows for the investigation of the main effects and interactions of the factors.

The data collection process involves running the system for different combinations of the input parameters and recording the performance metrics. The results of the experiments are presented in Section 4, where the main effects and interactions of the factors are discussed.

The study shows that the input parameters have a significant effect on the system's performance. The results also indicate that there are interactions between the factors, which suggests that the system's performance is not simply a function of the individual factors.

The study has several limitations, including the fact that the system is a simplified version of the real system. However, the results provide valuable insights into the system's behavior and can be used to guide the design of the real system.

The study is limited to the factors investigated, and further research is needed to investigate the effects of other factors.

The study is a preliminary study, and the results should be interpreted with caution. The study provides a first step in understanding the system's behavior, and further research is needed to confirm the findings.

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A few days ago the German garrison at Sukhinichi was surrounded and wiped out by our troops. Units of the 216th German Infantry Division commanded by General von Hils, were surrounded and almost completely annihilated. When this general was in France he asked the "Fuehrer" three times to be sent to the Soviet-German front. The General stayed in Russia only a few weeks. He abandoned his division in Sukhinichi and fled by air.

The struggle is growing fiercer daily, not only at the front, but also in the rear of the German troops. Sensing the approach of the Red Army, the population of the occupied villages has increased its resistance to the Germans. Boys and girls have armed themselves with long-hidden shot-guns and a few hand grenades.

When the Germans entered Khatozha to look for food, the young people met them with shot-gun fusillades and a fierce skirmish took place. Several youths died in this fighting, but they saved their village from the Germans, who attempted to burn it. This is only one of many instances of such combats in this area.

Our offensive is continuing and the enemy is retreating under the pressure of our units.

Red Army Snipers Make High Scores

Six snipers attached to a Soviet unit on the Karelian front have among them killed 329 fascists since the war began, the Soviet press reported February 1.

One of the snipers, Sergeant Mironov, has accounted for 95 German invaders. Recently Mironov killed four enemy scouts.

Another skilled rifleman, Medov, has killed 83 fascists. Recently Medov stalked an enemy machinegun crew for three days. When he finally marked it down, he killed three machinegunners. The machinegun was transferred to another emplacement, but Medov spotted it again and drove the crew away by accurate fire.

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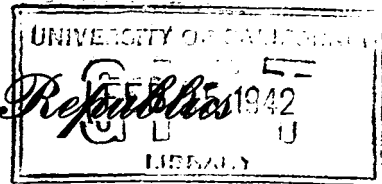
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Russia

Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



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Washington, D. C.

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THE EXHAUSTION OF THE GERMAN ARTILLERY

By Colonel Nadyshchev

The following article by a Soviet military writer was published February 9 in the Red Army newspaper Krasnaia Zvezda:

Before the war against the Soviet Union the German infantry division included two attached artillery regiments with a total of 60 guns. But as early as the campaign along the Dnieper line, colossal losses of guns forced the Germans to reorganize their divisional artillery.

The German division was then left with only one artillery regiment, consisting of four battalions with a total of 48 guns organized in batteries of four 105 or 150 mm. guns each. This was the organization of the 9th, 68th, 94th, 295th, 239th and other German artillery regiments.

In September and October, because of further considerable losses in armament and a shortage of ammunition, the organization of the German artillery regiments was again sharply changed. The 295th German Artillery Regiment, for example, at that time consisted of only two battalions, and the 68th and 239th Regiments of only three battalions. The batteries were reduced to two or three guns instead of four. The 298th, 86th, 238th and other German artillery regiments were armed with 75 and 105 mm. guns, having run short of 150 mm. guns. At the same time the infantry regiments were armed with small caliber guns of 37 to 55 mm.

As a result of the annihilation of several German units during our offensive, the German artillery suffered tremendous losses in armament. The 297th German Artillery Regiment lost 47 guns, almost 100 percent of its complement. The 298th Regiment lost all its guns.

The artillery of the German infantry and motorized regiments was repeatedly reinforced. This, however, failed to compensate for losses. The 10th German Motorized Regiment is 95 percent below strength in artillery, and the 437th and 456th Motorized Regiments are 40 percent below strength.

[illegible]

Particularly heavy losses were suffered by German regiments which operated near Moscow and Tula. To compensate for these losses, the German command was compelled to transfer artillery units from one front to another. Thus, the 4th Battalion of the 299th German Artillery Regiment, originally destined for operations on the southwestern front, was redirected to the western (central) front. It is now very difficult for the Germans to effect such transfers, for they are short of tractors and gasoline. Recently, the 168th German Artillery Regiment, starting out from reserve, was compelled to abandon its 2nd Battalion because of a shortage of tractor power.

Transport difficulties have also affected the German ammunition supply. In August and September their battery quota was 100 shells a day, including eight armor-piercing shells. In October this quota went down to 66 shells, including six armor-piercing. At present the quota is still lower.

Early in the war the Germans preceded their infantry attacks with concentrated artillery and trench mortar fire and supported their infantry with a rolling barrage. The intensity of this fire not infrequently rose to the limit of the technical capacity of their weapons. But by November the Germans had begun to conduct their fire by single batteries and with a limited number of shells. And in December and January, their fire was as a rule conducted only by single guns. In several cases the German artillery was silenced by a shortage of ammunition.

In the fighting for Tim, although the town changed hands twice and the Germans suffered extremely heavy casualties, they did not fire a single gun, despite the presence of two battalions of German artillery. They confined themselves to trench mortar fire.

In the fighting for Volozhenkovo and Lozovenka, the 185th German Infantry Regiment was completely wiped out while its artillery kept silent.

The German artillery has become enfeebled and has ceased to assist its infantry. The crushing blows of the Red Army have inflicted irreparable losses on the German artillery. No matter how powerful the industry now in German hands, it will not be able to make up the losses of their artillery units nor to produce artillery and ammunition sufficient for an offensive.

Hitler has been compelled to throw into action at the present time part of the artillery he was preparing for a future offensive. This will lead to further losses and the progressive exhaustion of the German artillery.

SOVIET PONTOON BATTALION CITED

Moscow, February 9, TASS: Commenting today on the recent award of the Order of the Red Banner to the 41st Pontoon Battalion, the Red Army newspaper Krasnaia Zvezda said:

This battalion has taken part in fighting against the German invaders since the first days of the war. Last autumn the battalion was ordered to get certain Red Army formations across the "N" River. The river was 800 yards across and was under heavy enemy machinegun and trench mortar fire.

The pontoon men effected the crossing of the troops and equipment and assisted the infantry during fighting. But they lost about one-third of their technical equipment during the operation. During the following three days the pontoon men recovered from the river and repaired all the equipment which had been sunk.

In order to get a large number of tanks and guns across another river, the pontoon battalion built a heavy 60-ton ferry, several ferries for medium cargoes, and landing stages on both banks. The ferries, assembled during the night, were destroyed at dawn by enemy fire. In an attempt to save their equipment, the pontoon men stopped up holes in the hulls with their own overcoats and jackets.

On reaching their destination, the men plunged from the ferries into icy water and swam ashore, gripping in their teeth ropes attached to the ferries. Having lost most of their equipment in the fighting, the pontoon men continued to carry infantry and materiel across the river in rowboats and skiffs. For many days and nights they worked without sleep to ensure the crossing of the troops.

One of the most recent crossings effected by the battalion, across a half-frozen river, was carried out within 400 yards of the enemy lines. The battalion conveyed across the river about 100 tanks, a large amount of artillery, troops and various equipment.

THEORY OF THE EARTH

The theory of the earth is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the processes which have shaped the earth and its features. The theory of the earth is based on the study of the earth's history and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the processes which have shaped the earth and its features. The theory of the earth is based on the study of the earth's history and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the processes which have shaped the earth and its features.

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NAZI MORALE FALTERS

The German Press

Stockholm, February 10, TASS: The German newspaper Deutscher Beobachter recently published the following dispatch by one of its front line correspondents:

A German infantry division was moving eastward. The soldiers marched in summer heat, autumn mud and winter snow. Often it seemed that the limit of endurance had been reached. Body and nerves were so tense that they lost the ability to overcome further difficulties.

But things proved even more difficult than we had expected. Suddenly fresh Soviet units began pressing from all directions against the division, which had intended to withdraw to winter quarters for a rest. But how could there be any rest when the Bolsheviks were attacking!

The temperature fell to 35 below zero (-31 Fahrenheit). Then snow storms began. To stay in the open air became torture and to fight, impossible. All advantages were on the side of the Bolsheviks. They were used to winter conditions. They knew how to march and how to dress. They understood that felt boots are the most important part of winter equipment. They also knew how to fight in winter and skilfully take advantage of snowstorms to attack.

We had to make many new sacrifices. Despite precautions, our soldiers suffered greatly from the cold. Now they are so agitated and nervous that it is impossible even to talk to them about those grim weeks.

The German newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter recently published a letter from the Soviet-German front containing the following:

Our defensive fight is especially hard because the enemy constantly hurls fresh masses of men and equipment against us. We have a hard time when our ammunition is low and the enemy keeps advancing in waves. And the cold and wind torture us.

THEORY

CONCEPTS

The first concept is the idea of a function. A function is a rule that assigns to each element of a set a unique element of another set. For example, the function $f(x) = x^2$ assigns to each real number x the value x^2 .

The second concept is the idea of a limit. A limit is a value that a function approaches as the input variable approaches a certain value. For example, the limit of $f(x) = x^2$ as x approaches 2 is 4. This is written as $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2 = 4$.

The third concept is the idea of a derivative. A derivative is a measure of the rate of change of a function. For example, the derivative of $f(x) = x^2$ is $f'(x) = 2x$, which represents the slope of the tangent line to the curve at any point x .

The fourth concept is the idea of an integral. An integral is a measure of the area under a curve. For example, the integral of $f(x) = x^2$ from 0 to 1 is $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$, which represents the area under the curve $y = x^2$ from $x = 0$ to $x = 1$.

The fifth concept is the idea of a vector. A vector is a quantity that has both magnitude and direction. For example, a vector in the plane can be represented by an arrow starting at the origin and pointing to a point (x, y) .

The sixth concept is the idea of a matrix. A matrix is a rectangular array of numbers. For example, a 2×2 matrix can be written as $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$.

The seventh concept is the idea of a differential equation. A differential equation is an equation that involves a function and its derivatives. For example, the differential equation $y' = x$ has the solution $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$, where C is an arbitrary constant.

It is a hard moment when the soldiers in the firing line expect food and drink in vain because the provision carts are stuck somewhere in the snow. At such times the Soviet superiority becomes crushing.

Our leadership is confronted with a problem: Are we strong enough to defend ourselves? Is not our task beyond human possibilities?

Rumanians Vs. Germans

Southwestern Front, February 9, Pravda: Twenty Rumanian soldiers of the 5th Chasseurs Regiment, including non-commissioned officers, recently surrendered in a sector where Soviet troops commanded by Kutlin were operating.

The Rumanian prisoners stated that when their regiment arrived at its positions the German command assured them that there were covering forces of German infantry and artillery in front of them. But as it proved, there were no Germans in front of them.

Relations between captured Rumanians and Germans are hostile. When these Rumanian prisoners encountered a group of captured Germans, the Rumanians started a fight. The Rumanian prisoners signed a statement addressed to the soldiers of the 5th Chasseurs Regiment calling on them to surrender.

German Soldier Shoots Officers

Recently a German soldier named Ernst Reiner shot two German officers. Here is the story as told recently in the Soviet press:

Near the village of "B" on the northwestern front two Soviet snipers were firing at retreating Germans. Suddenly they observed that someone else was shooting at the Germans from the basement of a stone house. They saw two German officers killed by these shots.

When the fighting was over, the snipers entered the house and found Ernst Reiner there. At his interrogation, Reiner stated:

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future.

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10. The tenth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present and for the development of a sound policy for the future.

"Three days ago I read one of your leaflets to other soldiers in our platoon. Someone reported me. The company commander summoned me and hit me in the face until I bled. I was put under arrest and courtmartialed. I knew what it meant. Two friends of mine were shot for a similar offense.

"At night I choked the sentry, took his rifle and escaped into the woods. Later, to keep warm, I hid in the basement of a ruined house and fell asleep under some rags. I was awakened by shots. When I looked out I saw your snipers firing at our soldiers. Then I saw our company commander jump out of an automobile and fired at him without thinking twice. I also killed his second in command."

WINTER SPORTS IN MOSCOW

Moscow, February 8, TASS: The winter sports season in the Soviet capital is now in full swing. Ice hockey, basketball and volleyball tournaments are drawing to a close.

Over 60 hockey matches have been played, with teams of the Spartak Sports Association leading in all three classifications -- men's, women's and junior. The men's basketball team of the same organization is in the lead against 24 other Moscow teams. Twenty-five women's basketball teams are also competing.

Moscow's favorite winter sport is skiing, and thousands of competitors, representing all the city's sports associations, are competing in various tournaments. The present military emphasis on skiing has given the sport a great impetus, and thousands of new enthusiasts are taking it up for the first time. Classes may be seen practicing in the Moscow suburbs any afternoon under experts from the leading ski teams.

A swimming meet at one of Moscow's largest pools was held recently in honor of the Red Army, with Moscow's best water sportsmen competing against Army champions.

Other favorite Moscow winter sports include skating and gymnastics, and both rinks and gymnasiums are crowded daily. Sixteen new sports clubs, all affiliated with local factories, have recently been added to the long list of Moscow athletic associations.

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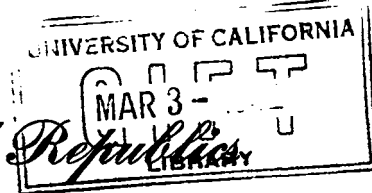
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Russia

Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1942

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WAR NEWS

The Heroism of the Red Army

Moscow, February 11, TASS: The press has published a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. awarding orders and medals to 1,738 Red Army commanders and rank and file. In this connection Pravda today said editorially:

Every day of fighting for the motherland breeds new heroes. In the flames of the great battle with the German invaders, the sons of the Soviet people display miracles of daring, courage and valor. With extreme selflessness they fight the accursed enemy, not sparing their blood and their very lives in their military duty to their native land.

The country follows with great love and pride the exploits of its sons and daughters who, arms in hand, defend the honor and freedom of the motherland on the battlefields.

Red Army men with their deeds and blood cement the Soviet army. The heroism of individuals grows into the heroism of masses. Regiments, brigades and divisions imbued with mass heroism have been forged in the fire of battle. The path of our army corps and divisions and our guards units is marked by splendid deeds. A spirit of fighting offensive guides their actions. Disregarding severe cold and deep snow, they move forward yard after yard, shattering enemy resistance and liberating their native land from the German invaders.

Soviet Troops Take Nine Points in Northwest

Northwestern Front, February 12, Izvestia: Breaking stubborn resistance by the enemy and beating off his counter-attacks, our "X" unit is continuing its advance. Recently the invaders were dislodged from nine populated places.

[illegible]

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This is often done by comparing current performance with a desired state or goal. If there is a significant difference, a problem is identified.

[illegible]

The 1st Battalion, 6th Regiment, 30th German Infantry Division was routed at the approaches to the village of "O." The German garrison holding the village of "N" was completely wiped out.

Several times small Nazi groups, after being surrounded, have vainly attempted to slip through our lines. They have mustered shock forces and tried to break a hole in our encirclement. But these attempts have failed.

Prisoner Herbert Walter, a private of the 8th Machinegun Company, 51st Regiment, 18th German Motorized Division, said: "Our company numbered 212 men. Later it was reinforced by 50 men, but now only 60 remain in the whole company. The 7th Company suffered still heavier losses and has been disbanded."

Nazi Counter-Attacks Repulsed in Southwest

Southwestern Front, February 12, TASS: Our "K" unit is successfully beating back the enemy's counter-attacks. About 180 Hitlerites attempting to approach one populated place were beaten off by our artillery and infantry and lost 50 killed and wounded. On the afternoon of February 9 about 400 Germans attempted a counter-attack on another Soviet unit, but were also beaten off and lost about 50 men killed and wounded.

Red Army Takes More Nazi Forts Outside Leningrad

Leningrad Front, February 12, Izvestia: During the last two days our troops wiped out about 900 enemy officers and men in active operations in various sectors of the front. Our artillery and reconnaissance groups destroyed 13 German machineguns, two anti-tank guns, and over 40 pillboxes and dugouts.

About two German companies launched an attack in one sector. Battalion Commander Senior Lieutenant Armizonov replied with a flank attack. The enemy was routed after a three-hour engagement, having lost 80 men and two officers killed.

Our airforce is actively operating in the enemy rear. Fliers of units commanded by Kochevanov and Parfenyuk bombed railway stations and enemy trains, causing several fires. Major Romanov's fliers destroyed three enemy artillery batteries and 30 trucks.

TASS SPIKES HAVAS FABRICATION

Moscow, February 12, TASS: The Havas News Agency recently reported from Bordeaux, citing a message from Sofia, that a serious incident had allegedly occurred on the Soviet-Turkish border.

According to this report, several Soviet battalions billeted in the Batumi District attempted as deserters to penetrate into Turkish territory. According to Havas there were some men killed during this incident and about 300 wounded Red Army men allegedly penetrated into Turkish territory.

The Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union (TASS) has been authorized to state that this Havas report from Sofia is a crude and clumsy invention from beginning to end, fabricated with provocative intent at the orders of Havas' German fascist bosses through an agency which is French in name only.

BEHIND ENEMY LINES

Fifty Raids in Four Months

At the Front, February 12, TASS: A guerrilla detachment commanded by Medvedev has carried out about 50 raids behind enemy lines during the last four months.

Learning that the 576th German Engineers' Battalion was to move to a new place, the guerrillas laid an ambush. When the column approached they opened fire, destroying two staff cars and several troop trucks. They captured the battalion standard, staff documents and a large quantity of arms. The Germans suffered considerable losses.

On another occasion these guerrillas blew up a railway bridge south of Station "Z." Taking advantage of traffic congestion, they opened rifle and machinegun fire and showered a troop train with grenades.

Soon after that Medvedev's detachment raided a town, killed several policemen, including the chief of police, burned down a wood-working factory turning out material for enemy fortifications, and captured a large quantity of arms, 600,000 rubles in Soviet money and 3,800 German marks.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.2 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.4 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.4 billion by the year 2015.

Trial	Control	MCI	AD
1	95	85	75
2	95	85	75
3	95	80	70
4	95	78	68
5	95	75	65

Age Group	Percentage of respondents
18-29	65
30-49	75
50-69	80
70+	88

Operating in the enemy rear, the guerrillas gathered and turned over to the Red Army command information on movements of enemy units and the location of centers of resistance. The population actively assisted them. A woman collective farmer guided guerrilla detachments over scores of kilometers among German units, risking her own life and those of her family. Residents of one village hid the wounded guerrilla Kashcheyev and nursed him to recovery.

The detachment grew tenfold in four months. During this period Medvedev's men temporarily captured two small towns, blew up three troop trains, and killed two generals, 17 officers and 407 soldiers and non-commissioned officers. Ten ammunition trucks, nine light bombers and four locomotives were destroyed. Three railway bridges and seven large wooden bridges were blown up and telegraph communications destroyed in many places.

At present, after liberating the district from the Nazi invaders, the guerrillas have returned to their native places. The population, which had suffered severe persecution at the Germans' hands, received the avengers enthusiastically.

Leningrad Guerrillas Scored High in January

Leningrad Front, February 12, TASS: According to incomplete data, Soviet guerrilla detachments operating in the Leningrad Region in the month of January killed 1,400 German soldiers and 62 officers.

They blew up or otherwise destroyed in the enemy rear eight ammunition dumps, seven trains, an airplane, eight tanks and tankettes, two anti-aircraft guns, 147 trucks, two tractors hauling trailers loaded with ammunition and two radio transmitters. They also severed German field telephone lines in many places.

On October 19, 1941, a German soldier named Luekkner, lance corporal of the 167th Regiment, 86th German Infantry Division, made the following entry in his diary, later captured by Red Army soldiers and printed in the Soviet press:

"On its way to the front our train stopped at a small station. Russian children were playing on the railway embankment. I threw a bottle at them and hit one child on the head. My comrades all laughed."

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 200 million to 400 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

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Guerrillas from Leningrad

Leningrad Front, February 10, TASS: A Soviet war correspondent who has just returned from a long trip behind the German lines with a guerrilla group wrote the following front line dispatch:

During their operations to date the various guerrilla detachments commanded by Nikolai V. have killed about 600 German soldiers, routed seven enemy foraging groups which were plundering the civilian population, blown up 40 railway and highway bridges, derailed seven troop trains, destroyed about 100 trucks and 15 tankettes, burned 15 munition dumps and cut telephone lines at 25 places.

The enemy has sent punitive expeditions to clean up the area in which these guerrillas operate. These expeditions surrounded forests in which the guerrillas had taken cover against artillery, mortar and air bombardment and cavalry operations. But the guerrillas escaped alive and are still active. They harry the enemy with frequent raids, picking off individual soldiers and small groups from the unsuccessful punitive expeditions.

Recently the guerrillas commanded by Nikolai V. were decorated by the Soviet Government.

One of them is a detachment commander named Alexei. Under his leadership, 20 men recently approached the town of "N," far in the enemy's rear. For two weeks they reconnoitered enemy positions, disrupted telephone communications, blew up trucks and killed, in all, 65 German soldiers and six officers. The enemy at various times used artillery, mortars and cavalry against Alexei's detachment. After completing their assignment, all his men returned safely to their base.

Among these guerrillas is a woman, Alexandra M., who was formerly manager of a children's nursery. Now she is a scout. Another of the group is 18-year-old Yuri, who left school to volunteer as soon as war began.

These brave guerrilla units have interfered seriously with German tanks and trucks on their way to the Leningrad front.

DEVASTATION IN WAKE OF RETREATING GERMANS

The German invaders are retreating before the offensive of the Red Army. But the receding wave leaves behind it a ravaged and desolate countryside. Prisoners have testified that the Nazi command set up special detachments to create a "desert zone" as the German Army fell back. Whole villages were burned and the few remaining inhabitants left unprotected against the winter cold.

The advancing Soviet troops daily come upon new evidence of German atrocities and brutality, directed equally against captured Red Army men and helpless non-combatants. Following are some of the dispatches received in the last two weeks dealing with this German policy of terror.

Soviet Agricultural Institute Destroyed by Germans

At the Front, February 10, TASS: While retreating under pressure from our troops, the Hitlerites destroyed and burned one of the oldest agricultural institutions of the Soviet Union -- the Shatilovo Selection Station.

Blown up or burned were buildings of the agrochemistry, agro-technology and plant protection laboratories, the museum and meteorologic station, the library containing 40,000 volumes of the works of Russian and foreign scientists, the hothouse with conservatories and a vegetation house, and stores of seeds and mineral fertilizers. The selection center of the Shatilovo Station with its grain cleaning plant was also burned.

The Germans destroyed numerous auxiliary buildings and workshops, all the wooden and brick dwelling houses, club buildings, the theater, hospital, schools, kindergarten and many other buildings.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

The city of Boston, situated on a peninsula in the State of Massachusetts, was first settled by English colonists in 1630. It was founded by a group of Puritan ministers and laymen who sought a place where they could practice their religion freely and establish a community based on their religious principles. The city grew rapidly, becoming one of the most important centers of commerce and industry in the New England region.

In 1689, the city was the site of a significant event in its history, the Boston Massacre. On March 5, 1889, a group of British soldiers fired on a crowd of American colonists, resulting in the deaths of three people. This event became a symbol of the resistance to British rule and helped to fuel the American Revolution.

The city of Boston played a central role in the American Revolution. It was the site of the Boston Tea Party in 1773, a protest against British taxation that led to the closure of the port of Boston. The city was also the site of the Battle of the Clouds in 1775, a skirmish between British and American forces.

After the war, Boston continued to grow and develop. It became a major center of commerce and industry, and its population increased significantly. The city was also the site of the Boston Convention of 1780, which established the first public school system in the United States.

In the 19th century, Boston became a center of the abolitionist movement. It was the site of the Faneuil Hall, a meeting place for many of the leading abolitionists of the time. The city was also the site of the Boston Convention of 1840, which established the first public school system in the United States.

Three persons were killed or wounded by German ground mines when they attempted to save the office buildings and dwelling houses from fire.

These facts were recorded in a report drawn up January 21, 1942 by the director of the Shatilovo State Selection Station, Orlov, and by members of the staff.

Brutal Treatment of Captured Red Army Men

Kalinin Front, February 10, TASS: Red Army man Budov, who escaped from a German prison camp on this front, gives the following description of German treatment of war prisoners.

After taking away nearly all their clothes, the Germans locked their captives in unheated barns. Budov and his companions were forced to work all day and far into the night. The daily ration was a bowl of soup with a few grains of rye in it.

When half-dead prisoners were unable to continue hard manual labor, they were clubbed and in some cases shot. On January 28, Budov said, the Germans shot 150 Red Army prisoners. The daily deaths from cold and undernourishment in Budov's prison camp averaged between 15 and 20.

Lozovaia in Ruins

Lozovaia, February 5, Pravda: This flourishing Ukrainian town was reduced to ruins by the fascists. The houses were sacked and the streets filled with wreckage.

The House of Culture was used as a slaughter house and all its furniture was burned. The House of the Pioneers was badly damaged by German looters. The Lozovaia Hospital, with glassless, gaping windows, was left full of dead bodies. The Children's Library, the House of Hygiene, the town pharmacy and many private houses went up in flames.

The fascists established a cemetery in the central square. Over many small crosses looms the tall black cross of a German general.

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During the occupation the invaders transformed the town into one vast jail. The Gestapo arrested dozens of citizens and confined them in cellars, where they were subjected to indignities and Nazi third-degree methods.

Many absolutely innocent victims were tortured and shot. The bodies were nightly driven out of town in a Gestapo truck and thrown into a deep ravine. The Jewish population was subjected to especially cruel treatment. At the order of the German commander, many Jews were rounded up and shot.

Three miles from Lozovaia is a German prison camp where captured Red Army men were kept. Surrounded by two barbed wire fences, it was known as the "Island of the Condemned." At least 100 men died there every day from hunger and cold.

At present Lozovaia is beginning to revive. The railroad is being repaired. The streets are being cleared and the houses patched up. Bakeries and bath houses have reopened and the electric power plant will soon begin to function.

German Fire-Bugs Destroy Soviet Towns

Western Front, February 2, TASS: Soviet scouts, assisted by collective farmers, recently entered a village evacuated by the Germans in time to apprehend four German incendiaries left behind to destroy it.

The incendiaries were splashing gasoline over houses and setting them on fire with torches. With automatic pistols they had shot several collective farmers who tried to interfere.

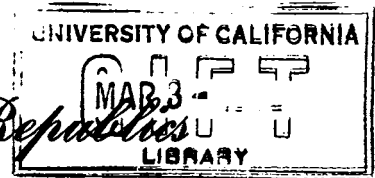
At their interrogation the four incendiaries -- Corporal Spitzhauer, Corporal Sandmeier, and privates Joseph Walner and August Jaeger -- stated that they had been executing the orders of their commander. Corporal Sandmeier said that "the German Command created special detachments of incendiaries to set fire to villages and towns, carrying out the order that regions abandoned by the German Army should be turned into a 'desert zone.'"

These incendiary detachments are recruited from among the most brutal of the German soldiery and are given special privileges in regard to food, drink and clothing.

Russia

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Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1942

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Mathematical Induction

1.1

- 1.1.1. Let $P(n)$ be a statement depending on n . To prove $P(n)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we prove $P(1)$ and $P(k) \Rightarrow P(k+1)$.
- 1.1.2. Let $P(n)$ be a statement depending on n . To prove $P(n)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we prove $P(1)$ and $P(k) \Rightarrow P(k+1)$.
- 1.1.3. Let $P(n)$ be a statement depending on n . To prove $P(n)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we prove $P(1)$ and $P(k) \Rightarrow P(k+1)$.
- 1.1.4. Let $P(n)$ be a statement depending on n . To prove $P(n)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we prove $P(1)$ and $P(k) \Rightarrow P(k+1)$.
- 1.1.5. Let $P(n)$ be a statement depending on n . To prove $P(n)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we prove $P(1)$ and $P(k) \Rightarrow P(k+1)$.

Example: Prove that $1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof: Let $P(n)$ be the statement $1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$. We prove $P(1)$ and $P(k) \Rightarrow P(k+1)$.

WAR NEWS

Soviet City Dwellers Mobilized for War Work

Moscow, February 14, TASS: The Soviet press today publishes a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. mobilizing the able-bodied urban population of the Soviet Union for work in industry and construction for the duration of the war.

Most of the newly recruited workers will go into the aircraft, tank, munitions, steel, chemical and gasoline industries. Reportedly all city men aged 16 to 55 and women from 16 to 45 who are not employed in state institutions or enterprises will be liable for service under the new decree.

Red Army Advances on Kalinin Front

Kalinin Front, February 14, Izvestia: Recently troops commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Gorbunov advanced dozens of kilometers westward and fought their way into the villages of "K" and "Sh," which had been converted by the enemy into fortified zones.

The Germans lost 200 men near the village of "K." Our troops captured seven trucks, a tank, a tankette, 54 carts with provisions and ammunition, seven sub-machineguns, two guns, a field wireless station and over 20,000 cartridges.

The Red Army men continued their advance without pause. Skiers occupied the villages of "F" and "B" in a surprise thrust, killed and wounded 170 Germans, took 38 prisoners, and captured six guns and 40 horses.

Another unit routed a German garrison in the village of "P." The Germans had placed their 323rd Infantry Regiment in "P," with a large number of automatic rifles, machineguns and mortars. They prepared themselves for a protracted defense, but failed.

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The Red Army men have enjoyed the active cooperation of guerrillas. When a group of Germans appeared in the rear of our troops, a guerrilla detachment commanded by "M" destroyed about 100 of them from an ambush.

In another encounter one of our companies found itself in difficulty, menaced by encirclement of numerically superior enemy forces. The Germans opened heavy fire and were advancing from two sides, signalling to each other with rockets. The commander of our unit noticed this and released several similar rockets at some distance from his position. The Germans were deceived, changed their direction, fell under our machinegun fire and were routed.

Nazi Planes Harmless in North for Last Three Months

Northern Front, February 15, Izvestia: The enemy airforce has inflicted no damage on us for the last three months, although the Germans daily attempt to raid important objectives, particularly our communications.

Since the outbreak of the war the Nazis have lost several hundred planes and their best airmen on the northern front. Now radio signals sent by young German fliers who have lost their bearings are frequently heard.

Captured German fliers complain that their planes are often supplied with gasoline treated with lead, the fumes of which cause headache and corrode the guns.

Recently Soviet fliers on this front brought down 13 enemy planes in air combat and destroyed four planes on enemy airdromes. The Soviet airforce is continuously replenished with perfect equipment, has accumulated valuable fighting experience and daily causes more trouble to General Stumpf, Commander of the German Airforce on the Northern Front.

Red Infantry Vs. German Tanks

Southern Front, February 13, TASS: Tank destroyers (Red Army infantrymen specially trained to destroy tanks) have become a formidable force in the Red Army. In recent fighting at a populated place a Soviet battalion was attacked by 50 enemy tanks. The Red Army men let the tanks pass and then opened machinegun fire on the accompanying

infantry. Having deprived the tanks of their support, the Red Army men turned on them and destroyed 15 tanks, two armored cars and several trucks. The rest fled.

In another engagement 100 enemy tanks attacked dugouts where our tank destroyers were taking cover. Forty of them assaulted a sector held by Rozhkov's company. Of these, 17 were put out of commission by tank destroyers and the attack was thwarted. Sergeant Nasedkin damaged one of the tanks with a bundle of handgrenades. Then he jumped on top of it and wiped out the whole crew by throwing grenades through the hatch.

In recent engagements tank destroyers of a mortar company of the "X" Division destroyed 38 tanks.

Hard Fighting in South

Southern Front, February 14, Pravda: Violent encounters took place recently in a sector of this front. A unit commanded by Kozlov destroyed 15 enemy blockhouses, disabled a fascist tank, wiped out 150 officers and men and captured equipment.

Enemy tanks made two counter-attacks, but were beaten off by our artillery.

In another place the Germans counter-attacked four times in an attempt to stop an advance by one of our infantry units, but each time were forced back with heavy losses.

Nazi Units Wiped Out on Western Front

Western Front, February 15, Izvestia: German prisoners are being fed and their wounded attended to at the headquarters of our unit. The prisoners say that they were thrown into action immediately after a 30-kilometer (19-mile) night march. They represent all that remains of the 5th Company of the 458th German Regiment.

Only 17 men remained in the 7th Company of the same regiment. The 1st Battalion of the regiment was completely wiped out. After long engagements with advancing Soviet troops, 600 men at the most remained out of 12,000 in the 258th German Infantry Division, of which the 458th Regiment forms a part.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

[illegible]

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

1. The Commission has received information from the Government of the United States of America that the United States has provided military assistance to the Government of the United States of America.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. The above information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

...and the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) ...

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The investigator must first identify the problem and then determine the scope of the study. The next step is to design the study. This involves determining the methods to be used and the data to be collected. The third step is to collect the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The fourth step is to analyze the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The fifth step is to interpret the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The sixth step is to write the report. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The seventh step is to present the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The eighth step is to discuss the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The ninth step is to conclude the study. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The tenth step is to publish the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

"Hitler duped us," Lance Corporal Beckers said, and the soldiers of the 5th Company, who were listening attentively, nodded their heads in assent.

Another group of prisoners was taken in the same sector on February 11. It consisted of engineers of the 2nd Platoon, 1st Company, 229th Engineers' Battalion, 197th German Infantry Division. The engineers said that they had been driven into action because the infantry had suffered heavy losses, although only 26 remained in their own company. They had not eaten for three days. Recently they have been given only 150 - 200 grams of bread per man daily.

German troops in this sector were irregularly supplied with food and ammunition by transport planes.

Moscow, February 15, TASS: A branch of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. will be set up at Syktyvkar, capital of the Komi Soviet Autonomous Republic, to study the natural resources of the north, it was announced today.

The new scientific organization will be headed by A.E. Fersman, Member of the Academy of Sciences. It will give special attention to the development of northern agriculture, particularly to raising the yield of perennial frost-proof crops and to increasing the region's food resources. Buildings have already been constructed at Kirov and Archangelsk.

Moscow, February 14, TASS: For exemplary execution of assignments of the command and for valor and heroism displayed in fighting the German invaders, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has conferred the title Hero of the Soviet Union on Sergeant Polishchuk.

Orders and medals were also awarded to 868 Red Army men and commanders.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States.

2. The second part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States.

3. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States.

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6. The sixth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States.

7. The seventh part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States.

8. The eighth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States.

9. The ninth part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States.

CAPTIVES IN SOVIET PRISON CAMPS

REPUDIATE FASCIST LEADERS

German Prisoners Turn Against Hitler

Moscow, February 13, TASS: The first conference of German soldiers in Soviet captivity was held in a prison camp in the autumn of 1941. It was attended by 158 delegates who unanimously adopted a declaration calling German soldiers and the whole German people to selfless struggle against the Hitlerite regime of terrorism, famine and war.

This appeal met with warm response from many German prisoners. Statements endorsing it are now arriving from various camps. Today the Soviet newspapers print a message from 765 inmates of Prison Camp No. 78 to German soldiers, approving the statement made last autumn and pointing out that many of its predictions have been fulfilled. The message from Camp No. 78 reads:

"Comrades! We German soldiers in Soviet captivity have acquainted ourselves with the declaration of the first conference of German prisoners and unanimously approve it. The way indicated by these 158 of our comrades is the only correct way to save Germany from disaster.

"Over three months have passed since the declaration was issued. Events have fully confirmed everything the delegates of the first conference wrote in their declaration. Hitler promised to end the war in 1941. We were promised that by Christmas we would return home to our wives and children. At that time many of us still believed in a 'blitzkrieg.'

"The declaration of the 158 prisoners, on the contrary, said: 'The war has become a protracted one, and in a protracted war the decisive factor is economic resources and not lightning thrusts of tank divisions. Germany cannot win in such a war.'

"Today it is apparent to everyone that the conference delegates were perfectly right. Last autumn Hitler announced that the eastern campaign would end before the advent of winter. Many soldiers were dazzled by the initial successes and believed Hitler's words, whereas the declaration of the 158, on the contrary, read:

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

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PROFESSOR OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

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"The German Army is facing unprepared a difficult winter campaign with all its adversities and sufferings. The German Army has neither felt boots nor fur coats. In the devastated areas, in country where the temperature reaches 30 - 40 degrees below zero, the German Army will not find suitable quarters.'

"Every word of the declaration came true. Under the blows of the Red Army hundreds of thousands of German soldiers have found their doom on the snow-covered, ice-bound Russian plains. Hitler has already lost the decisive battle at Moscow. This defeat was a great turning point in the present war. Now the Red Army is advancing and the German Army is being thrown back with immense losses.

"The German Army will not escape destruction. The collapse of Hitler's regime is inevitable.

"Pursuing a policy hostile to the interests of the German people, Hitler thrust the war against the Soviet Union upon Germany. Now Hitler has thrust upon our people yet another war, against the United States.

"The declaration of the 158 says that Hitler has brought Germany into a blind alley. This is an undeniable truth. For Germany cannot win in a war against three of the world's greatest powers -- Russia, Great Britain and the United States. Germany and the German people are facing supreme danger.

"But the German people does not want to fall into an abyss with Hitler. The German people does not want to assume responsibility for Hitler's bloody crimes. Our people does not want the continuation of this criminal and hopeless war. It wishes to terminate the war against the freedom-loving, democratic peoples.

"Hitler and his pack, enriching themselves on the war, are barring the way to peace. That is why the German workers, peasants, all working people, and above all the soldiers, must put an end to the war by overthrowing Hitler and his clique.

"The imperialistic bandit war waged by Hitler has brought unparalleled calamities and suffering to the working people. We don't want to dominate other peoples -- we want to live in peace with them as equals, on a basis of mutual respect. We have only one way out: jointly, shoulder to shoulder with other peoples, to fight against Hitler's regime, against the war, for a free Germany.

"Down with the predatory war undertaken by Hitler and his pack!
Down with Hitler and his band, who are making fortunes out of the war!
Long live free Germany!"

The Soviet press printed photocopies of the original text of the message followed by the signatures of the 765 German prisoners of Prison Camp No. 78.

Italian Prisoners Blame Hitler, Mussolini

Moscow, February 14, TASS: Italian prisoners Oberleutnant Vittorio Tonolini, commander of a reconnaissance platoon of the 79th Battalion of the Italian Expeditionary Corps in Russia, and Oberleutnant Leandro Codeluppi, commander of an infantry platoon of the same unit, addressed the following message to officers and soldiers of the Italian Army:

"We voluntarily surrendered to the Russians because we failed to see any sense in further struggle. Before our arrival at the Russian front we fought in France and Yugoslavia. Victory was easy there because our armies -- the armies of Hitler and Mussolini -- encountered a comparatively weak and poorly organized enemy.

"Easy victories won in these countries turned the heads of the German Fuehrer and our Duce, and they hurled us against the Soviet Union. Furious fascist propaganda did everything to pump us full of enthusiasm and certainty of another easy victory. In the initial stage of the war the suddenness of our attack seemed to confirm the hopes of such a victory.

"However, as hostilities developed the situation became entirely different. The Fuehrer's and Duce's promises of an early end to the campaign carried no conviction. The severe Russian winter set in, together with a powerful offensive by splendidly armed and equipped Soviet troops. Near Rostov, German-Italian forces met the first blow of this offensive and were rolled back in disorder, threatened with utter defeat.

"It became clear to us that we had been deceived by propaganda and that, instead of the promised victory and peace, we faced destruction. We were to sacrifice our lives for the crazy, bloody interests of the foreigner Hitler and his hired underling, our compatriot Mussolini. So, despite fascist propaganda about the 'horrors of Bolshevik captivity,' we surrendered.

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"Now, contrary to propaganda assertions, we see that the Russians treat us in the most humane and courteous way, which has convinced us that our thoughts and actions were correct.

"It is high time to put an end to senseless and unjustified sacrifices. It was not ourselves, the Italians, but the Hitlerite bandits who launched this adventurous and fatal campaign against the invincible Soviet Union. The arrant liar Duce drove us here in order, at the cost of our blood, at the cost of the extermination of a whole generation of Italians, to do Hitler another service and help him in the realization of his crazy, bloodthirsty plans."

In conclusion, both signatories of the message call upon officers and soldiers of the Italian Army in Russia to lay down their arms and demand to return home.

A Soviet guerrilla detachment commanded by R. has killed over 200 enemy officers and men and destroyed large quantities of military supplies during two months of operations near German-occupied Kharkov, the Soviet Information Bureau reports. Below are reproduced extracts from R.'s diary:

November 28: We raided the village of "S" where a German punitive detachment was quartered. During the skirmish we put 13 German soldiers out of action and captured some equipment.

November 29: We attacked Germans in the village of "C." The fascists held out inside the houses, so we wrecked them with grenades. Seventy fascists were killed.

December 7: We broke into the village of "V" at night and killed 10 Germans, including an officer.

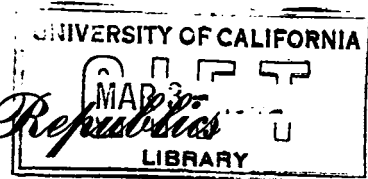
December 17: Our detachment fought against an enemy fort manned by 40 men in the village of "U." I killed an officer myself and also a corporal. The Germans had very heavy losses.

December 27: We drove the Germans out of the village of "P" and captured a trench mortar, two cases of shells and 20 mortar bombs. We used the mortar against the Germans as they retreated.

Russ 12

Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



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Washington, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1942

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THE ROAD TO VICTORY

By Mikhail Kalinin

Following is an excerpt from an article by Mikhail Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., published in the Red Army newspaper Krasnaia Zvezda February 5:

For nearly two months the Red Army has been successfully developing its offensive. During this time some units have advanced at least 400 kilometers (250 miles).

At first the advance of our troops followed the line of an arc, with the center in Moscow. They cut off and destroyed the German flanks, making it possible for the Germans to camouflage their retreat by saying the front line did not move very far from Moscow.

But now this arc has been straightened out, and every step forward of the Red Army shows that the front line is moving away westward, along a straight line. New flanks are being formed, new pincers farther away from Moscow, but they have resulted from the Red Army's victories and its rapid advance.

The fact that our troops have taken the offensive is by no means accidental; it is the consequence of the tactics used by our troops in retreat. The Red Army's defense was an active one. In all their operations our troops followed the principal rule of the command: exhaust the enemy's strength to the limit, inflict the heaviest losses on him.

During the retreat our army brilliantly carried out this task -- at any rate better than in any of the past wars. Our leadership did not confine itself to purely military activities. On the first day of hostilities it proclaimed that the war with the German Nazis was a patriotic war. Stalin's call for guerrilla warfare was an exceptionally important factor which is helping inflict heavy losses on the enemy and causing considerable demoralization to his troops.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total chlorophyll content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The carotenoid content was determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total carotenoid content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980). The total carotenoid content was determined by the method of Arar and Cook (1980).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

The Germans measured their successes by the number of towns seized, by kilometers of territory occupied, whereas our commanders measured the enemy's losses and the extent of his exhaustion.

Kiev, Odessa, Gomel, Kalinin and other stoutly defended cities were vivid examples of the war of attrition. Hitler, undeterred by heavy losses, sacrificed everything to his delirious plan of seizing Moscow. The idea of taking the Soviet capital haunted him like his own shadow, an idea for which he has already paid dearly and will pay still more.

At a time when the whole world expected the fall of Moscow, our command prepared and began the defeat of the Hitlerite hordes at the approaches to Moscow. With a skilful command and staunch men, Moscow was the perfect place to resist and defeat the enemy. On November 6 and 7, at a moment when it seemed the German Army had achieved its greatest success at the approaches to Moscow, Comrade Stalin confidently called upon our army and the whole Soviet people to inflict utter defeat on the German invaders.

Stalin's Words Inspired Country

My words are inadequate to describe the effect of Stalin's speech on the masses of our population and the army; I can only say that our strength seemed to redouble. One wishes that people endowed with imagination would embody these feelings of millions of Soviet people in a literary masterpiece as one of the most remarkable events in the history of patriotic war.

Encountering stubborn resistance at Moscow, the Germans could do nothing but extend their flanks, which meant to continue to surround Moscow and consequently to weaken the shock power of the center. However, to surround the city proved impossible. The German troops were immobilized by our pressure against their center, which tended to weaken the extended German flanks.

Our command did not fail to take advantage of this. Both German flanks were routed and then, under the blows of the Red Army, the Nazi troops began to roll back on the central sector too.

The experience of the fighting at the approaches to Moscow is very enlightening. It is a vivid reproach for the inglorious surrender of Paris -- the best anti-tank position. Kneeling before the enemy, Pétain proudly said: "We preserved our honor."

This is a curious idea -- preserving national honor by letting the enemy march in and plunder one's country. The French Army Command thought more of preserving the "honor" of the German agents in France than of observing their soldierly duty to their country.

During its retreat our army fought heroically, and the enemy paid a heavy toll for every inch of our territory. The Red Army's efforts were not in vain. They created the conditions for our offensive. The initiative passed to our troops.

Red Army Nears Border Republics

Town after town, district after district is being liberated from the yoke of the Nazi invaders. The day is not distant when all our republics now occupied by the Germans will return to their family. The number of Ukrainian towns and villages returning to their motherland is growing every day. Our advancing troops are steadily approaching the frontiers of Byelorussia, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania. Our brothers will not suffer long under the yoke of the Rosenbergs, Kochs and other villains.

No matter how fiercely the enemy may resist nor what efforts he exerts, he will not wrest the initiative from the Red Army. Our troops will deal him still heavier blows. The whole Soviet people, our entire vast country, is burning with a single desire -- to render the maximum assistance to the front, to supply it with a sufficient quantity of tanks, planes, guns, mortars and provisions.

Moscow, February 17, TASS: The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. appointed Vannikov to the post of People's Commissar of Munitions.

The Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. appointed Hrunichev First Deputy and Goremykin Second Deputy People's Commissar of Munitions.

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SOVIET INDUSTRY SPEEDS UP WORK FOR RED ARMY

Young workers of the Stalin Automobile Plant in Moscow have called on Soviet youth to mark the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Red Army -- February 23 -- by increased assistance to the front, TASS reported recently. This initiative was at once taken up by many factories.

New industrial achievements are reported from all sectors of Soviet industry, which are now producing thousands of tons of oil, coal and steel and thousands of fighting machines -- planes, tanks, guns, mortars, machineguns and other arms -- above their assigned quotas.

Strategic raw materials of all kinds are being produced in increasing abundance. In response to the appeal from the Stalin Automobile Plant, the coal miners of Zyryanovo, in the Urals, have pledged to step up their output by 150 percent. Increased production has also been pledged by the Karaganda coal miners. The steel mills of the Kuznetsk Basin are steadily raising their output. Many blast furnaces completed January quotas ahead of schedule and produced hundreds of tons of pig iron above plan.

The lead miners of Eastern Kazakhstan have recently set new production records. The Kalinin smelting plant at Chimkent has pledged to produce thousands of tons of lead in excess of its quota before February 23. The Kafan metal mines in Armenia have also greatly increased production.

Miners of the Frunze Metals Trust in Kirghizia over-fulfilled their January plan for the production of rare metals by 50 percent. They have pledged to overfulfill their January-February quota by 100 percent before February 23.

At Baku, both oil fields and refining plants have stepped up production sharply. Fields No. 6 and No. 7 of the Leninneft Trust completed their January program ahead of schedule and produced hundreds of tons of oil above plan. Competition is keen among the oil field teams. Team No. 3 of the Molotovneft Trust, supervised by foreman Manafov, holds top honors with a daily output seven percent above the norm.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of challenge. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, as the settlers fought to establish their own communities and ways of life.

1776

The year 1776 was a pivotal moment in the history of the United States. It was the year that the colonies declared their independence from Great Britain. This act of defiance led to the American Revolutionary War, which ultimately resulted in the birth of a new nation. The principles of liberty and democracy that were enshrined in the Declaration of Independence continue to guide the United States today.

The early years of the United States were marked by a period of rapid growth and expansion. The country's borders expanded westward, as settlers moved into new territories. This period of expansion was also characterized by a sense of optimism and hope for the future. The United States was seen as a land of opportunity, where anyone could achieve success and prosperity.

The mid-19th century was a time of great change and upheaval in the United States. The Civil War, which began in 1861, was a defining moment in the nation's history. It was a war that tested the country's unity and its commitment to the principles of liberty and equality. The war ultimately resulted in the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery.

The late 19th and early 20th centuries were marked by a period of rapid industrialization and economic growth. The United States emerged as a major world power, with its influence extending across the globe. This period was also characterized by a sense of progress and optimism, as the country moved towards a brighter future.

The 20th century was a time of great challenges and achievements for the United States. The country faced the threat of nuclear war during the Cold War, but it also emerged as a leader in the fields of science, technology, and culture. The United States has continued to grow and change, and its history remains a source of inspiration and pride for its people.

At the Changyatash oil fields of Kirghizia many workers are performing double the peacetime shift. The highest output is registered by the team of Kadyr Butabayev, which exceeds its daily oil production quota by 150 - 200 percent.

The Syzran oil fields in the Volga region have maintained full production by large scale substitution of women for men called into the Red Army. The number of women employed has increased fourfold since the war began and now totals several thousands. More than 10 times as many women as formerly are employed in machineshops.

Other oil fields have also employed large numbers of women, many of whom have mastered highly technical operations. A considerable number of women have been promoted to positions as foremen. At the Buguruslan field a woman's team holds top honors for oil production. A list of oil workers recently decorated by the Soviet Government included the names of 84 women employed as drillers, mechanics, engineers or in other capacities.

Factories Converted into Munitions Plants

Soviet factories have boosted their programs to accomodate this increase in the production of raw materials. Many have been converted from peacetime production into armament plants. For example, a large textile factory which was evacuated to the deep rear from enemy-threatened territory is now turning out trench mortars. After learning the new manufacturing process, the workers are gradually increasing their production quotas. In January the Red Army received from this plant, in excess of its regular quota, enough mortars to equip two divisions.

The Krasny Oktiabr food factory in Moscow turned out 4,000,000 iron rations above plan in January, and the Yava tobacco factory processed and packaged 100,000 tons of tobacco above plan. The Arkhangelsk ski factory has built up its wood reserves far above plan. Workers of the Angara - Baikal Shipping Trust have pledged to repair three steamers by February 23 -- well ahead of schedule.

Setting of new production records in many branches of Soviet industry has been made possible both by the devotion of the workers and by the contributions of Soviet scientists and engineers. In a recent press interview Nikolai Mushkelishvili, President of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, voiced the attitude of Soviet scientific workers as follows:

"Our whole scientific work is now directed to a single purpose -- to give maximum aid to the Red Army in its struggle against the enemies of world culture."

Recent discoveries by Soviet scientists include a new way to extract gasoline from oil shales and a new method for extracting manganese from waste left after the metal had been extracted from the ore by older methods. New deposits of oil, coal and manganese have been located by Soviet geologists.

Mushkelishvili himself is working on computation tables which will be of great value to the Red Army. Another recent development of Soviet science is the application of an electrical method of recording brain activity to the diagnosis of brain wounds.

Soviet scientists are playing an important role in war industry. But just as many suggestions come from the workmen, who make up in enthusiasm and close acquaintance with manufacturing processes what they lack in scientific training. Recently 80 men were decorated at the "Barricades" factory at Stalingrad after the factory succeeded in producing in record time a new type of weapon for the Red Army. The director of the factory commented:

"That order for the front became sacred to us. We set ourselves the task of not wasting a single minute, or even a single second. We designed and built unaided various machine tools and appliances. We speeded up our production line and made utmost use of suggestions from the workers for rationalization. It was their unselfish labor which ensured our success."

GERMAN AVIATOR DESERTS TO RED ARMY

Moscow, February 17, TASS: A German military flier, Lieutenant Heinrich Freitag, who on February 13 landed near Lozovenka and surrendered, made the following statement:

"I am telling the plain truth. My plane is in full order. I did not land because of engine trouble, nor did I make a forced landing. I intentionally came over to the side of the Soviet troops and should like to take part in aerial warfare in the ranks of the Soviet Airforce against Hitler. I know that you don't trust me, but I am ready to give any proof of my absolute loyalty that you may require."

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the experimental procedures and the statistical analysis performed.

3. The third part of the document presents the results of the study. It includes a series of tables and graphs that illustrate the findings of the research. The data shows a clear trend in the relationship between the variables studied.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the implications of the findings. It explores the potential applications of the research in various fields and the impact it may have on future studies. The authors conclude that the results are significant and warrant further investigation.

5. The fifth part of the document provides a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of the research and the need for continued efforts in this area. The authors express their gratitude to the funding agencies and the participants who made the study possible.

6. The sixth part of the document contains the references cited in the study. It lists the works of other researchers in the field, providing a comprehensive overview of the current state of knowledge.

7. The seventh part of the document includes the appendices. These contain additional data and information that support the findings of the study. The appendices are organized into sections that correspond to the main body of the document.

8. The eighth part of the document is the conclusion. It summarizes the overall findings of the study and provides a final statement on the significance of the research. The authors express their hope that the results will be useful to the scientific community and contribute to the advancement of knowledge in the field.

"I was persecuted by my chief, and as I got to know him and the other German officers surrounding me better, I became convinced that the German Army is directed by people unworthy of their enemy. I became convinced that Hitler is waging war for predatory aims and is using methods of unprecedented brutality and cruelty.

"I know that prisoners are tortured and killed. There are mass shootings of Jews. In Kharkov I saw people hanged on balcony railings of tall buildings in the center of town. German soldiers beat up the non-combatant population of Taganrog in broad daylight. In Taganrog I made the acquaintance of a Russian girl named Olga, who told me that on the collective farms peasants are shot for the slightest offense or for no offense whatever.

"I like Russians. From contact with Russian fliers I realized that they are courageous and certain of the victory of their just cause. I was greatly impressed by the fact that Russians whom I happened to meet in Taganrog, Mariupol, Kharkov and here are absolutely certain of the final victory of Russian arms.

"It is impossible to conquer such a united people. The mendacity of Goebbels' propaganda about the disintegration and defeats of the Russian Army disgusts me, since I personally saw how well clothed and armed the Russian soldiers are and since I learned that the German armies are retreating along the entire eastern front.

"The retreat from Moscow and in other sectors was concealed from us. They did not even tell us that Reichenau had died. The removal of Brauchitsch was announced without any explanation. True, the officers and fliers who spend their leisure time in a casino playing cards and drinking take little interest in such problems. Still, if we had honest leaders they would tell us why our generals and field marshals are removed and killed.

"If things are concealed from officers at the front, in Germany they not only conceal the real situation but feed the population on Goebbels' lies. All the same, the people at home are very depressed. The confidence in victory which they try to inspire in us finds less and less acceptance.

"The Prussians still cherish their ideals, but in Austria and Bavaria discontent with the war is growing. Those people are realistic and understand where this war is leading them, and more and more frequently they come out openly against the war and against Hitler.

"It is entirely different in your country. Stalin cares about the people, while Hitler pays attention only to his retinue. Stupidity and brutality are cultivated in the German soldiers.

"I hate this army which burns towns and villages, kills and plunders the non-combatant population, and does all this because of the aspirations of Hitler and his clique for world supremacy. I wish to fight in the ranks of the army which is so courageously defending its native land, its mothers and children and its future.

"The Russian troops are constantly receiving splendid reinforcements, and soon the moment will come when Hitler's war machine, based on falsehood and violence, will fall to pieces. The beginning is already felt. In Kharkov everything is being prepared for evacuation -- our group of fighter planes helped in the preparations. Formerly we moved eastward; now we are preparing to move westward."

In addition to his verbal statement, the prisoner expressed the desire to make the following statement in writing:

"Russia, February 15, 1942.

"I, a member of the family of Sebastian Freitag of Reising, came over to the Russian side in order to fight the rapacious German plunderers.

"The external pretext for my coming over was the humiliation I suffered at the hands of my superiors -- threats and arrests. I was horrified to see innocent Russians hanged on balconies in Kharkov. From stories told me, I understand that all Jews are shot.

"Germany is waging a predatory war against Russia, not stopping at outrages and torture of prisoners. There cannot be any doubt that victory will be with the Russians. One has only to become familiar with the Russian people to see their supreme unity and confidence in victory.

"I have spoken with Russian fliers, and we understand each other well. In one of our conversations we spoke about the imminent collapse of Hitlerism.

"Heinrich Freitag"

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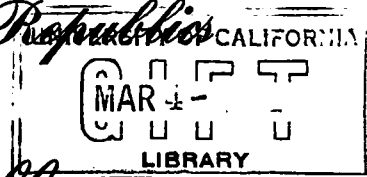
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Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

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FINNISH WAR PRISONERS

CALL FOR PEACE WITH U.S.S.R.

Moscow, February 18, TASS: One hundred forty-four delegates of the first conference of Finnish prisoners in the U.S.S.R., held at a Soviet prison camp in January, addressed the following declaration to the people and army of Finland:

Finnish men and women! Soldiers of the Finnish Army! We Finnish soldiers in Soviet captivity wish to express our views on questions which we take closely to heart and which in our opinion are of decisive importance for the life of our people.

When we were at the front, where many times we stared into the face of death, where we saw our comrades dying, we asked ourselves: In what cause are thousands and tens of thousands of Finland's sons dying? In what cause is so much of the blood of our small people being shed? How could it happen that our country, before she could recover from the wounds of the last war, was plunged against the will of her people into a still more difficult and disastrous war for an unjust cause?

This could happen only because Ryti, Mannerheim and Tanner sold our country to Hitler, whose agents they became. Secretly, behind the people's back, they concluded a military alliance with Nazi Germany and invited the Nazi occupation troops to Finland.

Our people paid dearly for this "military alliance" of its rulers with Nazi Germany. As a result of this "military alliance" Finnish workers and peasants were compelled against their will to fight against the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia.

Realizing that the Finnish people opposed this criminal, predatory war, that it wished to live in peace and friendship with the peoples of the Soviet Union, Finland's ruling clique launched a propaganda campaign on instructions from Berlin, attempting to prove that Finland was waging a "defensive" war. This is an unscrupulous and impudent lie which can easily be disproved.

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The Soviet Union did not attack Finland and did not threaten her, but strove to live in peace and friendship with the Finnish people. Just two weeks before the outbreak of war the U.S.S.R. gave Finland 20,000 tons of grain. The Finnish people will not be deceived by the clumsy lie about a "defensive" war!

The "alliance" with Hitlerite Germany resulted in virtual loss of the independence of our country, while the present Finnish government became a pawn in Hitler's hands, an agent of the Nazis in Finland. The fateful result of the "military alliance" between the present Finnish rulers and Hitler's criminal gang was the loss of all Finland's friends. She found herself isolated from the great democratic powers -- Great Britain and the United States -- which strove by every means to preserve friendly relations with the Finnish people and would willingly have helped our country with loans and food.

The "alliance" between the Finnish rulers and the Hitlerites resulted in indescribable privations for our people, in universal famine, which is being further aggravated by the fact that the food - stocks of our country, scanty as they are, are being pumped out by the Germans.

Finns Die for Nazi Conquest

Worst of all, however, is the fact that hundreds of thousands of Finns are losing their lives in this criminal war. The Germans drive the Finnish soldiers to the most dangerous sectors of the front. They do this deliberately, wishing to exterminate Finland's male population, to weaken the country and thus render it easier to take it over. If things continue this way, soon there will be no one to work even on Finland's old territories.

And who needs new conquests, new lands? Isn't it obvious that Hitler wishes to settle "pure-blooded Aryans" on Finnish lands? Thousands of them are already making themselves warm in Helsinki and other towns of Finland, while Finns must freeze and perish at the front.

Having betrayed and sold the Finnish people, the ruling clique of Finland hoped that Germany would destroy the Soviet Union in a few weeks, after which Finland might occupy a place of honor in the "new" Hitlerite Europe. But Hitler and his Finnish servitors gravely miscalculated. Their plans for a "lightning war" utterly collapsed. Instead of a "lightning war" Hitler got a protracted war against the triple coalition of great democratic powers -- the U.S.S.R., Great Britain and the United States.

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Hitler cannot win such a war. The issue of this war will be determined by economic resources. The U.S.S.R., Great Britain and the United States produce 28 times more gasoline than Germany, together with all her vassals and the occupied countries. The United States alone produces three times more steel than Germany, her vassals and the occupied countries taken together. The U.S.S.R., Great Britain and the United States have tremendous manpower reserves -- 850,000,000 inhabitants against Germany's 80,000,000.

Is it not clear that Hitler cannot hold out against so powerful a coalition and that he is doomed to defeat?

Hitler is opposed by the strongest land army in the world, the Red Army, equipped with modern war weapons. The British Navy, the strongest in the world, is operating against Hitler. Hitler now faces the mightiest industrial power in the world -- the United States. Hitler will be defeated and destroyed!

Finns Must Dissociate Selves from Germans

We Finns should not allow the criminal policy of Ryti, Mannerheim, Tanner and Rangel to put our industrious, long-suffering people in the criminal's dock together with the Nazi robbers, on the day when all the peoples of Europe will try them at the bar of justice. We cannot allow Finland to share the fate of Hitler and his clique. The Finnish people must be saved. Workers, peasants, lumbermen, farm laborers, intellectuals -- all men and women of Finland who value the future of our people, the freedom and independence of our country -- must immediately put an end to the senseless extermination of the Finnish people and stop this war, which was started in the cause of Hitler's plans of conquest.

Through the length and breadth of Finland must resound a mighty call, expressing the true wishes and hopes of our people: Down with the war government! We want a peace government. Such a government will receive the full support of our people and will extricate the country from this ruinous war. It will immediately sever relations with Nazi Germany, restore peaceful relations with the Soviet Union and the old traditional friendship with Great Britain and the United States.

Soldiers of the Finnish army! Cease the senseless bloodshed started by the hangman Hitler. Let Ryti, Tanner, Rangel and the other gentlemen go themselves under the fire of artillery and machineguns if they want to. We took an oath to defend our country, not to seize foreign territory for Hitler.

1. The first step in the process of the development of a new product is the identification of a market need. This is done by conducting market research, which involves gathering information about the current market and the needs of potential customers. The next step is to develop a concept for the new product, which is then refined through a series of iterations. This process is often referred to as the "product development cycle".

2. The second step in the process is the development of a business plan. This involves creating a detailed financial model of the new product, which includes estimates of the costs of production, distribution, and marketing. The business plan also includes a description of the market and the competitive environment.

3. The third step in the process is the development of a prototype. This involves creating a physical model of the new product, which is used to test the design and to gather feedback from potential customers. The prototype is then refined based on the feedback received. This process is often referred to as the "prototype development cycle".

4. The fourth step in the process is the development of a marketing plan.

This involves creating a detailed plan for the marketing of the new product, which includes estimates of the costs of marketing, distribution, and sales. The marketing plan also includes a description of the target market and the competitive environment. The next step is the development of a sales plan, which involves creating a detailed plan for the sales of the new product, which includes estimates of the costs of sales, distribution, and marketing. The sales plan also includes a description of the target market and the competitive environment.

5. The fifth step in the process is the development of a production plan. This involves creating a detailed plan for the production of the new product, which includes estimates of the costs of production, distribution, and marketing. The production plan also includes a description of the target market and the competitive environment. The next step is the development of a distribution plan, which involves creating a detailed plan for the distribution of the new product, which includes estimates of the costs of distribution, marketing, and sales.

6. The sixth step in the process is the development of a financial plan. This involves creating a detailed financial model of the new product, which includes estimates of the costs of production, distribution, and marketing. The financial plan also includes a description of the market and the competitive environment. The next step is the development of a risk management plan, which involves creating a detailed plan for the management of the risks associated with the new product.

Not a single step beyond Finnish frontiers! Do not let anyone send troops into Russia for the sake of Germany's interests. Refuse to attack! Turn your arms on those who drive you into such offensives. They are enemies of Finland, they are servants and slaves of the Germans! Demand immediate demobilization! If you are not released from the army, go home on your own. Go to your homes, Finnish soldiers, return to your peaceful labors for the good of your country, for the salvation of your families!

Long live peace and friendship between the peoples of Finland, the U.S.S.R., Great Britain and the United States! Drive the Germans from Finland!

(One hundred forty-four signatures of Finnish soldiers follow. The Soviet press publishes photocopies of the original declaration and signatures.)

FASCIST PROPAGANDA IN TURKEY EXPOSED

Istanbul, February 18, Pravda: From reliable sources it is learned that von Papen, the German Ambassador to Turkey, has made representations to President Ismet Inonu alleging that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's negotiations in Moscow last December resulted in a British promise that the Bosphorus and the Persian Gulf would go to the Soviet Union.

According to information received by this correspondent the Japanese Ambassador to Turkey made substantially the same representations, but asserted that his source of information was non-German.

This allegation was conceived and fabricated in its entirety by Hitlerites.

As is commonly known, these false reports are a repetition of crude and obvious falsehoods earlier perpetrated by Hitler and his henchmen, and exposed in the Soviet and foreign press. In this way the Axis representatives importunately attempt to convince Turkey of non-existent Allied plans. It is not difficult to understand that these lies have a provocative purpose.

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NEW SOVIET WAR FILM SHOWS

NAZI DEFEAT BEFORE MOSCOW

The Soviet newspaper Pravda published the following review of a new Soviet documentary film just released in the U.S.S.R., titled "The German Defeat Before Moscow."

When in the first part of October the Germans pierced our outer defense lines beyond Volokolamsk, Mozhaisk and Maloyaroslavets, the whole Moscow population, without distinction of age or occupation, at once went to work to transform the city into an unconquerable fortress. The film opens with scenes of Moscow in those days -- the Kremlin, the city and its people.

In December the Germans were much nearer Moscow than in October. But everyone -- soldiers at the front and citizens of Moscow -- was full of assurance and valor. Every Soviet patriot knew that near Moscow, and even in Moscow, our strength was increasing, while that of the enemy, strained to the utmost by our brave defense, was gradually weakening.

In the days when the enemy was nearing Moscow, the voice of Stalin, leader of the Soviet people and of the Red Army, echoed throughout the world. On the screen we see Stalin making his report on the 24th anniversary of the October Revolution, at the traditional November 6 meeting. Several intervening scenes pass over the screen, and then Stalin's voice resounds again in the silence of Red Square. With the maximum energy he sets forth the aspirations, hopes and will of the whole Soviet people.

The film shows striking episodes of Moscow's preparations to defeat the enemy. Muscovites and collective farmers from the surrounding countryside are shown constructing powerful belts of fortifications. Factories turn out mortars and automatic rifles, shells and mortar bombs. Freight cars loaded with weapons roll to the front. Anti-aircraft guns jerk back on their mounts and send up a thundering shield of fire above the city. Fresh troops, munitions, technical equipment arrive constantly at Moscow and at the front.

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PHILosophical Studies

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The film takes us to the front lines. We see the Soviet Guards units born and tempered in the glorious battles near Moscow. We see the warriors of the Red Army, well clothed and prepared for winter warfare. Under Stalin's direction the Soviet generals skilfully and successfully lead their troops into combat outside Moscow. The names of Zhukov, Konev, Sokolovski, Rokossovski, Boldin, Lelyushenko, Yushkevich, Maslennikov, Govorov, Golikov and other defenders of Moscow are now familiar to the whole Soviet people.

On December 6, 1941 the Soviet troops of the western front took the offensive. Guns, howitzers, mortars lifted their formidable muzzles and thundered along the whole front. The Soviet eagles attacked the enemy from above. Immediately after the artillery and air bombardments, the tanks drove toward the enemy, opening the way for infantry and cavalry. Snipers on skis dashed into combat. The German elite troops could not withstand the shock.

Scene follows scene in the film. We see hundreds of tanks, guns and automobiles, mountains of munitions and winter equipment, mountains of German bodies and a flood of prisoners.

Nothing could be more moving than the welcome given by the population to the liberating heroes of the Red Army. There are joyful smiles and greetings. An old collective farmer embraces the Red soldiers one after another as they march past. "Our men are here! Our men!"

Devastation Behind German Army

The Soviet people will never forget and will never forgive the crimes and iniquitous cruelties of the fascist scum. Here we see burned out houses, bodies of executed collective farmers. A mother bends over the body of her daughter. A little boy waits near the body of his father, a collective farmer. Then we see bodies of violated women, and the burned and blackened bodies of Red Army men. Everywhere murder, arson, devastation, rape.

The German barbarians have been thrown back to the west. The people come back to their homes. Red Army units continue driving back the enemy, defeating him again and again. Kalinin is retaken, then Volokolamsk, then Mozhaishk. Many towns are freed. Dozens of German divisions are wiped from the face of the earth.

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The process of urbanization is the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas. This movement is caused by a number of factors, including the search for better living conditions, the desire for education, and the need for employment.

[illegible]

1. *What is the purpose of the study?* The purpose of the study is to investigate the effect of a 12-week intervention on the physical and psychological health of young adults with a history of trauma.

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This involves gathering information about the situation and identifying the specific issue that needs to be addressed.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older has increased by 50 percent, and the number of people 75 years of age or older has increased by 100 percent. The number of people 85 years of age or older has increased by 200 percent. The number of people 95 years of age or older has increased by 400 percent. The number of people 100 years of age or older has increased by 1,000 percent. The number of people 105 years of age or older has increased by 2,000 percent. The number of people 110 years of age or older has increased by 4,000 percent. The number of people 115 years of age or older has increased by 8,000 percent. The number of people 120 years of age or older has increased by 16,000 percent. The number of people 125 years of age or older has increased by 32,000 percent. The number of people 130 years of age or older has increased by 64,000 percent. The number of people 135 years of age or older has increased by 128,000 percent. The number of people 140 years of age or older has increased by 256,000 percent. The number of people 145 years of age or older has increased by 512,000 percent. The number of people 150 years of age or older has increased by 1,024,000 percent. The number of people 155 years of age or older has increased by 2,048,000 percent. The number of people 160 years of age or older has increased by 4,096,000 percent. The number of people 165 years of age or older has increased by 8,192,000 percent. The number of people 170 years of age or older has increased by 16,384,000 percent. The number of people 175 years of age or older has increased by 32,768,000 percent. The number of people 180 years of age or older has increased by 65,536,000 percent. The number of people 185 years of age or older has increased by 131,072,000 percent. The number of people 190 years of age or older has increased by 262,144,000 percent. The number of people 195 years of age or older has increased by 524,288,000 percent. The number of people 200 years of age or older has increased by 1,048,576,000 percent. The number of people 205 years of age or older has increased by 2,097,152,000 percent. The number of people 210 years of age or older has increased by 4,194,304,000 percent. The number of people 215 years of age or older has increased by 8,388,608,000 percent. The number of people 220 years of age or older has increased by 16,777,216,000 percent. The number of people 225 years of age or older has increased by 33,554,432,000 percent. The number of people 230 years of age or older has increased by 67,108,864,000 percent. The number of people 235 years of age or older has increased by 134,217,728,000 percent. The number of people 240 years of age or older has increased by 268,435,456,000 percent. The number of people 245 years of age or older has increased by 536,870,912,000 percent. The number of people 250 years of age or older has increased by 1,073,741,824,000 percent. The number of people 255 years of age or older has increased by 2,147,483,648,000 percent. The number of people 260 years of age or older has increased by 4,294,967,296,000 percent. The number of people 265 years of age or older has increased by 8,589,934,592,000 percent. The number of people 270 years of age or older has increased by 17,179,869,184,000 percent. The number of people 275 years of age or older has increased by 34,359,738,368,000 percent. The number of people 280 years of age or older has increased by 68,719,476,736,000 percent. The number of people 285 years of age or older has increased by 137,438,953,472,000 percent. The number of people 290 years of age or older has increased by 274,877,906,944,000 percent. The number of people 295 years of age or older has increased by 549,755,813,888,000 percent. The number of people 300 years of age or older has increased by 1,099,511,627,776,000 percent. The number of people 305 years of age or older has increased by 2,199,023,255,552,000 percent. The number of people 310 years of age or older has increased by 4,398,046,511,104,000 percent. The number of people 315 years of age or older has increased by 8,796,093,022,208,000 percent. The number of people 320 years of age or older has increased by 17,592,186,044,416,000 percent. The number of people 325 years of age or older has increased by 35,184,372,088,832,000 percent. The number of people 330 years of age or older has increased by 70,368,744,177,664,000 percent. The number of people 335 years of age or older has increased by 140,737,488,355,328,000 percent. The number of people 340 years of age or older has increased by 281,474,976,710,656,000 percent. The number of people 345 years of age or older has increased by 562,949,953,421,312,000 percent. The number of people 350 years of age or older has increased by 1,125,899,906,842,624,000 percent. The number of people 355 years of age or older has increased by 2,251,799,813,685,248,000 percent. The number of people 360 years of age or older has increased by 4,503,599,627,370,496,000 percent. The number of people 365 years of age or older has increased by 9,007,199,254,740,992,000 percent. The number of people 370 years of age or older has increased by 18,014,398,509,481,984,000 percent. The number of people 375 years of age or older has increased by 36,028,797,018,963,968,000 percent. The number of people 380 years of age or older has increased by 72,057,594,037,927,936,000 percent. The number of people 385 years of age or older has increased by 144,115,188,075,855,872,000 percent. The number of people 390 years of age or older has increased by 288,230,376,151,711,744,000 percent. The number of people 395 years of age or older has increased by 576,460,752,303,423,488,000 percent. The number of people 400 years of age or older has increased by 1,152,921,504,606,846,976,000 percent. The number of people 405 years of age or older has increased by 2,305,843,009,213,693,952,000 percent. The number of people 410 years of age or older has increased by 4,611,686,018,427,387,904,000 percent. The number of people 415 years of age or older has increased by 9,223,372,036,854,775,808,000 percent. The number of people 420 years of age or older has increased by 18,446,744,073,709,551,616,000 percent. The number of people 425 years of age or older has increased by 36,893,488,147,419,103,232,000 percent. The number of people 430 years of age or older has increased by 73,786,976,294,838,206,464,000 percent. The number of people 435 years of age or older has increased by 147,573,952,589,676,412,928,000 percent. The number of people 440 years of age or older has increased by 295,147,905,179,352,825,856,000 percent. The number of people 445 years of age or older has increased by 590,295,810,358,705,651,712,000 percent. The number of people 450 years of age or older has increased by 1,180,591,620,717,411,303,424,000 percent. The number of people 455 years of age or older has increased by 2,361,183,241,434,822,606,848,000 percent. The number of people 460 years of age or older has increased by 4,722,366,482,869,645,213,696,000 percent. The number of people 465 years of age or older has increased by 9,444,732,965,739,290,427,392,000 percent. The number of people 470 years of age or older has increased by 18,889,465,931,478,580,854,784,000 percent. The number of people 475 years of age or older has increased by 37,778,931,862,957,161,709,568,000 percent. The number of people 480 years of age or older has increased by 75,557,863,725,914,323,419,136,000 percent. The number of people 485 years of age or older has increased by 151,115,727,451,828,646,838,272,000 percent. The number of people 490 years of age or older has increased by 302,231,454,903,657,293,676,544,000 percent. The number of people 495 years of age or older has increased by 604,462,909,807,314,587,353,088,000 percent. The number of people 500 years of age or older has increased by 1,208,925,819,614,629,174,706,176,000 percent. The number of people 505 years of age or older has increased by 2,417,851,639,229,258,349,412,352,000 percent. The number of people 510 years of age or older has increased by 4,835,703,278,458,516,698,824,704,000 percent. The number of people 515 years of age or older has increased by 9,671,406,556,917,033,397,649,408,000 percent. The number of people 520 years of age or older has increased by 19,342,813,113,834,066,795,298,816,000 percent. The number of people 525 years of age or older has increased by 38,685,626,227,668,133,590,597,632,000 percent. The number of people 530 years of age or older has increased by 77,371,252,455,336,267,181,195,264,000 percent. The number of people 535 years of age or older has increased by 154,742,504,910,672,534,362,390,528,000 percent. The number of people 540 years of age or older has increased by 309,485,009,821,345,068,724,781,056,000 percent. The number of people 545 years of age or older has increased by 618,970,019,642,690,137,449,562,112,000 percent. The number of people 550 years of age or older has increased by 1,237,940,039,285,380,274,899,124,224,000 percent. The number of people 555 years of age or older has increased by 2,475,880,078,570,760,549,798,248,448,000 percent. The number of people 560 years of age or older has increased by 4,951,760,157,141,521,099,596,496,896,000 percent. The number of people 565 years of age or older has increased by 9,903,520,314,283,042,199,193,993,792,000 percent. The number of people 570 years of age or older has increased by 19,807,040,628,566,084,398,387,987,584,000 percent. The number of people 575 years of age or older has

Crossing the battlefield at Borodino, near the obelisk recalling the ineffaceable glory of the Russian armies which defeated Napoleon, alert and strong Red Army men continue their irresistible drive to the west.

The making of "The German Defeat Before Moscow" was one of the great achievements of the Soviet film industry. Fifteen cameramen took part in it, of whom the best known were Karmen, Makasseev, Shchekutyev and Schneiderov. They made shots from advanced positions, sharing with the troops the dangers and joys of military life. This documentary film is a work of great power and consummate art.

BYELORUSSIAN CULTURE PRESERVED

IN SOVIET HINTERLAND

Moscow, February 17, TASS: The following interview with Academician Gorev, President of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences, was published today in the Soviet youth newspaper Komsomolskaia Pravda:

The German occupants tried to crush the culture of the Byelorussian people, which is deeply attached to its freedom. Having temporarily seized our territory, the fascists have savagely destroyed the monuments of our national culture. They have killed the representatives of that culture and burned schools and museums, libraries, theaters and clubs.

We shall never forget the bombardment of the University of Minsk and of our Academy. We shall never forget the sacking of the finest cultural institutions of our Republic by the German barbarians. Our Red Army and our Byelorussian guerrillas will exact payment for all this. Byelorussia will again become Soviet and our national culture will undergo a flowering even more brilliant than before.

At present, during these days of hardship for Byelorussia, the fraternal peoples of the U.S.S.R. are not letting the torch of Byelorussian culture go out. Savants, men of letters, artists, musicians, painters and sculptors of Byelorussia have found places in the united family of the great Soviet people. Distinguished personalities of our Republic continue their work in Uzbekistan, the Tatar Republic, Kazakhstan, Bashkiria, the Urals and Siberia.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the position of the various groups of the population. It is a very interesting and informative study of the social and economic conditions of the country.

2. The second part of the report deals with the political situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the political conditions of the country.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

1. The political situation

The political situation of the country is very interesting and informative. It is a very interesting and informative study of the political conditions of the country.

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Several members of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences -- Lipatov, Picheta, Kolas -- are continuing their scientific researches and pedagogical work at Tashkent. One of our best known agricultural authorities, Academician Weiss, together with corresponding member of the Academy Popov, is continuing his work at Voronezh. A regular session of the Academy will be held soon.

Since the outbreak of this great, patriotic war many Byelorussian authors have been in the ranks of the Red Army. Among them are Lynkov, Krapiva, Brovka, Kuleshov and Glebka. Byelorussian People's Poets Yanko Kupala and Yakub Kolas are writing poetry and novels dealing with the war. Kuzma Chorny has written a long novel about the valiant guerrillas.

Byelorussian theater companies continue to function and are staging new productions. The company of the First Byelorussian State Drama Theater is now performing at Tomsk. The company of the Second Byelorussian Drama Theater is at Uralsk. The Jewish State Theater is touring Kirghizia. Soon the Opera and Ballet Theater will resume its work. The composers Tikhotsky, Bogatyrev and Aladov, the painter Grubbe, the sculptor Izgur and many others are working on new projects.

GIFTS FOR THE RED ARMY

Moscow, February 19, TASS: One hundred freight cars loaded with presents from Soviet citizens to Red Army men passed through Moscow today. Increasing numbers of these cars have been passing through every day carrying to the front gifts which will be distributed on Red Army Day, February 23. The trains come from all parts of the Soviet Union -- from the Far East and the Urals, from the mountain villages of the Pamirs and of the Caucasus.

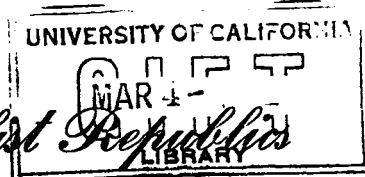
The gifts are for the most part food and articles of daily use. But the railwaymen of Molotov sent a steam-bath train of 10 cars, the railwaymen of Saratov sent two such trains, and the railwaymen of Omsk sent a new armored train. The trappers of the northern taiga send furs, and collective farms send felt boots and sheepskin coats.

Industrial workers and peasants are also celebrating Red Army Day by increased outputs of munitions and agricultural produce.

Russia

Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

RED ARMY DAY EDITION

Monday, February 23, 1942

No. 23

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SOVIET SLOGANS FOR RED ARMY DAY

The following slogans to inspire and direct the Soviet people and its armed forces were issued in the U.S.S.R. on the occasion of the 24th Anniversary of the Red Army. These slogans will play an important part in guiding the Soviet fighting effort through the hard battles still to be won.

Hail to the 24th anniversary of the Red Army, heroically defending the honor, freedom and independence of our native land from the German fascist invaders! Let us mark the 24th anniversary of the Red Army by new victories over the enemy!

* * *

The spirit of great Lenin and his victorious banner inspire us for patriotic war. Under the banner of Lenin and Stalin, forward to victory!

* * *

Glory to the heroes of the great patriotic war -- rank-and-file, commanders and political workers of the Red Army and Navy, courageously defending the honor, freedom and independence of our motherland!

* * *

Sons of all peoples of the Soviet Union: Go into action for the Soviet motherland! Long live the Red Army -- the army of the fraternity and friendship of the peoples of the U.S.S.R.!

* * *

Long live the Red Army, which brings liberation to all peoples enslaved by German fascism!

* * *

Rank-and-file, commanders and political workers of the Red Army and Navy: Clear our native land of the Nazi criminals! Death to the German occupants!

* * *

Comrades, Red Army and Navy men, commanders and political workers, men and women guerrillas: A great mission of liberation has fallen to your lot. Be worthy of this mission -- ruthlessly wipe out the hordes of German invaders!

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Gallant warriors of the Red Army: Drive the German fascist hordes westward! Thwart the German attempts to hold on to our soil! Smash and destroy the enemy's manpower and equipment!

* * *

Red Army warriors: Millions of Soviet citizens groaning under the German fascist yoke await you as liberators! Onward to the west for the liberation of Soviet soil!

* * *

Let us avenge the Nazi scoundrels' plunder and ruin of our towns and villages and outrage of our women and children! Blood for blood! Death for death!

* * *

Soviet fliers: Be falcons of our native land, smash the enemy in the air and on the ground! Long live the Soviet fliers!

* * *

Red Army tankists: Boldly annihilate the enemy, liberate our native soil from the German invaders! Long live the Soviet tankists!

* * *

Red Army artillerymen: Smash the enemy's fortified bases and centers of resistance, wipe out the enemy's manpower and equipment! Long live the Soviet artillerymen!

* * *

Red Army infantrymen: Pursue the enemy, do not let him withdraw his regiments from our blows. Surround and capture the German invaders, and if they refuse surrender -- wipe them out! Long live the Soviet infantrymen!

* * *

Red Army cavalrymen: Boldly and resolutely cut your way into the enemy lines, tirelessly drive him westward! Long live the Soviet cavalrymen.

* * *

Red Army automatic riflemen: Strike harder at the German fascist robbers, shower them with lead from your automatic rifles, give the Germans no respite night or day! Long live the Soviet automatic riflemen!

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Red Army trench mortar crews: Use your mortars more widely to smash the enemy, shower him with mortar bombs! Long live the Soviet trench mortar crews!

* * *

Red Army scouts: Act boldly in the enemy's rear, reveal his designs and intentions! Long live the fearless Soviet scouts!

* * *

Red Army signal corps: Remember that good communications are necessary for victory over the enemy. Improve the Red Army's communications in every way! Long live the Soviet signal corps!

* * *

Red Army skiers: Penetrate the enemy's rear, cut his communications, strike at his flanks and rear, smash his manpower and equipment! Long live the Soviet skiers!

* * *

Long live our glorious frontier guards, faithful defenders of Soviet frontiers!

* * *

Red Army medical workers, surgeons, nurses, stretcher-bearers: Remember that the lives of wounded Soviet fighters depend on your selfless work! Long live the medical workers of the Red Army!

* * *

Red Army Guards: Carry with honor your glorious Guards banners. Always serve as examples of gallantry and valor in the struggle with the enemy! Long live the Soviet Guards -- pride of the Red Army!

* * *

Long live the valiant generals of the Red Army, who lead our troops to victory over the German invaders!

* * *

Long live the military commissars of the Red Army, inspiring Red Army men and commanders to heroic exploits in the cause of our native land!

* * *

Long live the fighting alliance of the armies and navies of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and other freedom-loving peoples waging a just war of liberation against predatory German and Italian imperialism!

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

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9. The ninth part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions of the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

Guerrillas, men and women: Honor and glory to you -- heroes of the people's war against the German occupants! Long live the people's avengers -- the valiant Soviet guerrillas, men and women!

* * *

Friendly greetings to our brothers -- Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Moldavians, Lithuanians, Letts, Estonians and Karelians -- who have fallen temporarily under the yoke of the Nazi villains! Brothers: Organize guerrilla detachments, smash the rear of the enemy troops, wipe out the Nazi robbers, and wait for our coming -- we will yet come!

* * *

Universal military training of men and women citizens of the U.S.S.R. strengthens our defense. Soviet patriots, men and women: Study the art of war, prepare to become skilful defenders of our native land!

* * *

"All our strength for the support of our heroic Red Army and our glorious Red Navy! All the strength of the people for defeat of the enemy!" (Stalin)

* * *

Workers, engineers and technicians, men and women: Work without rest to support the front. Turn out more tanks, anti-tank rifles and guns, planes, artillery, mortars, shells, mines, machineguns, automatic rifles and rifles! Everything for the front!

* * *

Workers, men and women: Modern war is a war of motors. Let us give the army and navy more motors for planes, tanks, automobiles and ships!

* * *

Collective farmers, men and women: The German rogues want to seize our land and our grain, restore the rule of the landlords and turn us into slaves for the German princes and barons! Help the Red Army smash the German oppressors! Deliver more supplies to the front! Devote all your strength to support the front, to defeat the enemy! Everything for the front!

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Railway workers: Organize fast transport for troops and war supplies! Long live our railwaymen!

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year.

3. The third part of the report deals with the financial statement of the year.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the general remarks and conclusions.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the list of names of the members of the committee.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the list of names of the members of the committee.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the list of names of the members of the committee.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the list of names of the members of the committee.

Soviet intellectuals: Let us consecrate all our energy and our knowledge to the fight against the German invaders!

* * *

Women and girls: Learn the men's jobs! Take the places of men who have gone to the front!

* * *

Under the banner of Lenin and Stalin, forward to crush the German invaders!

LENIN, STALIN, FRUNZE AND VOROSHILOV

ON THE RED ARMY

The powerful Red Army of today has been built up over the last 24 years by the constant solicitude of the Soviet leaders and the unflagging pride and energy of the Soviet people.

The Soviet State inherited from Tsarist Russia an army disorganized and weakened as much by the inefficiency and corruption of the old regime as by three years of bloody warfare against the Germans -- but an army with a great military tradition. Originally when the Red Army was first formed it drew into its ranks volunteers from the Soviet workers and peasants, Red Guards and guerrilla groups who had fought bravely during the Revolution and parts of the Tsarist army who had come over to the Soviet side.

Year by year it increased its strength, acquired fighting machines, improved its organization and tactical efficiency. But its basic military principles remained as they were formulated in the early days of the Soviet Republic by Lenin, Stalin, Frunze and Voroshilov. Herewith are a few excerpts from the speeches and writings of these great founders and leaders of the Red Army which trace its development into the unexcelled fighting organization which it is today.

LENIN, from a speech made in March 1918 when the Germans were advancing against the young Soviet Republic:

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Under the enemy's blows our army is reorganizing in the most radical way. The old army, familiar with warfare under modern conditions, no longer exists. Its fighting capacity is zero because it is worn out by the war and is deadly tired after three and one-half years in the trenches...

The Red Army is undoubtedly superb fighting material, but material raw and unperfected. If it is not to become cannon fodder for the German guns, it must be taught and disciplined.

LENIN, from a speech made in November 1919:

When we began to create the Red Army, there were separate and odd groups of partisans (guerrillas). Many victims fell unnecessarily, thanks to the lack of discipline and solidarity, but we overcame these difficulties and in the place of the partisan detachments created the Red Army in its millions.

LENIN, from a speech made in 1921 after the victorious conclusion of the Civil War:

Taking up our peaceful construction, we shall apply all our strength to continue it unremittingly. At the same time, comrades, be on the alert, guard the defensive capacity of our country and our Red Army as one guards the apple of his eye.

STALIN, from a speech in 1924 on the death of Lenin:

Lenin repeatedly pointed out to us that to strengthen the Red Army and improve its condition is one of our most important tasks. Let us swear, comrades, that we will not spare our strength in strengthening our Red Army and Red Fleet.

STALIN, in a speech to military academy graduates in 1935 during the drive for mechanization of the Red Army:

To put (mechanical) technique to work and use it to its full capacity, we need people who have mastered technique. Cadres (trained personnel) are needed who are able to learn and use technique to

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perfection. Machines without people who have mastered them are dead. Machines, with people who have mastered them in control, can and must perform miracles.

If there were enough cadres ready and able to master technique in our excellent plants and factories, on our state and collective farms and in our Red Army, our country would have achieved results three or four times greater even than it has...

That is why our old slogan: "Technique decides everything," must now be replaced by a new slogan: "Cadres decide everything..."

If we can create numerous cadres in industry, agriculture, transport and in the Army, our country will be invincible. If our Army has real, war-hardened cadres in sufficient quantity, it will be unconquerable.

STALIN, excerpts from broadcast to the Soviet people, July 3, 1941:

In spite of the Red Army's heroic resistance, and although the enemy's finest divisions and best air force units have already been smashed and have met their doom on the battlefield, the enemy continues to push forward, hurling fresh forces into the attack...

Our troops are fighting heroically against an enemy armed to the teeth with tanks and aircraft. Overcoming innumerable difficulties the Red Army and Navy are self-sacrificingly disputing every inch of Soviet soil.

The main forces of the Red Army are coming into action armed with thousands of tanks and airplanes. Men of the Red Army are displaying unexampled valor. Our resistance to the enemy is growing in strength and power. Side by side with the Red Army the entire Soviet people is rising in defense of our native land...

The Red Army, Red Navy and all citizens of the Soviet Union must defend every inch of Soviet soil, must fight to the last drop of blood for our towns and villages, must display the daring initiative and intelligence that are inherent in our people.

We must organize all-round assistance to the Red Army, insure powerful reinforcements for its ranks and supply everything it requires. We must organize rapid transport of troops and military freight and extensive aid to the wounded.

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We must strengthen the Red Army's rear, subordinating all our work to this cause. All our industries must be put to work with greater intensity to produce more rifles, machineguns, artillery, bullets, shells, airplanes...

In case of a forced retreat of Red Army units, all rolling stock must be evacuated. Not a single engine, a single railway car, not a single pound of grain or gallon of fuel must be left to the enemy.

Collective farmers must drive off all their cattle and turn over their grain to state authorities for transport to the rear. All valuable property, including non-ferrous metals, grain and fuel which cannot be withdrawn must without fail be destroyed.

In areas occupied by the enemy, guerrilla units, mounted and foot, must be formed. Diversionist groups must be organized to combat enemy troops, to foment guerrilla warfare everywhere, to blow up bridges and roads, damage telephone and telegraph lines and set fire to forests, storage dumps and transports. In occupied regions conditions must be made unbearable for the enemy and all his accomplices.

This is not merely a war between two armies, it is a great war of the entire Soviet people against the German fascist forces. The aim of this war is not only elimination of the danger hanging over our country, but also aid to all European countries groaning under the yoke of German fascism.

In this war of liberation we shall not be alone. In this great war we shall have loyal allies in the peoples of Europe and America, including the German people enslaved by Hitlerite despots. Our war for the freedom of our country will merge with the struggle of the peoples of Europe and America for their independence and democratic liberties. It will be a united front of peoples standing for freedom and against enslavement and threat of enslavement by Hitler's fascist armies...

All our forces for the support of our heroic Red Army and our glorious Red Navy!

All the forces of the people -- for the demolition of the enemy!

Forward to victory!

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

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MIKHAIL FRUNZE was a great Soviet military leader. He was one of the organizers of the Red Army and one of its talented theoreticians. He contributed a great deal to the working out of Red Army military strategy. Shortly before his death in 1925 he became People's Commissar of Military and Naval Affairs. In an article written in 1921, entitled "A Unified Military Doctrine and the Red Army," Frunze put forward several principles on military strategy which are of great importance even to date. Frunze said:

The first and most important means (of strengthening the Red Army) is to train and develop our army in the spirit of large scale operations of maneuver.

The dimensions of our territory and the possibility of retreating considerable distances without losing the ability to keep on fighting represent a favorable basis for using maneuvers of a strategical character, i.e. outside the scope of the battlefield. Our commanders must be trained primarily in the concept of maneuver, and all the men of the Red Army must learn the art of carrying out mobile maneuvers quickly and systematically....

In this connection, in the general economy of our military resources, trench defense and offense, which played such a colossal role in the last war, must drop to the background in our army. The role which should be reserved for this sort of warfare is that of a mere auxiliary to field operations. The use of terrain, the large-scale use of artificial fortifications, the creation of temporary obstacles to secure the success of the mobile maneuver -- these are the spheres in which to apply methods of this sort....

Another technical advantage in fighting an enemy army may be obtained by preparing for guerrilla warfare in areas of possible military operations. If the government pays enough serious attention to this, if preparation for this "miniature warfare" is made systematically and according to plan, then it is possible in this way to create a situation in which an enemy army, despite technical advantages, will find itself powerless before an opponent with comparatively little equipment but with initiative, daring and resolution....

Also in connection with the maneuvering character of our future operations, there is the question of revising our attitude toward the role and significance of cavalry in modern warfare. The trench warfare of the past imperialist war created in many minds the impression that cavalry can no longer play a specific role as an active, independent

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16. The first of the two main parts of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various methods which have been proposed for the determination of the rate of reaction of a substance with oxygen. The second part is devoted to a discussion of the various methods which have been proposed for the determination of the rate of reaction of a substance with hydrogen.

force, and that it must fall back to a secondary position. In our considered opinion, the Red cavalry will play an extremely important role in future operations, and henceforth its training and development must be among our first duties.

MARSHAL KLIMENTI VOROSHILOV, in a speech made in March 1939, gave a detailed statement of the quickly growing might of the Red Army, making comparisons with the German and French armies. Following is an excerpt:

How has the numerical strength of the Red Army changed during this period? (1934-39)

Taking the strength of the Red Army at the time of the Seventeenth Party Congress as 100, now, in 1939, at the time of the Eighteenth Party Congress, it is 203, or an increase of 103 percent. In other words, the size of the army has more than doubled.

This increase was not distributed evenly among all branches of the service, but in accordance with their relative importance. This quite respectable increase in the size of the army led to other very important changes.

We have now ten times as many cadre rifle divisions as before, when the territorial system prevailed and the army was smaller.

The peace and war strength of the rifle divisions has undergone a marked change. Whereas formerly the war strength of a rifle division was 13,000 men, it is now 18,000. The increase is chiefly due to additional artillery -- from what is known as in-fighting artillery to divisional artillery -- to increased machinegun equipment, and to an increase in the striking force of the companies, that is, in the number of riflemen per platoon.

Rifle divisions form part of rifle corps. A rifle corps consists of three, sometimes two, rifle divisions.

Thus a typical rifle corps of the Red Army constitutes a fairly imposing fighting unit: it has about 60,000 men and an appropriate quantity of artillery, tanks and other armament, all kinds of auxiliary services and motor transport.

In order to give you some idea of the fire-power of a modern rifle corps in some of the capitalist armies as compared with ours, I shall cite some figures compiled by our experts at my request.

I shall take the German and French corps for purposes of comparison, as their structure is most analogous to that of our rifle corps.

The aggregate artillery salvo of a French rifle corps (consisting of three divisions) is 6,373 kilograms; that of a German rifle corps of the same composition -- 6,078 kilograms. The aggregate artillery salvo of a Red Army rifle corps is 7,136 kilograms.

Consequently, the artillery salvo of our rifle corps is heavier than that of the German or French corps.

Further, the weight of shells that can be fired per minute by the rifle corps mentioned is: French -- 51,462 kilograms, and German -- 48,769 kilograms. Our rifle corps can deliver 66,605 kilograms of metal per minute.

In addition to artillery, a corps is equipped with rifles, machineguns, mortars, grenade-guns and the like, which increases the total weight of metal that can be hurled by a corps per minute.

If we add together the weight of shells, mines, rifle grenades and bullets that can be delivered per minute, we get the following figures:

French corps.....	60,981 kilograms	
German corps.....	59,509	"
Our corps.....	78,932	"

These figures show that our rifle corps, and consequently, the whole Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, is not lagging behind, and if anything surpasses, the armies of the capitalist, fascist countries in fire-power.

I deliberately refrain from quoting figures -- although I have them -- regarding the Japanese, Polish and other armies, because the organization and armament of these armies, of their divisions and corps, are beneath all comparison with those of the armies of Germany and France.

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The Party Central Committee, the government, Comrade Stalin, the whole Party and the entire nation demand that we shall not lag behind our neighbors in respect to armament and the defensive power of our state; and we are not lagging, as you see -- we have no right to.

The Red cavalry, like other branches of the service, has also grown in strength. The increase in cavalry is 52 percent. The increase in technical equipment of the cavalry is as follows:

Light machineguns.....	30 percent	
Heavy machineguns.....	21	"
Anti-aircraft guns and equipment.....	31	"
Artillery.....	43	"

In addition, the cavalry has been equipped with special anti-aircraft artillery, which securely protects it from air attack; the tank regiments of the cavalry divisions have been enlarged by 30 percent and they have been furnished with special armored car units.

These are the main things -- not to mention the numerous minor things -- that have been done to increase the fighting power and striking force of our Red cavalry.

The armored car and tank troops have grown during this period as follows: their total manpower has increased by 152½ percent. The tank units and formations have been thoroughly reorganized to adapt them to tactical requirements. The number of tank units has increased by 180 percent and the number of tanks by 191 percent. The number of armored cars has increased seven and a half times.

Parallel with this the equipment of the tank troops has been modernized. New types of tanks have been introduced and the old ones have been perfected as regards defensive armor and special equipment.

There has been a marked change in the armament of the tank troops, especially in respect to artillery.

In order to give you some idea of the fire-power of the tank troops today as compared with what it was five years ago, I shall mention the following figures.

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If the aggregate salvo of all types of firing weapons of tanks and armored cars in 1934 be taken as a 100, in 1939 it is 393. In other words, the fire-power of our tank troops is nearly four times as great as in 1934.

Further, if the aggregate fire-power per minute of our tanks in 1934 be taken as a 100, in 1939 it is 334, or nearly three and a half times as much.

Artillery. Very serious attention has been paid to the artillery equipment of our troops, and the results are no mean ones.

Light artillery, not counting anti-tank guns and in-fighting artillery, has increased during this period by 34 percent.

Medium artillery has increased by 26 percent.

Heavy artillery has increased by 85 percent.

Anti-aircraft guns have increased by 169 percent.

Anti-tank and tank artillery, which was inadequately developed, has increased at an even faster pace than other types of artillery. I may say briefly that as regards anti-tank and tank artillery the Red Army is fully equipped, and moreover with first-class weapons.

We formerly did not have, or, to be exact, had very little, in-fighting artillery. Now we are manufacturing this highly important species of artillery (mortars and bomb-throwers) and are supplying it in the needed quantity and of good quality.

Parallel with the growth in the quantity of artillery, there has been an improvement in the quality both of the new systems introduced and of the old, which have been thoroughly modernized.

In addition, the proportion between guns and howitzers in the artillery units has radically changed. I need only mention that howitzers have increased by 80 percent, which means that our artillery has become more deadly and effective.

The range of all types of artillery has increased. The increase in the range of heavy artillery, for example, varies from 50 to 75 percent, depending on the type.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the paper describes the methodology used in the study, including the data collection and analysis techniques.

3. The third part of the paper presents the results of the study, which show a significant positive correlation between the variables.

4. The fourth part of the paper discusses the implications of the findings and provides recommendations for future research.

5. The fifth part of the paper concludes the study and summarizes the main findings.

6. The sixth part of the paper discusses the limitations of the study and the potential sources of error.

7. The seventh part of the paper provides a detailed discussion of the theoretical framework and the conceptual model.

8. The eighth part of the paper discusses the practical applications of the study and the policy implications.

9. The ninth part of the paper discusses the ethical considerations and the data management practices.

10. The tenth part of the paper provides a final summary and a list of references.

There has also been an increase in the firing speed of all types of artillery, especially of tank and anti-tank guns, whose firing speed has more than doubled.

Shells are now of greater weight and effectiveness.

The chemical service troops of the Red Army, whose function it is to defend the army from chemical attack and to retaliate to a chemical blow of the enemy by a similar chemical blow, has also undergone a change of organization and has doubled in numerical strength.

Today the methods of chemical defense, both as to quality and quantity, are entirely different from what they were five years ago.

First of all, there has been an improvement in the means of protecting the exposed parts of the skin and the respiratory organs of our men; we are manufacturing in sufficient quantities means for protecting the men from chemical attack from the air; we also have means of protecting horses and of preserving materials from damage by chemicals.

There has been an improvement in the quality and a considerable increase in the quantity of mechanical and technical means of decontaminating affected localities. A great deal has been done in devising special machines for this purpose.

Just a few words regarding the signal corps, that very important branch of the service on which the whole work of administering and directing an army in peace time, and especially in war time, depends.

The strength of the signal corps has increased by 37 percent, chiefly as a result of the modern equipment furnished to the troops.

Wireless apparatus with a larger radius of action and with automatic recording equipment has been introduced.

Fast-action telegraph apparatus has increased by 200 percent. Long-distance telephone apparatus has been introduced.

The mobility of the signal corps has been increased.

The signal corps has been almost completely motorized.

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All this, and much else, necessitated an increase in the numerical strength and an improvement in the quality of this branch of the service.

An important question is the active defense of our country from the air. Considerable attention was devoted to the question during this period, but it must be confessed that we have not yet done all we should. However, even as it is, there is already a marked improvement in the air defense of the major centers of our country.

I need only mention the numerical increase in anti-aircraft guns to show how much has been done in this field. Anti-aircraft guns have increased by 288.3 percent. The quality of the anti-aircraft guns has also improved; for example, the ceiling of fire has increased by 60 percent.

As you know, the air defense of our important state centers and cities is based on the coordinated action of anti-aircraft guns and pursuit planes. Parallel with an improvement in their coordination, there has been an increase in the number of pursuit planes, by 142.3 percent.

I shall not dwell on what is known as passive (what a word!) air defense -- it would be better and truer to call it local, or civil, air defense -- although the question is one that deserves to be spoken about at length. I would only say that the position in this respect is not so good, and not owing so much to the fault of us (the military men), as to that of the officials in the localities. This matter must be tackled more energetically and without delay.

I shall make no mention of air defense in the army, which is developing normally and is commensurate with the growth of the army.

In order not to fatigue you, I shall leave out many matters relating to the auxiliary services, such as, railway, engineer, searchlight, motor transport and so on, which, like the army as a whole, have completely changed their aspect during this period, both as to quantity and, especially, as to quality.

Compared with 1934, the personnel of the air force has increased by 138 percent, that is, it is nearly two and a half times as large. The total number of planes has increased by 130 percent, or has considerably more than doubled. If, however, the strength of the air force as compared with 1934 is expressed in engine power, we find that it has increased by 7,900,000 horse power, or an increase of 213 percent compared with five years ago.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the results of the survey.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different regions of the country.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different sectors of the economy.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different social groups.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different administrative regions.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different economic sectors.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different social groups.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the results of the survey in the different administrative regions.

This quantitative growth of the air force has been accompanied by a change in its quality. Here are a few figures that bear this out:

	Increase percent		
	Speed	Ceiling	Range
Pursuit planes	56.5	21.5	—
Bombers (short-range)	88.0	83.0	50.0
Bombers (long-range)	70.0	77.0	61.0
Scout and battle planes	67.0	23.0	45.0

During this period there has been a change in the relative proportion of the various types of military aircraft, which is a factor of great importance.

The proportion of heavy bombers has risen from 10.6 percent to 20.6 percent, that is, has doubled. The proportion of light bombers, battle planes and scout planes has dropped from 50.2 percent to 26 percent, or by half. The proportion of pursuit planes has increased from 12.3 percent to 30 percent, that is, two and a half times. Thus the proportion of heavy bombers and pursuit planes has more than doubled. This means that our air force has become more powerful and its striking effect has correspondingly increased.

Whereas in 1934 our air force could carry a total load of 2,000 tons of bombs in one flight, it can now carry 208 percent more, that is, the aggregate bomb volley has trebled. This mass of destructive metal, capable of being translated huge distances, may serve as quite an effective Soviet straitjacket for frenzied aggressors, if in an insane fit they should attempt to set foot on Soviet soil.

Parallel with this, there has been an increase in the aggregate machinegun fire-power of our air force. If the total number of shots that could be fired per minute by our aircraft machineguns in 1934 be taken as a 100, in 1939 the figure is 400...

Since 1934 the motorization of our army as a whole has increased by 260 percent. The position is as follows: whereas in 1934 we had an average of 7.74 horse power per Red Army man, in 1939 we have an average of 13 horse power, or an increase of 67 percent. This in spite of the fact that the size of the army itself has more than doubled.

AMERICAN SENTIMENTS ON RED ARMY DAY

This year Red Army Day is as meaningful for the other free peoples of the world as it is for the Soviet people, since the Red Army is today crushing the most powerful enemy of free nations -- the previously considered unconquered German Army.

The Red Army is finding a sincere response in the hearts of all freedom-loving peoples of the world. The heroic fight of the Red Army has aroused the enthusiasm of the American people.

The Soviet Embassy at Washington invited a number of prominent observers in the United States to comment on the performance of the Red Army and to contribute to this Red Army Day edition of the Embassy Information Bulletin. Their statements follow:

Rear Admiral Richard A. Byrd, Arctic and Antarctic explorer:

As I see it, the Red Army has earned an unexcelled place in history. It has stood up against what was considered the greatest military machine of all time. Further, it has shoved that machine backward and put it on the defensive.

The Soviet Republic stopped the German hordes at perhaps one of the most critical moments of all history, and thus the superb achievement of the Red Army may in the end have to be credited with the saving of civilization. The Red Army has thus earned the admiration and gratitude of the civilized world.

Erskine Caldwell, prominent writer and journalist, recently returned from the Soviet Union:

I have seen the Red Army in action in the field and, as I wrote in my book about the Soviet Union, All-Out on the Road to Smolensk, I consider it outstandingly supreme in morale and fighting-ability. In comparison with the German Army, which until the attack on the Soviet Union was believed by a large portion of the world to be invincible, the Red Army is superior in every department. After seeing Red Army soldiers and German prisoners at the front I could find no basis of

AMERICAN SENTIMENTS ON RED ARMY DAY

This year Red Army Day is an opportunity for the other
five peoples of the world as it is for the Soviet people,
since the Red Army is today creating the most powerful
enemy of free nations - the previously considered un-
conquered German Army.

The Red Army is finding a sincere response in the hearts
of all "underdeveloped" peoples of the world. The battle
front of the Red Army has moved the realization of the
American people.

The Soviet Embassy at Washington invited a number of
prominent citizens in the United States to observe the
parade of the Red Army and to contribute to
this Red Army Day edition of the "Commonwealth" Information
Bulletin. Their signatures follow:

Walter A. Reuther, A. J. Brown, Joseph P. Kamp, and Agostino

As I see it, the Red Army has earned an unequalled place in
history. It has stood up against what was considered the greatest
military machine of all time. Today, it has shown that machine
backward and left it on the defensive.

The Soviet people should be proud of the German people as partners
of the most critical struggle of all history, and that the spirit
of the Red Army has been the catalyst for the world to be united with
the way of civilization. The Red Army has shown the world
that the magnitude of the struggle is...

Walter A. Reuther, A. J. Brown, Joseph P. Kamp, and Agostino
from the Soviet Union.

I have seen the Red Army in action in the field and, as I wrote
in my book about the Soviet Union, "All-Out for the Soviet Union",
I consider it undoubtedly the most powerful and effective
in cooperation with the German Army, which would be a great
Union was believed by a large portion of the world to be invincible.
The Red Army is superior in every respect. After seeing the Red
soldiers and German prisoners of the German I could find no basis of

comparison between the two. The Red Army soldier was physically fit, well equipped, and possessed an undeniable will for victory. The German Army will find it impossible to defeat such a nation.

Raymond Clapper, Scripps-Howard Washington correspondent:

The resistance which the Red Army is putting up is of enormous value to the cause of the United Nations.

Pierre Cot, former Air Minister of France:

The Red Army is the best rampart not only of Soviet Russia but of the whole civilized world against Fascist and Nazi barbarism.

I have always been an admirer of the Red Army. I consider the leaders of this Army the true inventors of the methods of modern warfare. For instance, long before Nazi Germany, they discovered the technique of parachute troops, of dive bombing and of combined action of tanks and planes.

As far back as 1933 I urged the French Government to negotiate a military defensive alliance with Soviet Russia; this alliance would have prevented the development of the Axis powers and preserved peace. But my efforts found opposition not only from the French appeasers like Georges Bonnet, but from the pro-fascist elements of the General Staff like Petain, Darlan and Weygand. I remember that we once had in Moscow an excellent military attache, Colonel Maindras, who sent to our War Ministry reports emphasizing the strength of the Red Army; he was dismissed because he told the truth.

It is not only the Red General Staff which has proved to be excellent. This staff is leading the most courageous troops in the world, and these troops are helped by the attitude of all the peoples of the Soviet Union. Under the leadership of Stalin, these peoples are giving us daily examples of courage, dignity, sacrifice and efficiency.

We must help them. It would be unfair and dangerous not to send them the supplies they need when they are fighting our own fight and dying for us. Up to today they have paid the highest toll in the common struggle against the fascist aggressors. Everybody must understand that our fate is bound to the success of the Red Army, and that the defeat of fascism requires the victory of the Red Army.

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the President's policy on the secession of the Southern States. The President states that he is bound by the Constitution to preserve the Union, and that he will use all the power at his disposal to do so. He also states that he will not recognize the secession of any State, and that he will treat all the States as equal.

Company No. _____, City of _____, State of _____

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

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It is in the Red Army that I recognize the flame which was started over a century ago by the armies of the French Revolution.

Walter Duranty, well known journalist:

Historians of the future are likely to record the winter of 1941-42 as the "low-tide" period of the United Nations' fight against the Axis. During these somber days, the valor and successful counter-offensives of the Red Army have shone like a beacon in darkness, to stimulate laggards and encourage doubters. I am certain that this magnificent example will be followed in other lands until final victory is achieved.

Major George Fielding Eliot, New York Herald Tribune military writer:

The Red Army has proven its right to stand as the equal of the best on the only proving grounds where an army may ever show its true worth -- the field of battle.

Its tactics and techniques -- its troop leading and its coordination among the several arms, particularly coordination between ground and air troops, have been admirable. Its artillery has earned the respectful comments even of the enemy.

In the early stages of the war, the Red Army, by its use of armored troops in the counter-attack, showed the world how to stop the German blitzkrieg. Indeed the Red Army has perhaps done its greatest service for the cause of civilization in shattering the legend of Nazi invincibility, which had kept the world in chains of fear for two years.

The higher leadership of the Red Army has likewise excited our admiration. The firmness of purpose and high moral courage which permitted a steady retreat until the right moment did come, are as notable as the strategic skill with which those reserves were employed at the right time and in the right places.

In particular, the name of Marshal Timoshenko will be noted by future historians as one of the greatest battle leaders of this war.

It should be added that the staff work and the supply and maintenance arrangements of the Red Army were features in which many

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

1. What is the purpose of the study?

1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are not citizens of the United States. This is a result of the large number of people who have immigrated to the United States in recent years, and the fact that many of these people are not naturalized citizens.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and understanding the needs of the stakeholders involved.

• *Staphylococcus aureus* is the most common cause of skin infections.

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This involves gathering information about the situation and identifying the specific issue that needs to be addressed.

foreign observers expected weaknesses to appear under the stress of war. Those weaknesses have not appeared and the officers responsible for these activities deserve no less praise than those who have led the troops.

The Red Army and its Air Force have done great service to the cause of freedom and those who have studied their achievements so far have every confidence that they will continue to do so until victory for the free peoples of the world is assured against the dark powers which are now seeking to destroy freedom everywhere on this planet.

Lieutenant Commander Charles S. Seely, U.S.N. (retired), editor of the
Navy News:

During the last three months, a fateful period of destiny, the military forces of democracy have taken a terrible beating on all fronts but one. Only one of the many military forces defending democracy has been able to take -- and hold -- the offensive, and that force is the Red Army of the Soviet Union, an army which alone opposes the greatest force dedicated to the destruction of liberty ever assembled on this earth.

The Red Army by its power and strength and courage stands out like a strong light beacon in a dark and perilous sea. It is showing the way for all other forces fighting for democracy to follow.

Freedom-loving people all over the world are now applauding the Red Army for its magnificent fight against the fascist enslavers. But this is not enough. The liberty of many generations yet unborn now hangs in the balance. There is hardly any doubt that during the fast approaching spring and summer, the fascist assassins will make a last desperate attempt to destroy the Red Army, and thus clear the way for world conquest. For this reason we must do more than applaud. We must give all possible aid and encouragement to the Red Army, and to the courageous Russian people who make it possible for that army to fight democracy's battle -- and we must not do anything which may harm them.

It is most tragic that there are still some who denounce, slander and in other ways seek to discredit Russia. Those people -- knowingly or not -- are aiding Hitler, Mussolini and all the other fascists.

Everybody now knows that Russia is fighting our battle as well as her own, and we should understand that when anyone does anything that weakens Russia he is sniping our own soldiers in the back and endangering our own chances of final victory.

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Richard L. Stokes, Washington correspondent of the St. Louis
Post-Dispatch:

The Red Army, at Lake Hassan in 1938, was the first to inflict a stunning and decisive defeat on modern Japanese forces. In Finland, for the first and only time in the present crisis, it broke through a modern fortification line -- that bearing the name of Marshal Mannerheim -- by means of direct frontal attack. At Rostov, one of history's decisive battles, the Red Army for the first time turned back and routed a panzer offensive.

On June 22 the Germans struck by surprise, with a maximum of strength and desperate ferocity. During the months that followed the Red Army troops accomplished a feat no other army on the globe could have equaled. Despite early tactical successes, the mightiest war machine in history was prevented from obtaining a strategic decision. Then, having rallied its superior manpower and the resources amassed since 1934 by the foresight of Joseph Stalin, the Red Army beat off the sieges of Moscow and Leningrad, stopped and drove back the German drive towards the Caucasus and administered the only defeats yet suffered by the Nazi army.

In August 1941, when military experts everywhere were predicting the imminent destruction of Russia's military power, the writer published the following appraisal:

"The Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, far from being the humble push-over of early Nazi vaunts, must be ranked as the world's strongest armed force in manpower and probably in systematic teaching of morale; as equal to any for valor and scorn of death; as no worse than second in training, modern equipment and background of natural resources; and among the first three or four as to industrial plant for replacement of materiel."

Raymond Gram Swing, leading radio commentator:

The performance of the Red Army in the war came as a surprise to most Americans. They had not known of the devotion, training and morale which distinguished it and only after Hitler's failure to complete his Russian campaign in six weeks did they begin to appraise the qualities of the army or understand the prospects for victory which were opening to the anti-Axis powers. Now it is seen that in the capacity of the Russian army lies the possibility of holding off the might of Hitler until the resources of the United Nations can provide the physical power to assure the defeat of the Axis.

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The tremendous contribution of the Red Army awakens gratitude and admiration in all those dedicated to free the world of the fear of war.

Max Werner, author of The Military Strength of the Powers and Battle for the World:

The Red Army has demonstrated unmatched heroism and high tactical skill. It possesses and masters the modern war techniques. The Red Army is capable of grand maneuver and offensive. The Soviet Russian war plan is superior to the German war plan in farsightedness and realism. It is of highest importance for the whole democratic coalition that the Red Army has an excellent organization and its leadership and officer corps have the high qualities of strategic planning and military culture.

Major General Stephen O. Fuqua, Newsweek military writer:

Congratulations to the Red Army on its Organization Day. Never before has an army fought with such heroism, sacrifice, patriotism, and efficiency in resisting and driving back an invader. Never before has an army conducted such a masterful retreat and passed to the offensive with such successful maneuvers. All this has been accomplished because the Red Army breathes the spirit of the Soviet people from whom it comes, and to whom it belongs. May it press on to final victory.

The tremendous contribution of the Red Army to the victory in the East is a fact which is not in dispute. The Red Army has been the main force in the defeat of the German and Japanese aggressors.

The Military Strength of the Soviet Union
for the World

The Red Army has demonstrated its fighting ability and its tactical skill. It possesses and employs the most advanced weapons. The Red Army is capable of rapid movement and maneuver. The Soviet Union has a large and powerful air force. The Red Army is superior to the German and Japanese forces in every respect. It is of highest importance for the world to know that the Red Army has an excellent record of victory and that its fighting units are the most powerful of modern warfare.

The Military Strength of the Soviet Union

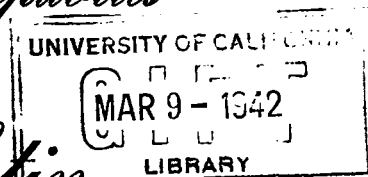
Contribution to the Red Army in the Organization of the Red Army is an army fought with great courage, sacrifice, and efficiency in resistance and driving back the enemy. The Red Army has been victorious in every battle. All this has been achieved because the Red Army has the spirit of the Soviet people from whom it comes, and to whom it belongs. May it press on to final victory.

381 Russia

Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin



Washington, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1942

No. 24

ORDER OF THE DAY
OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF DEFENSE,
JOSEPH STALIN,
FEBRUARY 23, 1942

Material in this Bulletin
may be quoted or reproduced

1. General Information

2. Project Description

3. Conclusion

ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF DEFENSE,

FEBRUARY 23, 1942

Following is the text of the Order of the Day issued on Red Army Day, February 23, by Joseph Stalin, People's Commissar of Defense and Chairman of the State Defense Committee of the U.S.S.R.:

Comrades, Red Army and Red Navy men, commanders and political workers, guerrillas -- men and women:

The peoples of our country celebrate the 24th anniversary of the Red Army in stern days of patriotic war against fascist Germany, which is insolently and basely encroaching upon the life and freedom of our motherland.

Along a tremendous front, from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, Red Army and Red Navy men are fighting fierce battles to drive the German fascist invaders from our country and safeguard the honor and independence of our motherland.

It is not the first time that the Red Army has had to defend our native land from enemy attack. The Red Army was created 24 years ago to fight the troops of foreign interventionist invaders, who strove to dismember our country and destroy its independence.

Young detachments of the Red Army -- which was taking part in a war for the first time -- inflicted utter defeat on the German invaders at Pskov and Narva on February 23, 1918. For this reason the day of February 23, 1918 was proclaimed the birthday of the Red Army.

After that the Red Army grew and gained strength in the struggle against the foreign interventionist invaders. It safeguarded our native land in battles with the German invaders in 1918 and drove them from the Ukraine and Byelorussia. It protected our native land in battles with foreign troops of the Entente from 1918 to 1921 and drove them from our country.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE RED ARMY

February 23, 1918

Following is the text of the Order of the Day issued on Red Army Day, February 23, by Joseph Stalin, People's Commissar of Defense and Chairman of the State College Committee of the U.S.S.R.:

Comrades, Red Army and Red Navy men, commanders and political

officers, guerrillas -- men and women:

The peoples of our country salute the 23rd anniversary of the Red Army in a struggle of patriotic war against imperial Germany, which is unrelentingly and brutally encroaching upon the life and freedom of our people.

Along a thousand miles from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, Red Army and Red Navy men are fighting heroic battles to drive the German imperial invaders from our country and our great Motherland and independence of our Motherland.

It is not the first time that the Red Army has had to defend our native land from enemy attack. The Red Army has created its glory and its fame in the process of fighting imperialist invaders, who strive to destroy our country and destroy the independence.

Young detachments of the Red Army -- which was taking part in a war for the first time -- fought their first battle on the German invasion at Rostov and Novorossiysk on February 22, 1918. For this reason the day of February 22, 1918 was proclaimed the birthday of the Red Army.

After that the Red Army and Red Navy men and political officers and political officers fought against the foreign imperialist invaders. It was during our native land in battles with the German invaders in 1918 and drove them from the Ukraine and Kazakhstan. It protected our Motherland in battles with foreign troops of the Entente from 1918 to 1921 and drove them from our country.

The defeat of the foreign interventionist invaders in time of Civil War secured to the peoples of the Soviet Union a lasting peace and the possibility of peaceful constructive work. A socialist industry and a collective agriculture grew up in our country. Science and culture flourished. The friendship of the peoples of our native land grew strong.

But the Soviet people never forgot the possibility that our enemies might make a fresh attack on our country. Therefore, simultaneously with the development of industry and agriculture, science and culture, the military strength of the Soviet Union grew also. Certain questers after foreign lands have felt this strength on their own hides. The much advertised German fascist army is feeling it now.

Eight months ago fascist Germany treacherously attacked our country, crudely violating a treaty of non-aggression. As the war progressed, the Red Army accumulated fresh, vital strength. It was reinforced with men and equipment. It received fresh reserve divisions to assist it.

There came a time when the Red Army was able to take the offensive in the principal sectors of the tremendous front. Within a short time the Red Army dealt the German fascist troops one blow after another -- at Rostov-on-Don and Tikhvin, in the Crimea and at Moscow.

In the violent battles at Moscow it defeated the German fascist troops which threatened to encircle the Soviet capital. The Red Army threw the enemy back from Moscow and continues to push him westward. The Moscow and Tula Regions have been completely freed from the German invaders, as have dozens of towns and hundreds of villages in other Regions temporarily seized by the enemy.

Now the Germans no longer possess the military advantage which they had in the first months of the war by virtue of their treacherous and sudden attack. The momentum of unexpectedness and suddenness which constituted the reserve strength of the German fascist troops has been fully spent.

Thus, the inequality in the conditions under which the war is conducted, created by the suddenness of the German fascist attack, has been eliminated. Henceforward the issue of the war will not be decided by such a secondary factor as suddenness, but by such constantly operating factors as the strength of the rear, the morale of the army, the quantity and quality of the divisions, the armament of the army, the organizational abilities of the army commanders.

One circumstance should be noted in this connection: no sooner did the German arsenal lose the weapon of suddenness than the German army was confronted with catastrophe.

The German fascists consider their army invincible, asserting that man for man it can undoubtedly defeat the Red Army. At present the Red Army and the German fascist army are fighting on equal terms, man for man. Moreover, the German fascist army is directly supported at the front by the troops of Italy, Rumania and Finland. The Red Army so far has no such support. And what happens? The much lauded German army is suffering defeat, while the Red Army is scoring important victories.

Falling back westward under the powerful blows of the Red Army, the German troops are suffering tremendous losses in manpower and equipment. They are clinging to every fold of ground to postpone the day of their utter defeat. But the enemy's efforts are in vain.

The initiative is now in our hands, and the efforts of Hitler's loose and rusty machine cannot check the Red Army's onslaught. The day is not distant when the Red Army's powerful blows will drive the enemy from Leningrad, clear him from the towns and villages of Byelorussia and the Ukraine, from Lithuania and Latvia, from Estonia and Karelia, will free Soviet Crimea, and the red banners will again fly victoriously over the whole Soviet land.

It would, however, be unpardonably nearsighted to rest content with the success achieved and to believe that we have already finished with the German troops. This would be empty boasting and conceit unworthy of the Soviet people. It must not be forgotten that there are still many difficulties ahead.

The enemy is suffering defeat, but he has not yet been routed, and still less finished off. He will exert the last remnants of his strength to attain success. And the more defeats he suffers, the more furious he will become.

It is therefore necessary that the training of reserves to assist the front should not relax in our country for a single minute.

It is necessary that fresh army units should go to the front one after another to forge victory over the bestial enemy.

It is necessary that our industry, especially our war industry, should work with redoubled vigor.

German army was confronted with catastrophe. Success did not come until the German army took the decision to surrender. Then the One-day war was over. It should be noted in this connection, that

The German-Fachala consider that any inviolable, guarantee that man has given it, can not be broken. The Red Army, the Red Army and the German Fachala are fighting on equal terms, man for man. Moreover, the German Fachala are in directly supported at the front by the troops of Italy, Rumania and Finland. The Red Army soldier has no such support. And what important? The whole Fachala Germany is suffering defeat, while the Red Army is receiving support.

[illegible]

The individual is now in our hands, and the efforts of history to locate and study weapons cannot be the last. The day is not distant when the last day's powerful blow will drive the enemy from the island, clear the town and village of the enemy, and the United States will have the island and the island. The day is not distant when the last day's powerful blow will drive the enemy from the island, clear the town and village of the enemy, and the United States will have the island and the island.

It would, however, be unreasonably restricted to meet contact with the average individual and to believe that we have already reached with the German people. We will certainly be dealing and negotiating with many of the Eastern people. It must not be forgotten that there are still many British subjects living in Germany.

The only person who has been in contact with the subject is the person who has been in contact with the subject.

It is therefore recommended that the following be added to the list of items to be reviewed by the Board of Directors:

It is an exciting prospect that will bring us to the point
and other members of the Board of Directors.

It is necessary that our children, especially, should grow with a healthy body and a healthy mind.

It is necessary that the front should receive daily increasing quantities of tanks, planes, guns, trench mortars, machineguns, rifles, automatic rifles and ammunition.

This is one of the Red Army's main sources of strength and might. But it is not the Red Army's only source of strength. The Red Army's strength lies above all in the fact that it is not waging a predatory, imperialist war, but a patriotic war, a war of liberation, a just war.

The Red Army's task is to free our Soviet territory from the German invaders, to free from the yoke of the German invaders the residents of our villages and towns, who were free and lived like human beings before the war and now are oppressed and suffer pillage, ruin and famine, and lastly to free our women from the disgrace and outrage to which they are subjected by the German fascist fiends. What could be nobler and loftier than this task?

No single German soldier can say that he is waging a just war, because he cannot fail to see that he is forced to fight in order to plunder and oppress other peoples. The German soldier lacks a lofty, noble aim in the war which could inspire him and in which he could take pride. On the contrary, the Red Army man can proudly say that he is waging a just war, a war for liberation, a war for the freedom and independence of his motherland.

The Red Army pursues a noble and lofty war aim, which inspires it to heroic feats. This, properly speaking, explains why the patriotic war brings forward thousands of heroes and heroines in our country, ready to face death for the freedom of their motherland. This is a source of strength to the Red Army. This is also a source of weakness to the German fascist army.

Occasionally the foreign press engages in prattle to the effect that the Red Army's aim is to exterminate the German people and destroy the German State. This is, of course, a stupid lie and a witless slander against the Red Army. The Red Army has not and cannot have such idiotic aims. The Red Army's aim is to drive out the German occupants from our country and liberate Soviet soil from the German fascist invaders.

It is very likely that the war for liberation of the Soviet land will result in ousting or destroying Hitler's clique. We should welcome such an outcome. But it would be ridiculous to identify Hitler's clique with the German people and the German State. History shows that Hitlers come and go, but the German people and the German State remain.

It is necessary that the French should receive daily increasing quantities of food, clothing, shoes, blankets, medicines, etc., and that the German people should be able to supply them.

This is one of the Red Army's main sources of strength and life. But it is not the Red Army's only source of strength. The Red Army's strength also comes from the fact that it is not fighting a defensive, but a strategic war, and a war of liberation, a just war.

The Red Army's task is to free our Soviet territory from the German invaders, to free from the yoke of the German invaders the residents of our villages and towns, who were first and foremost, women, children, old and young, who are oppressed and suffering from pain and famine, and finally to free ourselves from the German yoke to which they are subjected in the German-occupied territories. That must be our aim and our task.

The whole German people can say that it is fighting a just war. Because we cannot fail to see that it is necessary to fight in order to liberate our country from the German yoke. The German people have a right to say in the war which is going on in our country, that the Red Army is the only force which is fighting for the liberation of our country, a war for liberation, a war for the freedom and independence of our nation.

The Red Army is a just and holy war, which inspires it to heroic deeds. This, together with the fact that we are fighting for the liberation of our country and for the freedom of our people, is the source of our strength. This is also the source of our courage and our faith in the Red Army. This is also the source of our victory.

Consequently the German people are in a position to the effect that the Red Army is the only force which is fighting for the liberation of our country and for the freedom of our people. This is also the source of our strength and our courage. This is also the source of our victory.

It is very likely that the war for liberation of the Soviet Union will result in a complete and final victory for the Red Army. The German people will be able to supply them with the necessary food, clothing, shoes, blankets, medicines, etc., and that the German people should be able to supply them. This is one of the Red Army's main sources of strength and life.

Lastly, the strength of the Red Army lies in the fact that it does not and cannot entertain racial hatred for other peoples, including the German people, that it has been brought up in the spirit of the equality of all peoples and races, in the spirit of respect for the rights of other peoples.

The Germans' racial theory and their practice of racial hatred have brought about a situation in which all freedom-loving peoples have become friends of the Soviet Union. This is a source of strength to the Red Army. This is also a source of weakness to the German fascist army.

Sometimes the foreign press engages in prattle to the effect that the Soviet people hates the Germans just because they are Germans, that the Red Army exterminates German soldiers just because they are Germans, because it hates everything German, and that therefore the Red Army does not take German soldiers prisoner.

This is, of course, a similar stupid lie and witless slander against the Red Army. The Red Army is free of feelings of racial hatred. It is free of such humiliating feelings because it has been brought up in the spirit of racial equality and respect for the rights of other peoples. Besides, one should not forget that in our country any manifestation of racial hatred is punished by law.

Certainly the Red Army must annihilate the German fascist occupants, since they wish to enslave our motherland, and when, being surrounded by our troops, they refuse to lay down their arms and surrender. The Red Army annihilates them not because of their German origin but because they wish to enslave our motherland. The Red Army, like the army of any other people, is entitled and bound to annihilate the enslavers of its motherland, irrespective of their national origin.

Recently the German garrisons stationed in Kalinin, Klin, Sukhinichi, Andreapol and Toropets were surrounded by our troops, who offered to let them surrender and promised to spare their lives. The German garrisons refused to lay down their arms and surrender. It is clear that they had to be driven out by force, and not a few Germans were killed. War is war.

The Red Army takes German soldiers and officers prisoner if they surrender, and spares their lives. The Red Army annihilates German soldiers and officers if they refuse to lay down their arms and when they attempt, arms in hand, to enslave our motherland. Recall the words of the great Russian writer Maxim Gorki: "If the enemy does not surrender, he is annihilated."

Comrades, Red Army and Red Navy men, commanders and political workers, guerrillas -- men and women:

I congratulate you on the 24th anniversary of the Red Army. I wish you complete victory over the German fascist invaders.

Long live the Red Army and Navy!

Long live the guerrillas, men and women!

Long live our glorious motherland, its freedom and independence!

Long live the great Party of the Bolsheviks, leading us to victory!

Long live the invincible banner of great Lenin!

Under Lenin's banner, onward to defeat the German fascist invaders!

(Signed) People's Commissar of Defense

STALIN

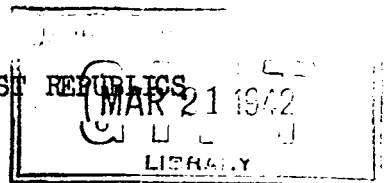
The first performance of Dmitri Shostakovich's Seventh Symphony will take place late in February or early in March, it has been announced, and will be broadcast both in the Soviet Union and by short wave to other countries. The orchestra of the Grand Opera and Ballet Theater is now rehearsing the new work. In a recent press interview its director, Samuil Samosud, said:

"In the past 50 years the world of symphony music has not known a greater musical work than Shostakovich's Seventh Symphony. It holds a place of honor beside such musical creations as Tchaikovsky's Sixth Symphony."

Handwritten: L. Russia

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

INFORMATION BULLETIN



Washington, D.C.

Wednesday, February 25, 1942

SUPPLEMENT TO BULLETIN NO. 24

The Soviet Embassy Information Bulletin regrets that, through a technical error, two passages were omitted from the Red Army Day Order-of-the-Day of Joseph Stalin, People's Commissar of Defense and Chairman of the State Defense Committee of the U.S.S.R., as published in Bulletin No. 24, February 25, 1942.

On page two of Bulletin No. 24, paragraph three, please read:

Eight months ago fascist Germany treacherously attacked our country, crudely violating a treaty of non-aggression. The enemy expected that at the very first blow the Red Army would be routed and would lose the ability to resist. But the enemy badly miscalculated. He did not realize the power of the Red Army, did not realize the strength of the Soviet rear, did not realize the determination of our country's peoples to win, did not realize the unreliability of fascist Germany's European rear, and lastly did not realize the internal weakness of fascist Germany and its army.

In the first months of the war, as a result of the unexpectedness and suddenness of the German fascist attack, the Red Army was forced to retreat and evacuate part of our territory. But, while retreating, it wore down the enemy forces and dealt them heavy blows. Neither the Red Army men nor the peoples of our country doubted that this retreat was temporary, that the enemy would be checked and then defeated.

As the war progressed, the Red Army accumulated fresh, vital strength...

On page 5, paragraph two, please read:

The Germans' racial theory and their practice of racial hatred have brought about a situation in which all freedom-loving peoples have become enemies of fascist Germany. The theory of race equality in the U.S.S.R. and the practice of respect for the rights of other peoples have brought about a situation in which all freedom-loving peoples have become friends of the Soviet Union. This is a source of strength to the Red Army. This is also a source of weakness to the German fascist army...

INFORMATION BULLETIN

Washington, D.C., Wednesday, February 22, 1945

THE GERMAN FACTOR IN THE PROBLEM OF EUROPEAN SECURITY

The Soviet Embassy Information Bulletin reports that through a technical error, two paragraphs were omitted from the February 21st issue of the Bulletin. The Bulletin Commission of the U.S.S.R., as published in the Bulletin No. 22, February 22, 1945.

On page 2, paragraph 2nd, please read:

It is not possible to see in the German factor a purely technical violation of the treaty of non-aggression. The German factor is a very important factor in the European situation. It is not possible to see in the German factor a purely technical violation of the treaty of non-aggression. It is not possible to see in the German factor a purely technical violation of the treaty of non-aggression. It is not possible to see in the German factor a purely technical violation of the treaty of non-aggression.

In the first months of the war, as a result of the unexpectedness of the German factor, the Soviet Union was forced to retreat and eventually part of our territory was lost. It was not possible to see in the German factor a purely technical violation of the treaty of non-aggression. It is not possible to see in the German factor a purely technical violation of the treaty of non-aggression.

In the second months, the Soviet Union was forced to retreat and eventually part of our territory was lost. It was not possible to see in the German factor a purely technical violation of the treaty of non-aggression. It is not possible to see in the German factor a purely technical violation of the treaty of non-aggression.

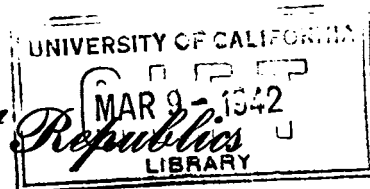
On page 2, paragraph 2nd, please read:

The German factor in the problem of European security is a very important factor. It is not possible to see in the German factor a purely technical violation of the treaty of non-aggression. It is not possible to see in the German factor a purely technical violation of the treaty of non-aggression. It is not possible to see in the German factor a purely technical violation of the treaty of non-aggression.

1/Russia

Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1942

No. 25

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GREETINGS TO THE RED ARMY ON ITS 24TH ANNIVERSARY

Moscow, February 25, TASS: Joseph Stalin, People's Commissar of Defense and Chairman of the State Defense Committee of the U.S.S.R., received the following telegram from General Charles de Gaulle, Chairman of the French National Committee, on Red Army Day, February 23:

On the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Red Army I would be grateful if you would convey to the glorious Russian soldiers the greetings of their French comrades.

After brilliant resistance to the furious attacks of the Nazi hordes, the Soviet Army is displaying a splendid offensive spirit and relentlessly driving the invaders from Soviet territory.

Under your leadership and under the command of the outstanding Red Army leaders, the Red Army is one of the principal instruments for liberating the enslaved nations.

* * * * *

On Red Army Day the Soviet press published many messages of congratulations from the Western Hemisphere, among them the following:

C.G. Power, Air Minister of Canada:

Please convey to the whole personnel of the Red Army the expression of boundless admiration and warm greetings from the personnel of the Canadian Air Force. The courage, gallantry and supreme devotion of the Red Army represent an example which will always be recalled with gratitude and pride by the peoples who love freedom as their life.

Fulgencio Batista, President of Cuba:

The fighting ability and heroism of the army of the Russian people, demonstrated in battles for the freedom and rights of humanity, deserve the approval and acknowledgment of a tremendous majority of the population of the globe, indignant at the barbarous covetousness of the oppressors.

STATEMENTS TO THE FBI AND THE STATE ATTORNEY

French National Committee; on Feb Army Day, February 22, from two General Orders of Genlle, Chairman of the Committee of the U.S.S.A., received the following: -
 Chairman of the State Defense
 Committee, February 22, 1943: Joseph Stalin, Marshal of the Soviet Union

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the
And Army I would be gratified if you would convey to the Russian
Caucasian soldiers the respects of their French comrades.

After William remained in the Library stacks of the War
Department, he was transferred to the Library of the
Department of the Interior, where he remained until 1904.

Under your leadership and under the command of the outstanding
 and Army leaders, the 1st Army has been the principal instrument for
 liberating the enslaved nations.

On the day the Soviet press published many versions of conversations from the Soviet Embassy, among them the following:

100, Tower, Air Minister of Canada;

Please convey to the whole Government of the United States the
 expression of our sincere admiration and warm regards for the nation-
 al of the Canadian Air Force. The courage, industry and devotion
 of the last Army represent an example which will always be
 regarded with admiration and pride by the people who have freedom as
 their right.

Ministerio del Poder Judicial, 1970

The existing situation and behavior of the Russian people, demonstrated in behavior for the freedom and dignity of humanity, deserve the approval and acknowledgment of a tremendous majority of the population of the globe, independent of the dangerous consequences of the oppression.

Colonel Oldrich Spaniel, Air Attache of the Czechoslovak Legation at Washington:

In June of last year, when the Germans broke through the Russian lines at Minsk, the situation seemed catastrophic. But the Russian units, even when surrounded, never considered themselves beaten and continued to fight, thereby detaining the enemy infantry and enabling their own reserve line to wipe out the enemy motorized spearheads and reestablish the broken front.

The Russians did not become panic-stricken under enemy dive-bombing attacks. This proves that the Red Army is not only well equipped and morally firm but is also thoroughly prepared psychologically for modern warfare. The Red Army's magnificent fight, supported by the resistance of masses of partisans, will probably be regarded in history as the decisive factor in the defeat of Nazism.

Commodore Per Askim, Naval Attache of the Norwegian Legation at Washington:

The Red Army's and Red Navy's battles against the Germans constitute the only really bright part of the war picture from the viewpoint of the United Nations. The bravery and tenacity of the Russian forces and the results which the Russians have obtained have won the admiration of all military men.

These results are proof that the Russian loves his native soil more than his life and that he possesses initiative, efficiency and fighting spirit. They are also proof that the Russian High Command understands the character of the present war and adjusts its strategy and tactics in accord with the principles of modern warfare.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson, distinguished scientist and Arctic explorer, sent the following message to the Soviet Embassy at Washington. It arrived too late for inclusion in the Red Army Day edition of the Bulletin and is therefore published today:

I am embarrassed by your request that I write what I think of the Red Army -- embarrassed because I fear I am not able to express myself strongly enough without sounding fulsome.

Colonel Philip G. ...
at Washington.

In June of last year, when the German probe through the Russian line at Minsk, the situation seemed desperate. The Russian army, however, was not demoralized. It was a matter of time before the German probe would be stopped. The Russian army was not only brave but also very intelligent. It was a matter of time before the German probe would be stopped. The Russian army was not only brave but also very intelligent.

The situation did not become desperate until the German probe reached the Russian line at Minsk. The Russian army, however, was not demoralized. It was a matter of time before the German probe would be stopped. The Russian army was not only brave but also very intelligent. It was a matter of time before the German probe would be stopped. The Russian army was not only brave but also very intelligent.

Colonel Philip G. ...
at Washington.

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There was no doubt that the Russian army was not demoralized. It was a matter of time before the German probe would be stopped. The Russian army was not only brave but also very intelligent. It was a matter of time before the German probe would be stopped. The Russian army was not only brave but also very intelligent.

Colonel Philip G. ...
at Washington.

I am sure that the Russian army was not demoralized. It was a matter of time before the German probe would be stopped. The Russian army was not only brave but also very intelligent. It was a matter of time before the German probe would be stopped. The Russian army was not only brave but also very intelligent.

However, I try to say what I feel is the heart of the matter, that the Red Army by its actions is spokesman for your whole country. You were wise enough to foresee trouble; your people are loyal enough to your institutions so that they stand together against the common enemy without division or bickering. You are admirable in your general success; you are perhaps even more admirable in your temporary defeats. By this I mean that we Americans are even more thrilled by the courage of your guerrillas than by the valor of the regular army.

But once more the guerrillas, like the Red Army, are but samples of your nation as a whole. So far as we can judge from abroad, no people have ever in history shown a more uniform willingness to die for their institutions, which proves to many of us that you are united in feeling that your institutions make life supremely worth living.

WAR NEWS

First Soviet Troops Recruited Under Universal Training Plan Are Ready for Front

Moscow, February 20, TASS: Nasedkin, Chief Administrator of the Soviet universal military training program, wrote the following article for the Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia:

Under the decree on general compulsory military training, millions of citizens capable of bearing arms have learned to use modern weapons. They have studied the rifle, machinegun and trench mortar, steeled themselves by long, hard marches, and absorbed the lessons of the present war.

Many reserves are being trained under the universal military training plan. Some of them have already joined the army. In the near future, freshly trained reserves will arrive at the front.

Along with men of military age, pupils of the higher grades in the secondary schools, technical schools and institutions of higher education are also receiving training. At institutions of higher education the training is arranged so that the students may serve as a reserve for the schools training Red Army commanders.

The training of the first contingent is now nearing an end and soon the second contingent will begin drilling.

Night on the Western Front

A southern sector of the Western (Central) Front,
February 20, Izvestia:

At night German flares constantly light up the front. Searchlights weave across the sky all night long and are not extinguished until dawn makes them invisible. The burst of a flare is followed by nervous shooting. Guns fire singly and in salvos, and snow and earth fly up.

Every house in the village where our regiment is quartered is guarded alertly. There are machinegun nests all around us. Patrols scour every road, every path, every nook and corner. This is the front. The next village is occupied by the Germans, and the one we now hold they evacuated only yesterday.

"N" unit of the Red Army has already repulsed three German counter-attacks tonight. It is clear that the Germans want desperately to recapture this village. Hitler ordered them to fight for every peasant hut till their last bullet was gone. But the German soldiers obviously failed to understand their fuhrer.

Several days ago a Red Army unit captured an interesting German Army document. In an order-of-the-day, Lieutenant Colonel von Stolzmann, Commander of the 17th Regiment of the 31st German Infantry Division, thanked the 2nd Battalion of his regiment for its "staunch defense of a fortified point." The order was received by the German battalion one evening, and the next morning the fortified point was taken by a unit of our men commanded by Petukhov. The Soviet commander read the document with a broad grin. Twenty-three German soldiers learned about von Stolzmann's order-of-the-day only after they were Soviet prisoners.

During the night we examine German fortifications in a nearby village. The village is surrounded by an ice barrier. The Germans had dug trenches and mortar emplacements under the walls of houses. When our artillery was firing, they hid in the basements. When our firing ceased, the survivors came up and opened fire again.

Because of the tremendous German losses, Hitler was forced to hurl fresh units into action. In three days of unsuccessful counter-attacks in one sector the Germans lost over 1,500 officers and men killed.

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

It is noted that the above information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose.

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The night is nearly over. Our sector is comparatively quiet, but fighting is beginning on our left. One of our units is attacking a village from several sides. At dawn the village is still held by the Germans.

Suddenly the head and then the upper part of the body of a German appears from behind a snow embankment. "Cease firing," orders Red Army section commander Maltsev. "The Germans are up to their usual tricks -- putting up corpses to divert attention."

The bodies appear at several other places. Then the Germans tire of this and seemingly from sheer vexation fire a few mortar bombs at us.

"Yesterday," Maltsev said, "some Germans put on peasant clothes and walked toward us carrying bundles." He stopped speaking to listen to the sounds of battle from our left.

"And what happened?"

"Our artillerymen let them come close and then wiped out the whole group with shrapnel."

The firing on our left becomes more intense. We hear a deep roar, at first subdued and then mounting stronger and stronger -- the mighty Russian "Hurray!" The Red Army is attacking.

Soviet Troops Advance in South

Southern Front, February 24, Krasnaia Zvezda: A Soviet tank unit commanded by Gavrilenko was ordered to dislodge the Germans from the village of "E" in cooperation with a Soviet infantry battalion. The Red Army men carried out this task with especial dash. Each man was anxious to distinguish himself in honor of the approaching anniversary of the Red Army.

Unable to resist our assault, the Germans retreated, leaving behind in the village nearly 170 automatic riflemen, including 32 officers. Our infantry, supported by tanks, mopped up the houses and completely cleared the village of Germans.

In this engagement our troops took from the Germans 16 machine-guns, 27 automatic rifles, five anti-tank guns in good order, and a

The night is nearly over. Our march is comparatively quiet, but fighting is beginning on our left. One of our units is attacking a village from several sides. At dawn the village is still held by the enemy.

... Suddenly the hand and then the upper part of the body of a
German appeared from behind a wall, shouting, "Come this way," and
had Army Section commander (Lieut.) "The Germans are on the left."
Lieut. "The Germans are on the left."

The ladies appear as several other places. Upon the German
case of this and especially from their version the few women found

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"SHEEPDOG" (1974) 5

"The above information is for your use and should not be released to the public."

[illegible]

How do you feel about the future?

The following information was obtained from the German Government's records:

The village of "W" is surrounded by a forested area. The Red Army was found in the forested area. It was found that the Red Army had been in the forested area for some time.

...the ... of ...

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the root cause of the problem. Once the causes of the problem have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan to address the problem. This involves identifying the actions that need to be taken to address the problem and determining the resources that are needed to implement the plan. Once a plan has been developed, the next step is to implement the plan. This involves taking the actions that are outlined in the plan and monitoring the progress of the plan. Finally, the last step in the process is to evaluate the results of the plan. This involves determining whether the plan has been successful in addressing the problem and identifying any lessons learned from the process.

large quantity of grenades and cartridges. Our troops destroyed two tanks and seven pieces of artillery.

The headquarters of a battalion of the 60th German Motorized Infantry Division was overrun and the headquarters guard routed. The enemy lost nearly 500 officers and men killed in this engagement and our units continue pressing forward.

FIRST CONFERENCE OF HUNGARIAN WAR PRISONERS

Moscow, February 22, TASS: At the end of January 1942, a conference of Hungarian war prisoners was held at a Soviet prison camp. The prisoners attending the conference discussed the problems of the Hungarian people and army in saving Hungary from disaster. After an exchange of views, these Hungarian prisoners felt it their duty to address a declaration to the Hungarian people and soldiers. The declaration was adopted unanimously and all Hungarians present at the conference signed it. The text follows:

To the Hungarian people and army:

Hungarian brothers! Comrades in arms! We address you from the Soviet Union, where we are in captivity.

Our rulers drove us by force to fight the Soviet people, with which we had no dispute or quarrel. We were sent out to fight for the interests of Hitlerite Germany -- a sworn enemy of the Hungarian people. At the front the Germans treated us worse than a landlord treats his farmhands. The Germans were masters everywhere, and we were men of an inferior caste.

You know, Hungarian brothers, that the whole history of our people is a history of age-old struggle against German attempts to enslave Hungary. Rakoczy's "Kurucai" fought the Germans. Our father Kossuth led the Hungarian "Honveds" against the Germans. And although torrents of blood were shed in the struggle for our national independence, the German is again master in Hungary.

Hitler and his underling Horthy are forcing us to fight the free peoples of the Soviet country for the interests of Hitler and his

large quantity of grenades and cartridges. Our troops suffered two
killed and seven pieces of artillery.

The headquarters of a battalion of the 80th German Infantry
battalion was overrun and the headquarters were killed. The
enemy lost nearly 500 killed and was killed in this engagement and
remains continue pressing forward.

THEY FORGOT OF HUNGARIAN WAR HAZARDS

History, February 28, 1944: At the end of January 1944,
a conference of Hungarian war prisoners was held at a
Soviet prison camp. The prisoners elected the camp
council and discussed the problems of the Hungarian people
and army in saving Hungary from disaster. After an
exchange of views, these Hungarian prisoners felt it
their duty to elect a committee to the Hungarian
people and soldiers. The committee was elected among
young and all Hungarian prisoners of the camp and
signed it. The text follows:

To the Hungarian people and army:

Hungarian brothers! Comrades in arms! We address you from
the Soviet Union, where we are in captivity.

Our return home is in vain if we do not fight for the
which we had no choice or power. A war must be fought for the
interests of the Hungarian people -- a war, away of the Hungarian people.
At the front the German is not a soldier but a bandit who is
remains. The German is a man who is not a soldier, and he is not a man
in the front.

You know, Hungarian brothers, that the role history of our
people is a history of struggle against German attempts to
enslave Hungary. Hungary's "liberty" fought the German. Our father
Kossuth led the Hungarian "liberty" against the German. But although
thousands of blood were shed in the struggle for our national independence,
hence, the German is again master in Hungary.

Hitler and his underling Kertész are forcing us to fight the
free people of the Soviet Union for the interests of Hitler and his

pack. In the interests of Hitler the Hungarian army is staining the snow-covered fields of Russia with its blood. Hitler and Horthy have driven us into a predatory war in company with the Rumanian boyars, who are outraging and torturing the Hungarians of Southern Transylvania.

The government of Horthy and Bardossi, who have sold themselves to Hitler, dances to the German tune. On Hitler's order, his underling Bardossi became prime minister. Hitler is corrupting the Hungarian State. On his orders the German Army has been granted more rights than we Hungarians enjoy.

With the hands of Horthy and Bardossi the Germans mercilessly plunder the Hungarian people. The Germans lay their hands on Hungarian factories and mines. They take over Hungarian railways. The Germans ruin our countryside and turn the Hungarian peasants into beggars. Agricultural produce is exported to Germany, while Hungarian women and children starve.

Who has turned our rich country into Hitlerite Germany's colony? Who sold our Hungarian motherland to the Germans? Who betrayed his motherland?

It was the hangman Horthy, who organized the white terror, whose henchmen are stained with the blood of many thousands of Hungarian workers and peasants. It was Bardossi who traitorously sold our motherland, who was a Hitlerite agent for many years and who drove Count Teleki to suicide and stepped into power over his dead body.

Horthy and Bardossi stand for concentration camps, state prisons, hundreds of gallows and executions. Horthy and Bardossi plunged our motherland into its greatest national disaster, the war against Soviet Russia.

We Hungarians have no reason to fight against our Russian brothers. By fighting the free Soviet people we strengthen the power of the Hungarian reactionaries over ourselves and fetter our country with the chains of German slavery.

They tell us that Horthy's cooperation with Hitler helped Hungary cast off the yoke of Trianon. But instead of Trianon they put us under a German yoke. The underlings of fascist Germany say that with Hitler's assistance Hungary recovered part of the territories lost in the last war. But this is so only in appearance. Everyone understands that Hungary gained nothing and lost her independence, became Hitler's patrimony.

back. In the interests of Hitler the Hungarian army is clearing the snow-covered fields of Russia with its blood. Hitler and his lackeys have driven us into a predicament with the Hungarian people.

The government of Berlin and Budapest, who have sold themselves to Hitler, dance to the German tune. On Hitler's order, the Hungarian people choose their minister. Hitler is controlling the Hungarian State. On his orders the German Army has been permitted to enter Hungary and to occupy it.

With the hands of Berlin and Budapest the German people are plundering the Hungarian people. The German law gives their hands omnipotent power over Hungary. They take over Hungarian property, the Hungarian land, and turn the Hungarian people into slaves. The Hungarian people are exposed to German, while Hungarian women and children suffer.

Who has turned our rich country into a sterile, barren colony? Who sold our Hungarian nation to the German? Who is betraying his motherland?

It was the Hungarian people, who organized the white terror, who have turned our rich country into a sterile, barren colony. Who sold our Hungarian nation to the German? Who is betraying his motherland?

Hitler and his lackeys have sold the Hungarian people, who have turned our rich country into a sterile, barren colony. Who sold our Hungarian nation to the German? Who is betraying his motherland?

The Hungarians have no reason to fight against our German brothers. By fighting the free German people are strengthening the power of the Hungarian nation over ourselves and better our country with the blood of German slavery.

They tell us that Hitler's cooperation with Hitler helped Hungary out of the jaws of famine. The hands of Hitler have put us under a German yoke. The millions of lives were saved that with Hitler's assistance Hungary recovered part of the territories lost in the last war. But this is so only in appearance. Hungary has become Hitler's laboratory.

The underlings of fascist Germany say that we must defend the Hungarian frontiers in the Ukraine. But we say that the Hungarians have nothing to look for in the Ukraine. We must defend our own homes from the Hitlerite plunderers. It is not against the Soviet workers and peasants that the Hungarians must fight, but against Horthy and Bardossi, who turned Hungary over to German fascism for plunder. It is not for a Hitlerite victory that Hungarians must fight, but, by every means, for a Hitlerite defeat.

Hitler's defeat means an end to this accursed war and the collapse of Hitler's regime in Germany. It means that the Hungarian people can more easily overthrow the hateful government of Horthy and Bardossi, and can attain a broad democracy through the creation of a genuinely national government which will bring peace and freedom to exhausted Hungary and will ensure her full independence.

Hitler's defeat is the main condition for the rebirth of an independent Hungary on a basis of friendship and close cooperation with all freedom-loving peoples.

In the struggle for a free, happy Hungary we are not isolated. Our struggle will be supported by other peoples. It will be supported by the peoples of countries occupied by the German Hitlerites. It will be supported by the democratic peoples of Great Britain and the United States. And the great Soviet people and its heroic Red Army, under whose blows the Hitlerite hordes are rolling back, form a powerful support for our people in its struggle for a new, free Hungary.

Hitler's doom is inevitable. The Red Army has inflicted defeats on the Hitlerite army and has broken its spirit. As in the last world war, Germany is short of raw materials and labor. In production of armaments Germany lags behind three great world powers: the U.S.S.R., Great Britain and the United States. Hitler's own soldiers have begun to disavow him, as was shown by the first conference of German war prisoners in the U.S.S.R.

We Hungarians will be held strictly to account if we keep on fighting on Hitler's side. All nations will justifiably regard us as accomplices in Hitler's crimes. The time has come when the Hungarian people must have its word. Let its powerful voice ring out demanding an immediate end to the war and immediate withdrawal of the Hungarian soldiers to their homes.

Hungarian soldiers: Form soldiers' committees for a struggle against the war, against the German taskmasters and their Hungarian

The Commission on the Status of Women, which was established in 1946, has been working to improve the status of women in all countries. It has held several sessions and has produced many reports and recommendations. The Commission is now working on a new report on the status of women in the world.

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underlings. Establish contact with Red Army units. Come over to the Red Army by companies, battalions and regiments, bringing your weapons. Turn your arms on the worst enemies of the Hungarian people -- the Hitlerites and their Hungarian underlings.

Recruits: Do not report at conscription stations.

Workers: Put weapons and ammunition out of commission. Do not allow trains to pass with troops and munitions.

Peasants: Not a single piece of bread, not a single pound of lard for the German plunderers and their underlings Horthy and Bardossi.

Down with Hitler and his criminal band!

Forward, Hungarian brothers, to the struggle for democratic independence, to the rebirth of Hungary!

(The Soviet press published photostatic copies of the declaration showing the following signatures:)

Abelovsky Istvoin, Budai Laszlo, Molnar Janos, Borondi Sandor, Kiszal Mihay, Caszar Imre, Farkas Vinsa, Szegedi Geza, Mayer Lajos, Jasosi Matjas, Varga Bela, Nemetr Erne, Talossi Janos, Kondisz Bela, Turi Karoly, Talfi Zigmund, Sziranko Stefon, Gal Imre, Buhor Kalman, Szolovejko Gjorgi, Kriston Szeles Iozsef, Kalo Viktor, Urban Janos, Sabo Istvan, Pralea Tivodar, Presel Vendel, Erdelyi Gabor, Tokar Jan, Guti Mihal, Kanay Mihail, Lintur Gjorgi, Ignat Petro, Lavra Mikhailo, Lelekac Jurki, Vencel Imre, Fodor Janosi, Nihara Gjorgi, Toth Lojos, Sziegl Janos, Penderik Mihal, Pap Iles, Ladanyi Lasslo, Tukora Jozsef.

A Red Army raiding party composed of 10 tanks and a skiing detachment recently penetrated far to the enemy rear and overcame a German detachment armed with anti-tank guns, trench mortars and machineguns, the Soviet press reports. Four enemy guns were destroyed and 80 Germans killed.

unusually. Established contact with Red Army units. Close over to the Red Army by captured, positions and weapons, including your weapons. There is a report the report: members of the Red Army people -- the name of the Red Army people.

Information: Do not report at conscription stations.

Information: Red Army units and conscription out of conscription. Do not allow them to pass with troops and weapons.

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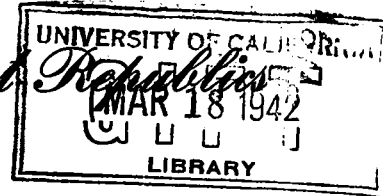
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Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1942

No. 26

Speech of

M.M. LITVINOV

Ambassador of the U.S.S.R.

Overseas Press Club

Waldorf Astoria

New York City, February 26, 1942

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may be quoted or reproduced

Speech of
M.M. LITVINOV
Ambassador of the U.S.S.R.
Overseas Press Club
Waldorf Astoria
New York City, February 26, 1942

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with extreme satisfaction that I find myself here in your club, among whose members I recognize so many people whom I met at various periods in the development of international life. I confess that I wondered at first whether I should find myself saying anything tonight which would be at variance with what many of you present have heard from my lips in former times. I do not think so, for I cannot remember that I ever said a word in public that I would now like to unsay. Indeed, I regard my present mission as but a continuance of my former work. All that we are now doing and saying has the sole aim of restoring peace and creating conditions to make it as solid and durable as possible, and formerly our care was for the preservation of peace, the prevention of its violation. I cannot remember a single one of my public addresses at international forums not concerned with the preservation of peace. We might perhaps reproach ourselves with not having been still more energetic, still more persuasive, if experience had not shown that there exist deep-rooted prejudices and false conceptions too strong to be dispelled by the most perfect logic, and only to be overthrown by reality, a reality sometimes unfortunately very stern.

Talks about peace are nothing to boast about. Every country, every government, every statesman has paid lip service to peace. But not all this tribute has been sincere, not all who paid it really saw the impending danger to peace, not all believed that when war broke out its flames would spread to all countries, to all parts of the world. We in the Soviet Union realized, the moment Nazism and Hitlerism appeared on the political arena, that this meant war, war total and universal, war not halting before any frontiers, land or sea. Unlike some other people we did not believe Hitler when he defiled the name of peace, when he traded in appeasement, but we did believe him when he spoke of war, of aggression, of the enslavement of other nations, of world domination. We did believe him when he mocked at international obligations, international ethics, when he extolled lies and false propaganda, thereby inviting us to disbelieve all his assurances, promises and undertakings. And so we appealed for the alliance of all peace-loving countries in a powerful, common effort for the aversion of this catastrophe.

I will not dwell here on the many and varied proposals we made during the period between 1933 and 1939. We still believe that, if

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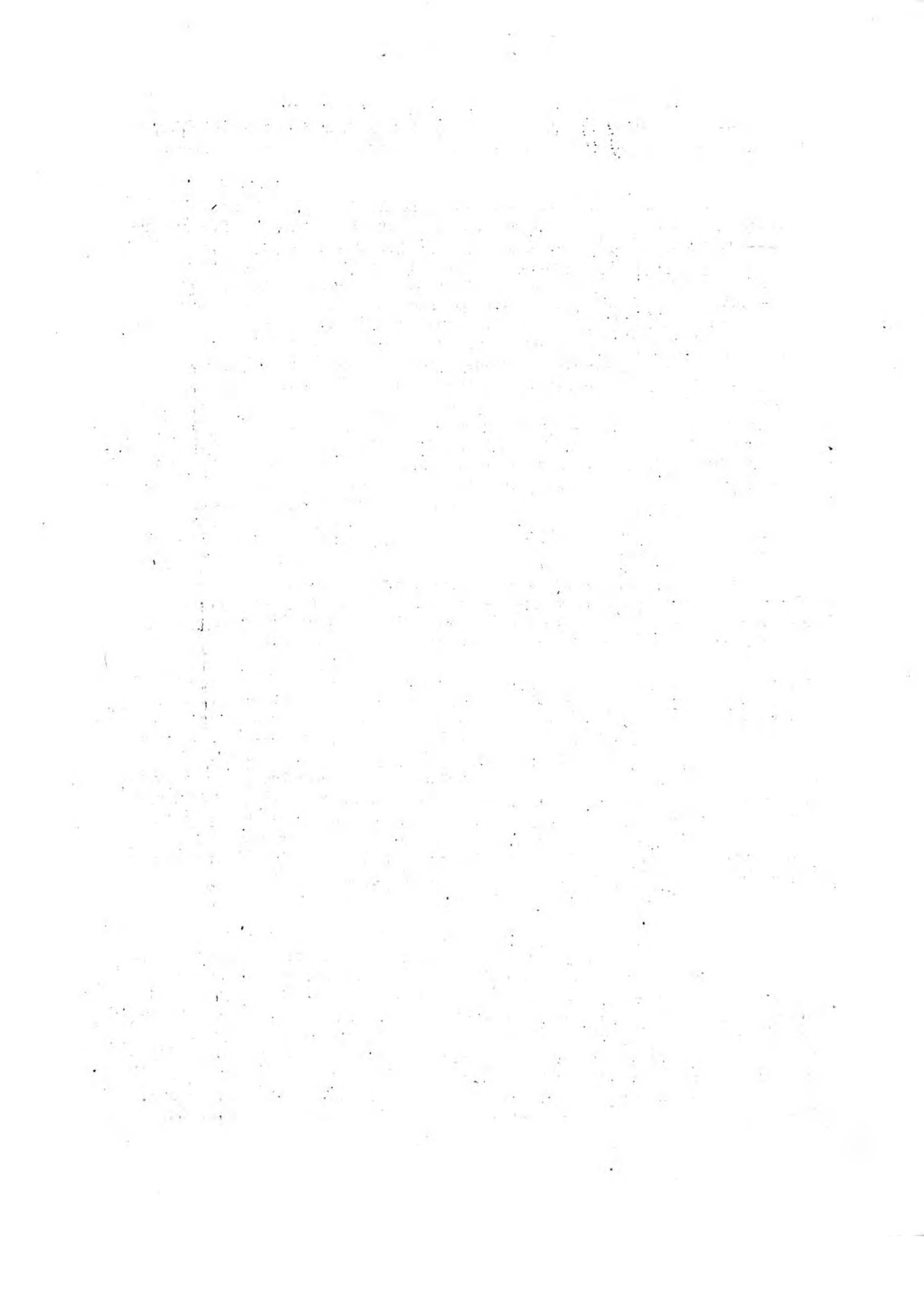
these proposals had met with adequate response from other countries, the tragedy humanity is now living through would have been averted.

Current events are proving that the Soviet Government is entitled to claim credit, not so much for advocating collective security and international solidarity in the face of common danger, as for the measures it adopted at the same time to be in a position to fulfil the international obligations it was prepared to undertake. The Soviet Government knew that Hitler was not to be impressed by mere international declarations, pacts, mutual aid treaties, mutual guarantees, and all that, till he was convinced that these documents were backed by material forces. The course of military events has already shown that we really did prepare these material forces.

If we had limited ourselves to talking about peace, and had not at the same time prepared for an alternative in the event of these talks proving fruitless, our army, however numerous it might be, could never have resisted the onrush of the Nazi hordes and Hitler's monstrous war-machine. And if we had not put up the necessary fight, Hitler would have been the big boss and would have added the vast riches of our country to his other big conquests. And then, it is most likely that the United Nations, every one of them, would have had a poor chance to escape defeat. We may therefore claim, with pardonable pride, that by our preparedness we have done yeoman service not only for ourselves, but for all other peace-loving countries.

Admiration is frequently expressed for the fighting qualities and heroism of the Red Army. This admiration is thoroughly deserved, and the history of that heroism is still to be written --- the history of an army compelled by a surprise attack of an enemy of superior strength to retreat for six months, but, with extraordinary tenacity, defending every foot of soil, every homestead, every hillock, town and river, and inflicting upon the enemy enormous losses, thus destroying that fighting spirit which continuous advances, and the occupation of territory, usually creates in an army -- stopping him finally at the very gates of Moscow, Leningrad, Rostov and the Caucasus -- and then going over to the offensive and hurling him back.

And yet, though we have had considerable victories at the front of late, we must not overestimate their significance. The enemy's power has been shaken, but he is far from being beaten. Disintegration has set in in his army, and at home the elements of decay are apparent, but there is still a long way to go before he is defeated, before his people rise against him. He is still doing successful rearguard fighting and will not give up his positions without stubborn resistance. Hitler is massing fresh forces (true, they may be his last reserves). He is endeavoring to squeeze his involuntary "allies" dry of all that



has fighting capacity in Hungary, in Rumania, in Bulgaria, in Slovakia, and elsewhere, and hurl them at the eastern front.

He is preparing for a spring offensive, and he thoroughly understands the importance of the eastern campaign, which should settle not merely his own fate, but also that of the whole Axis. He knows that either he will win this campaign, and win all, or he will lose it and lose all. We should like our allies and friends to see this as clearly as Hitler does, and to act accordingly.

Don't get me wrong. I don't for a moment mean to say that all the allies should concentrate their attention on our front to the detriment of other fronts. I fully understand the interdependence of all the fronts. If for instance our British allies were to interrupt or relax their campaign in Libya, thus liberating some of the German and Italian divisions now in action there, these latter would immediately be transferred to the eastern front. We are therefore interested to see the Libyan campaign go full steam ahead. The same may be said also of other fronts.

But identical quantities of armed forces and identical sorts of arms are not required on all fronts. It is quite legitimate to desire that the forces which cannot be used on one front should not be kept in idleness and inaction, but should be sent where they could be used. Next spring, on the eastern theatre of military activities, which must certainly be considered the most important, the struggle with Hitler will reach its peak, and we should like to have the utmost possible aid by then. We should like all the forces of the allies to be put into action by then, and that, by then, there should be no idle armies, immobile navies, immobile air fleets. This applies also to military materials, which should be sent to the places where they are most needed. We have wrested the initiative from the German command, which in modern warfare is of the utmost importance. It would be deplorable if we were to lose this initiative for lack of adequate and timely support. We are proud that it has fallen to our lot to smash Hitler's war machine but we by no means insist on exclusive rights. We are quite prepared to let others have a share in our pride.

I am sure you will not find it strange that I, a diplomatic representative, speak of nothing but military matters. It is obvious that at a time when all but a few countries which are the instigators of war, and a handful of neutrals, are to a greater or less extent united in the common struggle against the aggressors, there is not much scope for a diplomat to talk about international relations. And so we diplomats may be forgiven if we sometimes over-step the limits of our profession and make incursions into strategy, if only as amateurs. I will therefore venture to present a few more strategical considerations, but they will be entirely personal. It seems to me that events are

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shaping in such a way that soon there will be no more fronts outside Europe along which decisive battles or even offensive operations of any sort will be possible -- at any rate for a long time to come, till new considerable forces have matured in the U.S.A. But offensive operations of a decisive nature will be possible in Europe, and that against Public Enemy Number One.

It is obvious that to deal Hitler a knock-out blow would mean to smash the Axis, and greatly to simplify all the other problems confronting the United Nations so that their solution would take much less time and trouble.

But how is this to be brought about? I have already mentioned the increased activity which is inevitable on the Soviet-German front and the desirability of the Red Army receiving by then the utmost possible aid. Now this aid, with the best will in the world, is strictly limited by transport and other difficulties. Is there then no other way of increasing the chances of overpowering Hitler? Let us turn to Hitler for an authoritative answer to this question.

He has made it quite clear in his writings that the only thing which inspires him with fear, doubt and self-distrust is the possibility of having to fight on two fronts. It is common knowledge that all his diplomacy, from the moment he came into power, has been concentrated on eliminating this possibility. His determined opposition to collective security, his tirades against the bogey of Bolshevism, his so-called anti-comintern pact, his indefatigable endeavors to prevent close relations between the Soviet Union and the western powers, the treacherous neutrality pact with the Soviet Union -- all this was aimed at nothing else.

We hear a lot about the common efforts of the United Nations towards achieving victory. But common efforts which do not include common fighting may not be sufficient. Indeed we see that they are not. This fighting, divided in space, must not be divided in time. It may be of little use to have large, well-equipped armies, say, somewhere in the West, if they are not in action while decisive battles are raging in the East. When such battles are over, it may be too late for the western armies to serve their purpose. Only by simultaneous offensive operations on two or more fronts separated by long distances could Hitler's armed forces be disposed of -- and that is just why Hitler would dislike such operations.

International diplomacy has never done anything which Hitler disliked. Will not international strategy try?

I repeat, I speak as a layman, but I do believe Hitler could in this way be destroyed by the summer. But the opportunity may be missed. The peace has already been lost owing to missed opportunities. It would be too bad if the war were to be lost because we let opportunities slip again.

I should like to think that these opportunities were being minutely studied and discussed by the military authorities of our allies, and that they will make the right decisions. However this may be, one thing I can assure you, and that is that my government, the Red Army and the peoples of the Soviet Union will not relax their efforts and will do their part for the common cause. They will continue to strike at Hitler's hordes to the very limit of their strength, and beyond that limit.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the problem and the objectives of the research. It also mentions the scope of the study and the methods used.

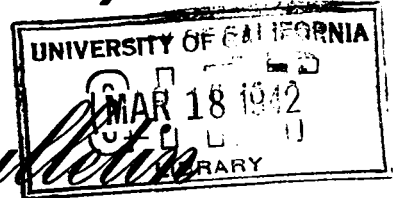
2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the experimental work. It includes a description of the apparatus used, the procedure followed, and the results obtained. It also discusses the errors and limitations of the experiment.

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Embassy

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Information Bulletin



Washington, D. C.

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1942

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WAR NEWS

Soviet Troops Drive Ahead on Kalinin Front

Kalinin Front, February 28, TASS: Breaking through the enemy's defenses, one of our formations is steadily continuing its advance and is occupying one populated place after another.

On this front the fascists have lost about 550 killed and double that number wounded in the last few days. In mopping up enemy remnants in the forests, Red Army men discovered German automatic riflemen chained to tree trunks. Prisoners say that this practice is prevalent among the retreating German units. They also say that officers of some German units compel their men to sign a written oath not to retreat. The oath is said to contain a clause stating that families of those who retreat will be subjected to reprisals.

Red Army Defeats Enemy Counter-Attack in South

Moscow, February 27, Soviet Information Bureau: Beginning February 20, the German Command brought up fresh Rumanian and German troops and threw them into a counter-attack in a sector of the southern front.

After regrouping themselves, our troops made vigorous flank attacks on the Rumanian and German units, overwhelmed them, and forced them into a hasty and disorderly retreat.

In these engagements the 1st Rumanian Infantry Division was completely routed and the 113th German Infantry Division suffered a serious defeat.

The enemy abandoned about 7,500 dead on the battlefield. Our troops captured 30 guns, 35 trench mortars, 638 rifles, 10 machineguns, 36 automobiles, 70,000 cartridges and large quantities of other military supplies. Twenty-seven German guns and 40 trench mortars were destroyed. Prisoners were taken.

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Leningrad Troops Continue Advance

Moscow, February 27, Soviet Information Bureau: In two days of fighting Soviet troops continued their advance in several sectors of the Leningrad front and captured from the Germans 64 guns of various calibers, 24 machineguns, seven trench mortars, many automatic rifles, 26,000 rifle cartridges, over 1,000 handgrenades and other military equipment and supplies. The enemy abandoned nearly 700 dead on the battlefield.

Successful Action on Central Front

Moscow, February 27, Soviet Information Bureau: A Soviet unit operating on the western front yesterday occupied important defense lines after overcoming heavy enemy fire. During the fighting our troops captured a piece of artillery, three machineguns, four cases of mortar bombs, 200 shells and a large quantity of cartridges. The enemy suffered heavy casualties. Elsewhere on this front another Red Army unit captured three German guns, four machineguns, and a large quantity of mortar bombs.

Enemy Salient Wiped Out in South

Southern Front, February 27, TASS: A correspondent of the Red Army newspaper Krasnaia Zvezda reported the following details of the recent defeat of the 203rd, 230th and 76th German Infantry Divisions and the 57th Regiment of the 9th German Infantry Division on the southern front.

For some time the Germans had held a heavily fortified salient, the Krasnaia Zvezda writer reported. The Soviet Command sent forward two Red Army units with orders to wipe out the enemy positions, which were slowing up our advance.

During the day one Soviet unit, attacking from the east, reached a railway line cutting through the sector and intrenched itself. The enemy, however, continued to hold the railway station and soon launched a violent counter-attack. Four enemy tanks and about 250 automatic riflemen assaulted the positions of the Soviet unit, which was commanded by Zaitsev. This counter-attack was beaten off with heavy losses for the enemy.

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At dawn the next day bloody fighting resumed. Although the terrain was unfavorable to our troops, they succeeded in breaking into the railway station. The enemy was forced to abandon his trenches and retreat. Zaitsev's unit captured a large quantity of weapons, which were at once turned against the retreating fascists.

Our units, converging from opposite directions, met in a populated place taken from the Germans and continued joint operations. Three German regiments were completely smashed. The enemy left many dead on the battlefield and seven populated places and two railway stations were captured by our troops.

SOVIET FAMILIES ADOPT WAR ORPHANS

Moscow, February 28, TASS: A warm response has greeted a recent appeal by women workers of the Krasny Bogatyr factory at Moscow that Soviet families adopt children orphaned by the war. The following letters are typical of many received from Soviet citizens anxious to adopt children:

"No, these children are not orphans, we shall not abandon them. We shall give them homes and motherly care," wrote a peasant woman of the Tambov Region. "I have talked with my husband and we have decided to adopt a two-year-old son. We already have two children. Now we shall have a third."

The Engels family wrote from Ryzhkov, in the Saratov Region: "We are simple workers and we shall be glad to bring up an honest citizen, true to our motherland. In our family the child will find a mother and father and grandparents."

A worker named Shcherbakov wrote from Shatura: "My wife and myself and our children decided at a family council to adopt a little orphan. My four-year-old son Vova says: 'Daddy, adopt a girl. I will share everything with her. I will be kind to her, because her father and mother were killed by the fascists.'"

A librarian named Batyreva, writing from Ranenburg, near Ryazan, asked that the Government entrust her with the care of a child. "I am ready to go to any town to get an orphan," she wrote. "I wholeheartedly join the initiative of the working women of the Krasny Bogatyr factory."

[illegible]

A typist named Chertok wrote from the Bykovo station on the Leninskaya railway line: "I will adopt a child and this will add meaning to my life."

Kolesnikova, an agricultural expert, wrote from Rtishchevo, in the Saratov Region, that she is unable to adopt a child at present, but is eager to help in some way the children who suffered at the hands of the fascists. "Permit me," she said, "to help with money, at least. Zadritneva, of the Krasny Bogatyr factory, has adopted a sick boy who will need additional expenditures. I shall send her 100 rubles a month. I have already sent the first payment."

In letters from the front lines, many Red Army men and commanders have thanked the women of the Krasny Bogatyr factory for launching this movement. A letter from the machinegun company of "X" Infantry Regiment said: "We swear to wipe out the accursed enemy without sparing our lives, for the cause of our motherland and our children. Take care of our children, and we shall fight the enemy until not a single fascist remains on our soil."

SOVIET COLLECTIVE FARMS PREPARE FOR SPRING

Spring Sowing Begins in Southernmost Regions

Preparations for spring sowing in the southern U.S.S.R. began in the latter half of February, the Soviet press reports. Planting is already under way in the Djalalabad and Osh regions of Kirghizia, in south Kazakhstan, and in some districts of Daghestan.

Collective farms and machine-tractor stations have already sorted seeds and transported fertilizers to the fields in many regions. In the Osh region 960 tractors are ready for field work.

In Kazakhstan the peasants themselves repaired all tractors and agricultural machinery this year, completing the repair program by February 23 -- Red Army Day -- in honor of the Soviet troops at the front. In the Karaganda region many of the machine-tractor stations have completed winter repair programs and are fully ready for spring-time work. This year the machine-tractor stations are manufacturing their own spare parts to relieve the wartime burden of Soviet industry.

It is a very common mistake to think that the only way to get a good result is to work hard. In fact, the only way to get a good result is to work smart.

There are many ways to work smart. One way is to plan your work. Another way is to delegate your work. A third way is to ask for help. All of these ways can help you to get a good result.

It is important to remember that working smart does not mean working less hard. It means working in a way that is more efficient. It means getting more done in less time.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PLANNING

Planning is the first step in getting a good result. It is the most important step.

When you plan your work, you decide what you want to do and how you are going to do it. You also decide when you are going to do it. This helps you to stay on track and to get your work done on time.

Planning also helps you to see what you need to do to get your work done. It helps you to see what you need to buy, what you need to learn, and what you need to ask for help.

Finally, planning helps you to stay motivated. When you know what you are going to do and when you are going to do it, you are more likely to do it. You are more likely to stay on track and to get your work done on time.

Most regions will increase their cultivated area this year. In the Osh region 27,000 additional hectares (about 67,500 acres) of grain will be sowed. Larger areas are also being planted to cotton, potatoes and many other crops.

Buryat-Mongolian Planting Program Extended

Ulan Ude, Buryat-Mongolia, February 28, TASS: In 1942 the cultivated area of the Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic will be enlarged by 11.3 percent.

The grain yield is expected to increase by about 250,000 poods (over 4,500 tons), the potato crop by about 44,000 poods (about 700 tons), and the vegetable crop by about 16,000 poods (nearly 300 tons).

Siberian Farmers Aid Devastated Regions

The collective farms of Krasnoyarsk Territory have unanimously agreed to sow from 10 to 15 hectares (25 - 35 acres) above plan this spring and donate the yield to the devastated Soviet regions recently freed by the Red Army. The city of Krasnoyarsk, capital of this huge territory, is located on the Trans-Siberian Railway where it crosses the Yenisei River.

Ancient Kazakhstan Desert Now Fertile

The Soviet press reports that new collective farms on the Golodnaia Steppe, in the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic between the Aral Sea and Lake Balkhash, yielded a rich harvest last year.

Until recently the Golodnaia Steppe was a desert. Two years ago an irrigation project was launched, large collective farms were established and the land began to flourish for the first time in many centuries.

In 1941 the cotton harvest ran as high as three-quarters of a ton per acre. This year about 25,000 acres will be planted to cereals, better than a four-fold increase over last year. The cotton area will be increased by about 4,000 acres. Large plantings of potatoes and green vegetables are also planned.

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Preparatory work is now in full swing at tractor stations, where field-team leaders are studying under agricultural experts and machine repairs are nearly completed. New tractor drivers have been trained during the winter and study circles at collective farms have met regularly to increase the scientific agricultural knowledge of the collective farmers.

HAITIAN BENEFIT HONORED MARSHAL TIMOSHENKO

A gala benefit for the troops of Marshal Semyon Timoshenko was held in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, January 15, 1942. Many leading members of the Haitian Government, prominent Haitians and members of the foreign colony attended.

President Elie Lescot of Haiti, who attended a benefit for the Russian Red Cross last November, was unable to appear at the January 15 benefit because it coincided with a reception for deputies of the National Assembly.

The Commander of the President's Guard tendered to the organizers of the benefit President Lescot's check for \$50.00. A total of \$300.00, contributed at the benefit, was sent to Marshal Timoshenko.

The benefit was sponsored by Mr. N.I. Roude, Yugoslav Consul at Port-au-Prince. Mr. Roude is also a member of a committee which recently sent a check for \$250.00 to the Soviet Red Cross on behalf of the British colony of Haiti.

The Soviet Information Bureau reports that the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., on Red Army Day, February 23, conferred military decorations on 851 commanders and men of the Red Airforce who had distinguished themselves in combat against the German invaders.

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CANADIAN VETERAN OFFERS PRIZED DECORATION TO STALIN

The following telegram was received by the Soviet Embassy from Oakville, Ontario, February 21, addressed:

"Maxim Litvinov
"Russian Ambassador
"Washington, D.C.

"Desire to give Stalin on behalf Russian peoples' great fight for freedom my Mons Star of Freedom. Will you accept delivery if mailed to you as Russian representative in New World? Please wire acceptance.

"John G. Foster."

The Embassy is informed that the Mons Star, or Star of Freedom, is a decoration, very rare in Canada, which was awarded by the British Government to the British and Canadian survivors of the battle at Mons in the late summer of 1914.

When the German rush toward Paris in the summer of 1914 was in full swing, the first British forces, with a few Canadians, met this rush at Mons. The German High Command had referred to this British expedition to the Continent as "contemptible" in strength. The British public picked up the epithet and thenceforward called these forces the "Old Contemptibles." Their popularity was tremendous in Great Britain and Canada.

Upon the basis of this account of the origin of the decoration, it seems that the war veteran who now offers his Mons Star to Stalin "on behalf of the Russian people's great fight for freedom" is deeply moved by the sacrifices made for the common cause by the Red Army and Navy. He could scarcely do more to prove his admiration and his hope. The Embassy telegraphed the following reply:

"Mr. John G. Foster
"Oakville, Ontario

"Ambassador Litvinov thanks you for your generous offer to give Stalin your Star of Freedom. He highly appreciates this expression of your solidarity with the fight our country is waging with our common foe. However he is sure Stalin will not deprive you of so high a decoration and will value your generous intention. Moreover the conditions of war on the oceans make the delivery far from safe. The contents of your telegram will be conveyed to Moscow at the first opportunity."

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Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1942

No. 28

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

BY J. H. VAN NISSEN

SOVIET INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION UP IN FEBRUARY

Soviet industrial indexes reached record figures in February under the stimulus of workers' determination to exceed previous high quotas in honor of Red Army Day, which fell on February 23. The Soviet press reports production records from many sectors of industry.

The Stalin Automobile Works in Moscow, now producing many kinds of war machines, turned out enough truck wheels in the first half of February to equip the rolling stock of three army divisions. Another automobile plant, identified only as "directed by Potash," more than doubled its monthly output of vehicles in February. An aircraft factory, by strenuous efforts, completed an entire flight of planes during the month as a Red Army Day gift for the airforce.

Foundries Busy

Munitions plants in general produced considerable amounts of military equipment above their quotas. Sheet steel rollers of the Stalinsk Works more than fulfilled their heavy program of armor-production for armored trains and in addition manufactured machine tools, including 25 lathes.

Magnitogorsk steel workers turned out hundreds of tons of steel above plan. Metal workers of the Kuznetsk Basin increased production of high speed bearings for tanks. Workers of the Stalin plant turned out 14 bearings above plan in February.

New foundries have begun operations at the Skopin machine shops, south of Ryazan, and in February turned out their first castings. The Skopin shops have also begun to manufacture mining implements.

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One department of the Siberian Chkalov Works turned out a rush order for the Army in five days instead of the eight days allowed it. Workers and foremen stayed in the plant day and night until the order was completed.

Miners Set Records

Coal mines boomed in many parts of the Soviet Union -- the Moscow Basin, the Urals, Siberia and the Far East. The Alexandrovsk mines on Sakhalin Island completed an unprecedented monthly program. Near Moscow, 24 new cuttings were producing coal by the middle of February. The month's output of coal in the Moscow Region was more than double that of January. The new mines are equipped with the latest coal-cutting machines and pneumatic drills.

Oil production has also been expanded. At the Buguruslan fields, northeast of Kuibyshev, eight new wells began pumping in February. In other fields, drillers continued to exceed their daily output quotas by 350 - 400 percent.

Gold production increased with an important increment coming from the Karvaz fields of Tadjikistan, which increased their monthly output by more than half.

In the Pamirs, shepherds of Tadjik collective farms recently discovered rich deposits of non-ferrous metals. Hundreds of peasants are now working these deposits, disregarding the piercing winds which rage at these high altitudes in winter.

A mining camp was thrown up in 10 days and mining machinery has arrived and gone into action. The first tons of ore have already been mined.

At present collective farmers are driving a road across Vakhan Ridge and a deep gorge, much of the way carving it from the side of a sheer cliff, in order to take out the refined metal.

Other recent instances have also been recorded of discovery of valuable mineral deposits by collective farmers. Notably, collective farmers of Murgaz, in the Stalinabad region, found lead deposits which they are working themselves. The first consignment of lead ore will soon be shipped to the smelter.

There is a large number of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States. They are interested in the history of the United States because it is a country that has made many contributions to the world. They are interested in the history of the United States because it is a country that has made many contributions to the world.

John F. Kennedy

The first of the great presidents of the United States was George Washington. He was a man of great courage and ability. He was a man who was born in 1732 and died in 1799. He was a man who was born in 1732 and died in 1799. He was a man who was born in 1732 and died in 1799.

The second of the great presidents of the United States was Thomas Jefferson. He was a man of great courage and ability. He was a man who was born in 1743 and died in 1826. He was a man who was born in 1743 and died in 1826.

The third of the great presidents of the United States was James Madison. He was a man of great courage and ability. He was a man who was born in 1751 and died in 1836. He was a man who was born in 1751 and died in 1836.

The fourth of the great presidents of the United States was James Monroe. He was a man of great courage and ability. He was a man who was born in 1758 and died in 1831. He was a man who was born in 1758 and died in 1831.

The fifth of the great presidents of the United States was John Adams. He was a man of great courage and ability. He was a man who was born in 1735 and died in 1800. He was a man who was born in 1735 and died in 1800.

The sixth of the great presidents of the United States was Andrew Jackson. He was a man of great courage and ability. He was a man who was born in 1767 and died in 1845. He was a man who was born in 1767 and died in 1845.

The seventh of the great presidents of the United States was Martin Luther King Jr. He was a man of great courage and ability. He was a man who was born in 1929 and died in 1968. He was a man who was born in 1929 and died in 1968.

Railwaymen Turn Out Armaments

Soviet railway shops and roundhouses are now repairing tanks as well as trains. Some of them are also building armored trains. Workmen of the Primorskaia Railway contributed 300,000 rubles for the manufacture of an armored train which was turned out in their own shops. Two other armored trains have been produced in Moscow railway shops, and the recently recaptured railway shops at Lozovaya are being put to the same purpose.

These trains are powerful weapons, being protected by the heaviest armor and armed with guns capable of firing great distances. To a large extent they are manned by men recruited from the railways.

Meanwhile the railwaymen continue their essential task of carrying troops and munitions to the front and linking up the great pattern of Soviet industry. The railways of the eastern districts of the U.S.S.R. haul coal uninterruptedly from the Kuznetsk Basin to the many munitions plants of the Ural and Volga regions.

Despite temperatures of 40-45 degrees below zero, engineers drive their heavy trains through at top speed. They also set records in another direction -- economizing the coal used in their engines. When blizzards threatened to sever rail communications, local collective farm populations have turned out and cleared the lines of snow.

LATVIANS VOW TO DRIVE OUT INVADERS

Representatives of the Latvian people, meeting in Moscow March 1, addressed the following message of greetings to Stalin:

We representatives of the Latvian people gathered at a meeting in Moscow send you, organizer of the historic victories of the Red Army, our ardent greetings.

Latvian workers, peasants and working intellectuals have, under your guidance, achieved great success in every branch of life in one year of Soviet government, as members of the friendly family of Soviet peoples.

1914

Dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the ...
and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. ...

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. ...

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. ...

Very respectfully,
J. H. ...

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
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Your obedient servant,
J. H. ...

Our workers learned the joy of free labor. Scores of thousands of Latvian peasants received land from the Soviet Government. Working intellectuals of Soviet Latvia fruitfully worked for the benefit of their people in all fields of culture and art, which under the Soviet Government attained unparalleled development.

Now our native Latvian land has been temporarily seized by the German fascist invaders. The worst enemies of the working people -- the Hitlerite barbarians -- want to wipe out all the achievements of the Latvian people. They are trying to obliterate even the idea of Latvia as an independent state and convert it into a German province. The German fascist occupants want to efface from the minds of our people the very name of Latvia.

Fascists Would Destroy Latvian Culture

The Hitlerite barbarians have converted Latvian factories and plants into forced labor camps. They have driven Latvian peasants from their land, intending to turn it over to German barons and landlords. They have tried to destroy the national culture of the Latvian people.

The German fascist criminals have perpetrated unparalleled atrocities upon the Latvian people. Thousands of our brothers and sisters have been tortured to death, and scores of thousands carried away to Germany for forced labor or thrown into concentration camps. The fascist monsters have attempted to suppress the will of the Latvian people by terror and to weaken its struggle for freedom and independence.

But the bright image of free Soviet Latvia shines like an extinguishable light in the hearts of the Latvian people. The freedom-loving Latvian people have risen for sacred struggle. Our guerrillas are striking at the enemy. The finest sons of the Latvian people, shoulder to shoulder with the other fraternal peoples of the U.S.S.R., are fighting in the ranks of the Red Army.

Dear Comrade Stalin! Every Latvian preserves your summons in his heart as a sacred oath -- to annihilate to a man all the enemies who have made their way into our country. The Latvian people vows that it will never submit to the fascist German invaders, will not bow its head to them. The Latvian people vows that it will not lay down its arms before the entire Soviet land is liberated, before Soviet Latvia becomes free again...

Long live the great friend of the Latvian people, Stalin!

ALEXANDER FRUMKIN -- A SOVIET SCIENTIST

By E. Shkapskaia

The following article about the well known Soviet scientist Alexander N. Frumkin, Member of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and of the Mendeleyev All-Union Chemical Society, was written for the Soviet press:

I ran into Alexander Frumkin at a performance of the "Barber of Seville" in Kuibyshev. The last time I had met him was at the home of Academician Bach, where Frumkin entertained us with a lively account of a mountain climbing expedition he had made that summer to the Tianshan Mountains. Frumkin is an enthusiastic mountain climber and devotes part of his vacation every year to his hobby.

Frumkin did not seem to have changed -- he had the same clear-cut profile and the same absent-minded air and the rather skeptical smile of yore, and as always professed to understand nothing about music. I had known him like this for the past 10 years, and the war seemed to have had little effect on him. Yet I knew that he had stayed in Moscow until the end of October and had left then with a group of Academicians to organize the work of two institutes (the Colloid and Electrochemical Institute and the Karpov Physicochemical Institute) which had to be moved to another and safer place. Naturally the transfer of a modern chemical institute with all its delicate apparatus was no easy thing. Frumkin had been put in charge of this task.

For certain reasons the two Institutes were transferred to different towns several kilometers apart, and Frumkin had to divide his time between them, flying from one town to the other in winter weather.

"I am a flying Dutchman," he said jokingly, and added that he saw no particular inconvenience in this since the direction of the work did not require him to be present constantly,-- for several research institutes were now gathered under a single roof.

I asked him how he had endured the difficulties of life in Moscow. He wrinkled his brow, evidently trying to recall what difficulties there had been in Moscow.

"Oh, you mean air raids. Yes, that's so -- a high-explosive bomb fell not far from my house."

"What happened?"

"Nothing in particular. The windowpanes were replaced at once," he replied.

"But there were some raids that lasted for hours."

"Yes, sometimes. During one of them Sobolev (Director of the Institute of Mathematics of the Academy of Sciences) and Kapitsa (Peter L. Kapitsa, prominent physicist and Member of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.) managed to play several games of chess and I read a fairly thick English book on civilian air raid protection."

During air raids Frumkin, Kapitsa, Sobolev, Semyonov (N.N. Semyonov, Member of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and of the Mendeleyev All-Union Chemical Society), Joffe (A.F. Joffe, Member of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.) and other academicians usually repaired to the bombshelters in the Kapitsa Institute, and often took the opportunity to discuss scientific problems. Frumkin said that unfortunately he could not tell me about his present work as it was closely related to the war industry.

"The war industry," I exclaimed, "but you were always engaged in theoretical work."

Frumkin smiled and said, "Like the majority of our scientists, I consider that in war time theory must be subordinated to the interest of national defense -- all the more since the fate of science in general is at stake."

Of course theoretical work is being done in both of Frumkin's Institutes even in war time, but his reply was characteristic of the attitude of all our scientists.

After the intermission, while Barsova was singing, I glanced at Frumkin and reflected that his passion for mountain climbing was significant -- all his life had been a story of heights surmounted and obstacles overcome.

While still a college student in Odessa he had made some interesting contributions to chemistry. For all his gifts, being a Jew, he could not get a university education in Tsarist Russia.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

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9. The ninth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year and the progress of the work during the year.

He went to the University at Strasburg, where he at once made his mark and completed a two-year course. In his second year he received an invitation to Berne University as Assistant Professor of Chemistry. His first important work was on electrochemistry. It was published amidst the trials and hardships of the Civil War (1918-20).

In his day he was the youngest member of the Academy of Sciences.

He soon won renown in Europe and in 1928 was invited to deliver a course of lectures on colloidal chemistry at Wisconsin University, in the United States. Here his chief concern was whether he could make his audiences, who incidentally weren't much younger than himself, forget that he was lecturing in what was to him a foreign language. When he asked them whether they understood him, they said, "Quite well -- you always make the same mistakes so we have got used to them."

It is said jestingly of Frumkin that he has a profound knowledge of superficial questions, but the fact is that he makes a study of body surfaces -- especially of electrically charged bodies.

He is also interested in absorption, electrochemical processes, phenomena of rust and the mechanism of the formation of charges of galvanic elements. Practical work was done in his Moscow laboratory on devising new and improved types of galvanic elements and accumulators. In the Karpov Institute he is supervising research in chemical engineering. Frumkin has received the Stalin Prize for his contributions to science.

Frumkin is not a dry scientist whose horizons are confined to his study and laboratory. For many years he edited a chemistry magazine published by the Soviet Academy of Sciences in foreign languages. As we have seen, he lectured in America. He attended several congresses of the Faraday Society in England.

In 1929 he was invited to Berlin to work with Froendlich and Haber.

"Alas," said Frumkin bitterly, "Both Froendlich and Haber later died in exile. The past achievements of German science have been used by the Nazis as a weapon of destruction and extermination of our nation and the slaughter of our women and children."

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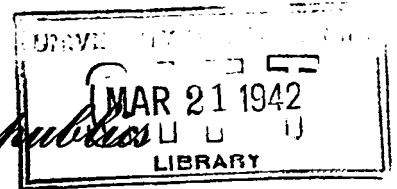
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Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1942

No. 29

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WAR NEWS

Leningrad Front Expands

Leningrad Front, March 4, Soviet Information Bureau: Soviet troops operating in one sector of the Leningrad front continue pushing the enemy back. Yesterday nearly 50 enemy machinegun nests, pillboxes and dugouts were destroyed. Two German tanks and 12 trucks were put out of action.

Red Army men captured three machineguns and 19 sub-machineguns. About 650 enemy dead remained on the battlefield.

Red Army Men Smash German Division

Western Front, March 4, Soviet Information Bureau: Soviet units yesterday broke through an enemy fortified zone after heavy fighting and defeated the 17th German Infantry Division.

The headquarters of two regiments of this division were forced to beat a hasty retreat. Much military equipment and some prisoners were captured.

On the same front Soviet artillery commanded by Senior Lieutenant Sviridov is credited with destroying, in the last week, 25 German trench mortars and their crews, 11 field guns, three anti-tank guns, 32 machineguns, 12 truck-loads of ammunition and 79 cart-loads of military supplies. Sviridov's guns wiped out nearly three battalions of enemy infantry.

Red Seamen Advance at Sevastopol

Sevastopol, March 4, TASS: Soviet units are actively improving their positions in several sectors near this naval base.

Recently there has been heavy fighting in a sector held by seamen of the Red Navy. Attacking a height which the enemy had turned into a powerful center of resistance, the seamen met heavy machinegun and trench mortar fire. After a vigorous assault the fascists were thrown back from the height.

Reinforced Front Exposed

Reinforced front, March 4, Soviet Information Bureau: Soviet troops, operating in one sector of the Leningrad front, continuing pushing the enemy back. Yesterday nearly 50 enemy machine-gun positions and 12 anti-aircraft guns were destroyed. Two German tanks and 12 trucks were put out of action.

1st Army men captured three machine-guns and 12 sub-machine-guns. About 50 enemy dead found on the battlefield.

1st Army in South German Division

Western Front, March 4, Soviet Information Bureau: Soviet troops yesterday broke through an enemy fortified zone after heavy fighting and defeated the 1st German Infantry Division.

The headquarters of two regiments of this division were forced to post a hasty retreat. Much military equipment and some prisoners were captured.

On the same front Soviet artillery, commanded by Senior Lieutenant Evdikhov, is credited with destroying, in the last week, 22 German tanks and 11 anti-aircraft guns. In addition, 12 machine-guns, 15 anti-aircraft guns and 10 anti-tank guns were wiped out nearly three battalions of enemy infantry.

2nd German Armored at Voronezh

Soviet troops, March 4, TASS: Soviet troops are actively improving their positions in heavy sector near this naval base.

Recently there has been heavy fighting in a sector held by women of the Red Navy. Attached a hospital which the enemy had turned into a powerful center of resistance, the women met heavy machine-gun and trench mortar fire. After a vigorous assault the fascists were thrown back from the heights.

Elsewhere outside Sevastopol Red Navy seamen clashed with three fascist regiments. Despite heavy enemy fire, the seamen pushed forward. After Soviet engineers had rapidly cleared the ground of land mines, a company of seamen commanded by Andrienko advanced in the vanguard. Attacking with bayonet and handgrenade, Andrienko's men dislodged the enemy from his first and second lines.

Later the enemy brought up reserves and attempted a counter-attack, but was unable to retake his lost positions. In this action the enemy lost about 500 men killed. Red Navy planes actively assisted the attack, destroying seven enemy guns and several trench mortars and routing two companies of infantry.

Soviet Scouts Filter Through Enemy Lines

Western Front, March 3, TASS: Soviet scouts headed by Lieutenant Kharitonov, a Donbas coal miner, recently penetrated 50 kilometers (26 miles) behind enemy positions, where they cut 19 telephone cables and wiped out a munitions column together with its escorting soldiers.

Finding themselves hard pressed by the enemy, Kharitonov and another scout named Miagkov took shelter in a German pillbox. Its crew had left to get food.

When the German soldiers came back, the Soviet scouts met them with a shower of bullets. The shooting brought more Germans running from nearby positions. The enemy soldiers carefully surrounded the pillbox occupied by the two scouts and then advanced to attack it.

Kharitonov and his companion waited until they were 15 yards away and then mowed them down with a German machinegun. When a German hurled a grenade, Kharitonov caught it in the air and threw it back. Under cover of the explosion, the two scouts jumped out of the pillbox with bayonets fixed and made good their escape. Returning to the Soviet lines, Kharitonov and his companion brought valuable information on the German dispositions.

A fire and explosion wrecked a chemical plant near Duesseldorf recently, killing several hundred non-German workers, the Soviet press reports. When other foreign chemical workers, mostly Italians, refused to continue work, the Germans reportedly shot 40 of them.

THE UKRAINIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

MOVES TO BASHKIRIA

By Boris E. Agapov

The temporary seizure of the Ukraine by the Hitlerite bandits has caused immense damage to the treasures created with such effort by the Ukrainian people in the past 20 years. Where six months ago grain-fields stretched endlessly, happy homes stood, and thousands of machines whirled -- today charred walls stand up and smoke wreaths the landscape.

Will it be for long? Today even the fascist chieftains feel that it will not. It will end soon; the Ukrainian people will see to that.

Ukrainian guerrillas harass the enemy's rear these frosty winter nights. They wreck enemy munition columns, blow up his fuel dumps and compel him to keep garrisons at points remote from the front. By the constant threat of raids, the guerrillas aggravate the enemy's nervousness -- a disease no less dangerous than typhoid fever. No punitive measures are able to check these patriots, so great is their faith in the justice of their cause.

Hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian workers have been evacuated into the interior of the country together with their factories and are continuing their labors, producing arms and munitions for their army.

Ukrainian science, art and literature have not perished, but have been filled with a new creative energy with which to face the dangers and difficulties of war.

I recently attended a session of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences held in Ufa, capital of the Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Republic. The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences is a big scientific organization. In the past it embraced 20 research institutes and about 1,500 scientists. It had a total staff of 3,170 persons and its annual budget exceeded 40,000,000 rubles. It owned a library of 14,000,000 volumes, the third

largest in the Soviet Union. There were branches of the Institute at Kiev, Dnepropetrovsk and Kharkov. Valuable, modern equipment had been installed in its laboratories.

In the comparatively brief period of its existence the Academy has produced a number of eminent scientists and made many big contributions to science. The scientific world is familiar with the work of the President of the Academy, A. Bogomolets, on blood transfusion and on anti-reticular citotoxic serum. It is also familiar with Academician Shmallhausen's work on the mechanism of animal development, with Academician Zabolotny's work on plague, with Academician Palladin's work on the bio-chemistry of the cerebellum, with Academician Krylov's mathematical work, and Academician Leipunsky's experiments in splitting the atom -- to mention only a few.

The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences has for the present transferred its seat to Ufa, in the foothills of the Urals. One might have thought that this transfer would have affected its scientific work unfavorably. This, however, is not the case. Not a single scientist of the Academy has interrupted his work because of the war.

All equipment of the Academy and its laboratories was carefully packed and transferred to Ufa. So was most of the valuable collection of books. The Institutes were housed on the premises of local scientific institutions and resumed their work without delay. Many of the scientists are applying their knowledge to war industry, working in research laboratories and munition plants.

Ukrainian Scientists Meet at Ufa

The recent session of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences was held in the large hall of the Bashkirian Council of People's Commissars. At the presidium table, together with Academicians, sat representatives of the Bashkirian Government, which has given hospitable welcome to Ukrainian science.

In the five days of the session, 87 papers were read. Some related to work which had been done in Kiev, but others were related to the problems created by the war. Academician Bogomolets' research in citotoxic serum has found useful application in war time in curing wound infections. It hastens the healing of fractures and of obstinate, infected wounds and ulcers.

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THE END OF THE WORLD

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Academician A.N. Krylov, the well known mathematician, read a paper on the varying strength of crank shafts during operation which has a direct bearing on aircraft engines.

The close relationship between scientific research and wartime problems was apparent in all the papers read at the session. It was stated that the majority of the Academy's scientists engaged in the engineering field are working at factories and that their proposals in the field of electro-welding, ex-ray analysis, etc. are being widely applied in the construction of tanks, aircraft and other weapons.

Scientists Apply Skill to New Regions

An interesting feature of the session was that much of the research work was related to the localities to which the Academicians had been scattered by the war. No sooner did the scientists settle in Bashkiria than they set to work on local problems that have long been awaiting research. The conclusions arrived at by the Ukrainian scientists in regard to the natural resources of the Bashkirian Republic are highly interesting. A geological survey has revealed the existence of brown coal deposits so huge as to warrant the development of large scale industry. Bashkiria can not only cover its own fuel requirements but can also ship large quantities of coal to other parts of the Soviet Union. It is in a favorable position to supply the iron and steel districts of the Urals.

Bauxite -- aluminum ore -- deposits have been discovered in the northern parts of Bashkiria. It has been ascertained that for all practical purposes these deposits are inexhaustible. They are so large that it is difficult to imagine the size of the industry which would be capable of absorbing them.

Lastly, a careful study of the foothills of the eastern Urals by geologists of the Academy of Sciences has led to the discovery of large deposits of high grade manganese ore, sufficient to relieve the Urals iron and steel industry of the necessity of procuring manganese from other parts of the Soviet Union.

Ukrainian scientists have not only interested themselves in the mineral deposits of Bashkiria. Much work has also been done on acclimatization of new agricultural products in this Republic and on increasing the sugar beet yield, which is highly important because a large sugar refining industry is now being developed here.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSION ON THE
STRUCTURE OF THE
ATOMIC NUCLEUS
AND THE
PROPERTIES OF
THE ELEMENTS

BY
J. J. AUSTIN
AND
J. H. DUNN

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1954

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I have had occasion to discuss their new conditions of work with many Ukrainian scientists. They are all of the opinion that the Academy's scientific activities have increased rather than the reverse. They explain it simply:

The calamity that has befallen the country might have discouraged the people if they lacked faith in ultimate victory, but their faith is so strong that the difficulties of war only serve to spur those activities which will help destroy the invaders of the Ukraine as quickly as possible. The hour is not far off when the economy and culture of the Ukrainian people will be restored on Ukrainian soil, liberated forever from the Nazi hordes.

SHOSTAKOVICH DESCRIBES HIS NEW SYMPHONY

Soviet newspapers recently published the following statement by the well known Soviet composer Dmitri Shostakovich:

On March 5 the first public performance of my Seventh Symphony will take place at Kuibyshev. It was begun toward the end of July 1941 at Leningrad and was completed in December. The symphony was inspired by the great events of our patriotic war, but it is not "battle music." My object was to bring out the meaning of events.

A central place in the first part of the symphony is given to a requiem in memory of the heroes who sacrificed their lives so that justice and reason might triumph. A single bassoon mourns the death of the heroes, followed by a lyrical conclusion. The war theme does not reappear until the very end of the first part.

The second part is a scherzo recalling glorious episodes of the recent past. The thrill of living, the wonder of nature -- this is the meaning of the third part, which is an andante. This part leads directly into the fourth, which, with the first, is the fundamental part of the symphony. The first part is devoted to the struggle and the fourth is devoted to the victory. A moving and solemn theme rises to the apotheosis of the whole composition -- the presentiment of victory.

I have never worked with so much enthusiasm as on this symphony. No more noble mission can be conceived than that which spurs us on to fight against the dark forces of Hitlerism. That is why the growling of the cannon does not keep the muses of our people from lifting their strong voices.

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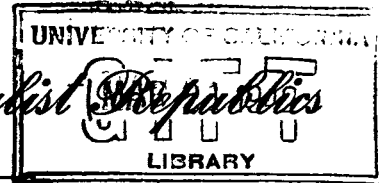
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Russia

Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1942

No. 30

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THE OFFICIALS

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"PRAVDA" ON WOMEN'S DAY

Moscow, March 8, TASS: The following editorial on International Women's Day appeared today in the authoritative Soviet newspaper Pravda:

This year all over the world, as in our country, March 8 is for women a day of mobilization of all their strength for battle against the German invaders. (March 8 was first observed as Women's Day in the United States in 1908.)

The war is a test of the country as a whole. The Soviet women have passed this test with honor. At the front and behind our lines, beside the men and on equal terms with them, Soviet women have forged our victory over the enemy.

When the enemy was near Moscow, the women workers of the Moscow factories, the girl students, the housewives and the young girls worked without rest in the rain and snow, night and day, to build defense works. The women of Moscow, Leningrad, Sevastopol, defending their native cities, have been the true heroines of this patriotic war.

Especially important and honorable has been women's work far from the front -- in industry, transport and agriculture. The factory bench is also a front. Young women patriots, who came from remote Siberian villages to huge munitions factories built on the steppe and learned in record time to produce shells, behaved as if they were in the front lines.

In harvest time Klava Pankratova, a collective farm member, did the jobs of three men. Then she went to work at a factory and on her fifth day there exceeded her quota. Three housewives of Karaganda -- Kulaishenova, Mukhanova and Zhakina -- have become miners and now produce 23 to 35 tons of coal daily, although their quota is only 14 tons.

In the Urals, seven women of an electric welding team directed by Felixa Gazhibovskaia have learned to do splendid work in welding tank bodies and are exceeding their output quotas by 40 - 50 percent.

THEORY OF THE EARTH

The theory of the earth is a branch of geology which deals with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts.

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Broad masses of women in all countries are taking active part in the struggle against Hitler. Hundreds of thousands of British women are working in munitions factories and serving in the A.R.P. and civilian defense detachments. Thousands of women are fighting in guerrilla detachments in the Yugoslavian mountains. The women of France, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Norway -- of all countries occupied by Hitler -- are taking part with their menfolk in the movement for liberation.

The European woman cannot reconcile herself to the destiny which German fascism has in store for her. Every woman who cherishes the happiness of her people and the future of her children is a foe of Hitler and of his clique. The women's hatred is the death sentence of Hitlerism.

YUKHNOV WAS GERMAN OFFENSIVE BASE

Moscow, March 8, Pravda: Yukhnov is an important town in the line of the Red Army's offensive, a junction from which roads lead to Vyazma and Roslavl. The Germans planned to use it as a base for offensive operations against Moscow. The Germans had converted Yukhnov into a supply base for their troops operating in the Maloyaroslavets, Narofominsk and Mozhaisk directions. They had also set up a large air base there.

As soon as the Soviet counter-offensive began, the Hitlerites began feverishly fortifying the whole Yukhnov area. They threw up an intricate system of obstacles and a dense network of forts. Suburban villages were converted into fortified and camouflaged firing positions. The whole territory for seven to ten miles around Yukhnov was mined. In addition, two fortified belts were created -- an external ring girdling the town with subterranean firing positions, and an internal ring within the town itself.

To defend Yukhnov the Germans concentrated the 13th and 26th Army Corps. The commanders of the German units assured their men that they would spend the winter in Yukhnov and would resume the offensive in spring.

Despite the Germans' fierce resistance, however, the Red Army troops drove through the outlying villages with iron determination. Units commanded by Korotkov and Trubnikov broke through the external belt of defenses and forced an entry into the town.

Much equipment was captured in Yukhnov and is now being counted. The population joyously greeted the Red Army, helped round up Germans who had hidden in the town, and extinguished fires. The Soviet troops continue driving the Germans westward.

WAR INDUSTRY GROWS IN UZBEKISTAN

Moscow, March 9, Pravda: Usman Yussupov, an official of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, writes:

Since the outbreak of the patriotic war, the Uzbek people has subordinated all its work to the interests of the front, to the purpose of defeating the enemy. In record time we assembled machinery and put into operation scores of first-rate industrial enterprises evacuated from the front zone. Many of them are already running full blast, steadily increasing the output of articles needed for the front.

Our geologists have discovered extremely rich deposits of iron, rare and non-ferrous metals and veins of coal in many places. Construction of metallurgical enterprises is in progress. The day is not distant when our first blast furnace, our first open-hearth furnace and our first rolling mill will begin production.

Until lately Uzbekistan had no coal of its own. This year the "Tashkent Stalinugol" coal mines will turn out hundreds of thousands of tons of high grade coal.

To meet the growing demand for electric power, several hydro-electric and coal-burning electric power stations will be built near Tashkent within six to eight months. The Ferghana Valley, Southern Uzbekistan and the Bukhara Steppes conceal immense reserves of oil. This year we shall obtain at least two and a half times as much oil as in 1941.

Despite the Germans' fierce resistance, however, the Red Army troops drove through the enemy villages with iron determination. Units commanded by Kozlov and Terentiev broke through the external belt of defense and forced an entry into the town.

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Until lately Uzbekistan had no coal of its own. This year the "Wendland Uralynoy" coal mines will turn out hundreds of thousands of tons of high grade coal.

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Uzbekistan's agriculture is mobilizing all its resources. This year, without reducing cotton sowings, we shall sow 70,000 hectares (one hectare is about two and one-half acres) of sugar beets. Several sugar mills are being equipped in the Republic. The area under cereals is being increased by almost a half million hectares.

Extensive irrigation work is being conducted throughout Uzbekistan. We have begun construction of the Northern Tashkent Canal to irrigate 50,000 hectares of fertile land which is now uncultivated. This area will be used as a base for production of foodstuffs for the working people of Tashkent, Moscow and Leningrad, and also for the front.

Popular initiative manifests itself in every direction. The campaign of assistance to evacuated children, now in full swing, was launched here on the initiative of the population of the Yangiyul District. Scores of collective farms have equipped children's homes, and the working people of the Republic have adopted thousands of evacuated children who suffered the atrocities of the fascist barbarians. The population shows great solicitude for people evacuated to the east, providing them with foodstuffs, clothing and dwellings.

Collections for the Defense Fund continue with great success. By February 1, 1942, the Uzbek people had contributed 52,000,000 rubles in cash, 300 tons of grain, 219 tons of meat, two tons of wool, about 19,000 sheepskins and many other things. By the end of January, 188 carloads of presents had been dispatched to the front.

The fascists are trying to turn the Uzbek people and the other peoples of the Soviet Union into slaves. But the free Uzbeks, who have shared the joy of creative labor and a happy cultural life, are defending and will defend their native land to the last drop of blood, and will never become slaves.

Moscow, March 8, TASS: Professor Reinberg, Merited Scientist of the U.S.S.R., has completed valuable research work on X-ray diagnosis of bullet wounds of the abdomen. After examining a large number of such wounds, Professor Reinberg has proved that X-ray diagnosis of injuries to the stomach, intestines, liver and other internal organs can be accomplished many hours sooner than had been possible previously. The surgeon can be given precise data showing whether or not an operation is necessary. Professor Reinberg's method is being applied in Soviet hospitals and has given excellent results.

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Collections for the Defense Fund continue with great success. By February 1, 1942, the Uzbek people had contributed 22,000,000 rubles in cash, 300 tons of grain, 212 tons of meat, two tons of wool, about 12,000 sheepskins and many other things. By the end of January, 153 carloads of products had been dispatched to the front.

The fascists are trying to turn the Uzbek people and the other peoples of the Soviet Union into slaves. But the free Uzbeks, who have shared the joy of creative labor and a happy cultural life, are determined and will defend their native land to the last drop of blood, and will never become slaves.

Moscow, March 6, TASS: Professor Reinberg, Leading Scientist of the U.S.S.R., has completed valuable research work on X-ray diagnosis of bullet wounds of the abdomen. After examining a large number of such wounds, Professor Reinberg has proved that X-ray diagnosis of injuries to the stomach, intestines, liver and other internal organs can be accomplished many hours sooner than had been possible previously. The surgeon can be given precise data showing whether or not an operation is necessary. Professor Reinberg's method is being applied in Soviet hospitals and has given excellent results.

PRISONERS REVEAL WANING GERMAN MORALE

Soviet press correspondents who have recently interviewed newly captured German soldiers in prison camps report that German Army morale has dropped sharply during the winter.

Sergeant Major Christopher Seitz, of the 751st German Anti-Aircraft Artillery Group, made the following statement:

"In the evenings we used to gather, and the old soldiers would talk about the war of 1914-18, about the victories we won and about the defeat we finally suffered. Some of the young men who used to object to these conversations now listen to them and agree with us, for in eight months of war we have all learned many things.

"The idea that it is necessary to put an end to the war is in all our heads. We know that the same tendency exists among the officers."

The sergeant major's statement was confirmed by Corporal Adam Brautbert, of the 485th Infantry Regiment, 202nd German Division, who said:

"All of us are tired of the war. We only think of going back to our homes and families. A very few of the soldiers place their hopes on a spring offensive. No one contradicts them for fear of getting mixed up in some kind of trouble. But no one listens to them."

Their enormous losses have affected all the German soldiers. Corporal Walter Nisch, of the 181st Regiment, 52nd German Infantry Division, said:

"The German losses in recent days have been so high that every one of us has got used to thinking of himself as a condemned man temporarily reprieved by fortune. Two of our battalions have only 20 to 30 men left. The rest are dead."

PRISONERS WERE WAITING GERMAN MORALE

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"The idea that it is necessary to put an end to the war is in all our heads. We know that the same tendency exists among the officers."

The sergeant major's statement was confirmed by Corporal Adam Hentrich, of the 485th Infantry Regiment, SS of German Division, who said:

"All of us are tired of the war. We only think of going back to our homes and families. A very few of the soldiers share their hopes on a spring offensive. No one contradicts them for fear of getting mixed up in some kind of trouble. But no one listens to them."

Their enormous losses have affected all the German soldiers. Corporal Walter Meich, of the 131st Regiment, SS of German Infantry Division, said:

"The German losses in recent days have been so high that every one of us has got used to thinking of himself as a condemned man temporarily reprieved by fortune. Two of our battalions have only 30 to 50 men left. The rest are dead."

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

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Washington, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1942

No. 31

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PAST MASTERS OF PROVOCATION

(Izvestia on the Hitlerite Provocation in Ankara)

The following article appeared March 10 in the Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia:

It is known that on February 24 the German Ambassador at Ankara, von Papen, had a very strange experience. In the morning he went out for a stroll in the town, leaving the Embassy building -- as subsequently stated by Turkish journalists -- in a state of manifest nervous excitement. As he was passing Ataturk Boulevard, a bomb exploded some distance from his person and killed an unidentified man. The Ambassador returned to his Embassy unscathed.

The Turkish Government at once began to investigate this occurrence. Immediately demands, threats and insinuations showered from Berlin.

Von Papen Headed Espionage in U.S.

Thus another sensational page was added to von Papen's eventful biography, in which explosions of various kinds have played an outstanding part. Suffice it to recall that at the beginning of his career over a quarter of a century ago, while he was military attache at the German Embassy at Washington, it was precisely because of certain explosions that he was deported from the United States by the American Government.

This was in 1915, when the United States still was neutral in the first World War. The efforts of German diplomacy to draw the United States into the war on the German side proved absolutely futile, and von Papen, who headed the whole network of German espionage and sabotage in the United States, received orders from Berlin to carry on undermining activities in the most literal sense. He engineered explosions in American war plants, powder magazines and military transports.

REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION

(Investigation on the Hittite Revolution in Ankara)

The following article appeared in the Soviet Government newspaper, Izvestia:

It is known that on February 22 the German Ambassador in Ankara,

von Papen, had a very strange experience. In the morning he went out for a stroll in the town, leaving the Embassy building - was subsequently notified by Turkish journalists - in a state of extreme nervous excitement. As he was passing Anadoluhisari, a bomb exploded some distance from his person and killed an unidentified man. The Ambassador returned to his Embassy unscathed.

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von Papen's Role in the U.S.

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At the demand of United States Secretary of State Robert Lansing, von Papen ignominiously left the country. In 1916, after his departure, he was implicated by a United States Federal Court in secret plotting and preparation of mutiny in the area of the strategic Welland Canal, where von Papen and his agents had intended to disrupt transportation by acts of sabotage.

Von Papen Ordered to Swing Turks into Axis

In his present post von Papen has been ordered to carry out the following plan of large scale political diversion: to thwart by any means the policy of neutrality in the present war chosen by the Turkish Government; to exert every kind of blackmailing pressure on the Turkish Government to make it submit to the Axis powers; to inveigle Turkey into war on the Axis side, disdaining no means of attempting to compromise the policy of the countries fighting Hitlerism in the Turks' eyes; and above all to complicate and poison Turkey's relations with the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain.

A few hours after the Ankara explosion the Berlin radio station, seconded by the stations of Rome, Budapest, Bucharest, Helsinki and others of their kind, began to yell, in accord with the uniform directives given them, that an attempt had been made on von Papen's life and that of course it was the Russians and British who wanted to kill him.

In the following days the fascist newspapers and radio stations repeated variations on the same theme. Sometimes the "British" alone were mentioned. Sometimes only the "Russians." To season some of their reports the fascist agencies and newspapers mentioned "persons hailing from certain Balkan countries."

The fact that the Turkish Government at that time made no statement about the progress of its investigation and that the dead man was unidentified failed to embarrass the Hitlerite provocateurs. Moreover, they did not desire, even feared, a normal, thorough investigation. They could not but be worried by the fact that the press, particularly in America, printed information gathered from competent Turkish sources that documents bearing stamps of German institutions in Turkey were found in the clothes of the man killed by the explosion.

What the Hitlerites wanted was not investigation, but concealment and distortion of facts. They wanted at any price to ward off suspicion that the authors of the "attempted assassination" were the same past masters of provocation who built their reputation on the Reichstag fire, on explosions in American factories, and on "accidents" to Hitlerite generals on the Soviet-German front.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's annual message to Congress. The letter is written in a very formal and dignified style, and it is one of the most important documents in the history of the United States.

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German "War of Nerves" on Turkey

Any course of investigation which failed to culminate in smearing the anti-Hitlerite countries could not be acceptable to von Papen and his bosses. It became obvious at once that they needed the explosion on Ataturk Boulevard for another "war of nerves" against Turkey, for brutal pressure on Turkey's foreign policy, for the intimidation of weak-kneed persons, for intrigues against the Allied Powers, friendly to Turkey, and their citizens, and for the preparation of huge military provocations this spring directed against the security and independence of Turkey and its neighbors.

It was not an accident that the very day after the Ankara bomb explosion the Hitlerites attempted to hurl another "bomb" by circulating a provocative report, by that time already exposed and demolished, alleging that a "Soviet submarine" had torpedoed the Turkish ship Shankaya near the Turkish coast. It was not an accident that the Hitlerites -- who maintain in Turkey, along with the machinery for provocation, a large and undisguised propaganda organization which includes a German language Hitlerite newspaper -- recently began to complain about the circulation of certain anti-Hitlerite pamphlets at Istanbul and to demand the expulsion of certain foreigners from Turkey, including citizens of the Allied Nations and emigrants from countries invaded by the Hitlerites.

It is becoming clear as daylight to everyone in Turkey and outside it that the "outrage" on Ataturk Boulevard is being thoroughly used by, and was suspiciously advantageous to the Hitlerites. This can only inspire the idea that it was all planned and carried out by the Hitlerites themselves.

Germans Attempt Frame-up

Moreover, several days after the explosion at Ankara, the Hitlerites, feeling themselves the target of suspicious glances from persons who well understand that nobody but the Hitlerites and their underlings engage in terrorist acts and that no one else wants to make difficulties for Turkey, decided that it was necessary somehow or other to explain why the "English" and the "Russians" had engineered an incident advantageous to the Germans by organizing an attempt on von Papen's life. For this purpose the Hitlerites had recourse to the most vulgar fiction, worthy of a pulp magazine -- which is, with pornography, the principal form of literature now tolerated in Germany. They invented an idiotic tale according to which von Papen had been carrying with him on his promenade certain "documents" designed to prove to the Turks that the British and Russians were nourishing certain ill-intentioned plans against Turkey and its territorial integrity.

CONFIDENTIAL

The first of the two main groups of people who are involved in the process of the development of the new technology are the scientists and engineers who are responsible for the development of the new technology. The second group is the people who are responsible for the application of the new technology to the needs of the society. The first group is the one that is most responsible for the development of the new technology, and the second group is the one that is most responsible for the application of the new technology to the needs of the society.

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The Turkish journalist Yalcin correctly answered this drive by asking the Germans -- in the newspaper Yeni Saba, March 2 -- the following embarrassing question:

"The German Ambassador, thank God, is safe. Neither he nor the documents he allegedly carried suffered. But why have these documents not yet been handed to the Turkish Government?"

It is not hard to answer this question. They were not handed over because they did not exist and could not exist. These "machinations" against Turkish interests by the Soviet Union and Great Britain existed only in the Hitlerite arsenal of provocative lies, in which they are a weapon already long dull and rusty.

Ankara Incident Benefited Hitler

Nevertheless, despite the clumsiness of the Hitlerite provocations, despite the obviousness of their purpose, the bomb explosion on Ataturk Boulevard has done the Hitlerites some service. The fact is that among the Turks there proved to be some persons whose nerves were weaker than might have been expected. Despite the inadequate pretext of the Hitlerites, the blustering attack which they launched as part of their "war of nerves" brought them some results.

Today the Himmlers and Papens grin complacently when they read the Turkish official communique on the "results" of the police investigation of the Ankara explosion. The communique declares that the explosion was an "outrage" against von Papen and asserts that the individual killed by the explosion was a native of Yugoslavia, a Bosnian "communist" who arrived in Turkey in 1940, enrolled in the Law School of the University of Istanbul and in 1941 assumed Turkish nationality. The communique also says that alleged accomplices of the dead man have been discovered, of the same nationality, and vaguely hints that "certain foreigners in Ankara and Istanbul prepared the attempt on the lives of two representatives of a foreign power."

Does this communique please the Hitlerites? Yes, it does, for two reasons. In the first place the communique classes the man who died in the explosion and his accomplices as "communists" -- and this is exceedingly handy for the Hitlerites and their usual lies that communists engage in individual terror. Secondly and most important, simultaneously with the publication of this communique the Turkish authorities undertook certain absolutely unwarranted measures, inspired by manifestly non-Turkish interests, directed against individual Soviet citizens and institutions in Istanbul. A few days ago, without any

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, on the subject of the land in question.

The land in question is situated in the County of ... State of ... and is owned by ...

It is a ... acre tract of land, more or less, and is situated in the ... section of the ... Township of ... County of ... State of ...

History of the Land

The land in question was first acquired by ... in the year ... and was then conveyed to ... by ... in the year ...

Today the land is owned by ... and is situated in the ... section of the ... Township of ... County of ... State of ...

The land in question is situated in the ... section of the ... Township of ... County of ... State of ...

justification, the Istanbul police surrounded the building of the Consulate General of the U.S.S.R. in Istanbul and detained two Soviet employees for questioning, thus creating a tense atmosphere pleasing to the Hitlerites. This gave the Hitlerites and their agents of the Bulgarian and Rumanian press a pretext for disseminating provocative rumors about a "search" of the Soviet consulate at Istanbul, about the departure of the Soviet Ambassador from Ankara for the U.S.S.R., etc.

Soviet-Turkish Friendship Must Thwart German Provocation

It must be expected that the Turkish authorities will realize the impermissibility of such actions toward the institutions and citizens of a friendly country and will use all their energy to discover those who outrage Turkey's peace and security and who engage in various provocative intrigues on Turkish territory, whether by circulation of provocative lies or by bomb explosions in the Turkish capital.

We have no doubt that the real authors of the Ankara provocation, belonging to the Hitlerite camp, will be found, just as after von Papen's deportation from America in 1915 there was found in his baggage a list of 126 German spies and saboteurs who had been financed and directed by this inveterate provocateur.

We have no doubt as well that the real and profound interests binding the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and Turkey will gain the upper hand over anti-Soviet intrigues, no matter whence they emanate. In any case, the illusions of those who intend to pay ransom under Hitlerite blackmail at the expense of Soviet-Turkish relations are in vain. For this is an improper and dangerous policy and merely whets the appetite of the blackmailers, who plot greater provocations against Turkey's neutrality and independence than hurling bombs on an Ankara boulevard.

Private Wander Steffen, of the 2nd Company, 5th Chasseurs Regiment, 1st Rumanian Infantry Division, gave the following description of his capture by Red Army troops, as reported in the Soviet press:

"The Rumanian soldiers do not want to die for Hitler and his gang. Many of them are only waiting for a chance to surrender. Twenty of us were detailed to patrol a railroad track. As we approached our outposts we heard shooting. We all guessed that the Russians were advancing. Lieutenant Kriconescu ordered us to deploy for action, but no one obeyed his orders. Kriconescu shot three soldiers, but the rest of us hid in some nearby houses and waited for the Russians. As soon as the Red Army men appeared I and 16 of my comrades surrendered. We are all very glad to have been taken prisoner by the Red Army."

Justification, the Istanbul police surrounded the building of the Consulate General of the U.S.S.R. in Istanbul and detained two Soviet employees for questioning, thus creating a tense atmosphere pleasing to the Hittites. This gave the Hittites and their agents of the Bulgarian and Rumanian press a pretext for disseminating provocative rumors about a "seizure" of the Soviet consulate at Istanbul, about the departure of the Soviet Ambassador from Ankara for the U.S.S.R., etc.

Soviet-Turkish Friendship Must Prevent German Provocation

It must be expected that the Turkish authorities will realize the impermissibility of such actions toward the institutions and citizens of a friendly country and will use all their energy to discover those who outrage Turkey's peace and security and who engage in various provocative intrigues on Turkish territory, whether by circulation of provocative lies or by bomb explosions in the Turkish capital.

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SOVIET WOMEN AT THE FRONT

Moscow, March 10, TASS: On behalf of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Military Council at one of the fronts has awarded orders and medals to 33 valiant women -- stretcher-bearers, signal corps members and staff doctors -- serving with the Red Army. Nurse Galina Karpenko received the Order of Lenin for carrying 82 wounded men and their arms and equipment from the battlefield.

The well known woman surgeon Valentina Gorinevskaja, who recently was decorated with the Military Order of the Red Banner, gave a TASS correspondent the following outline of her impressions on a recent tour of the front lines:

"I landed in the city of Kalinin the day after the Germans retreated from it. Fires were still burning in the city. There was no electricity and no water, and shells kept whistling over our heads.

"I went into a field hospital and at once forgot about the war. A woman surgeon was operating on a wounded Red Army man. White-gowned nurses quickly and precisely carried out the surgeon's orders. The operating table, the plank floor, all the equipment sparkled with cleanliness. It was as clean as the operating room of a first class city hospital.

"I am 60 years old. For 30 years I have worked as a surgeon, and I know that one must love mankind very much and have a strong heart to be able to perform operations under war conditions in places not adapted for surgeries. This love of mankind is characteristic of the work of our surgeons at the front, and the nurses and stretcher-bearers display equal selflessness in saving the lives of wounded Red Army men.

"Here are some examples: Stretcher-bearer Maria Soboleva carried 78 wounded men from a battlefield under trench mortar fire and gave them first aid. Nurse Ludmila Ponomareva risked her life to save six wounded men who had been locked in a burning house by the retreating Germans. These cases are not exceptions. The same courage is displayed by every one of our stretcher-bearers, nurses and women surgeons.

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"As Inspector of the Red Army Medical Service I visited the western, southwestern and southern fronts, observing the work of hospital trains and field hospitals. I have the reputation of making exacting and even tyrannical inspections. But very seldom do I have to reprimand a woman surgeon or stretcher-bearer. Red Army men and commanders respond with deep gratitude to the motherly care of the women who work as surgeons, nurses and stretcher-bearers."

GERMANS ANGRY AT RIOM FIASCO

The Soviet press reports that the Germans are putting pressure on the Vichy Government to alter the conduct of the "war-guilt" trial at Riom, where former French Premier Leon Blum, former Commander-in-Chief Maurice Gamelin and other French officials are defending themselves against charges of treason. Reportedly the Germans are dissatisfied with courtroom procedure which has allowed the accused to speak out forthrightly in their own defense.

The German newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter recently said that the trial is tending to absolve the defendants of the "principal and chief charge," which is that they declared war on Germany. The Munich Neueste Nachrichten reproaches Vichy with neglecting the "real crimes of the accused," and one Schmidt, chief of the German Foreign Ministry's press bureau, recently told foreign correspondents in Berlin that the Riom trial "has taken the wrong path," thus "placing the French Government in a ridiculous position."

It is believed the Germans will insist on replacing some of the Riom judges.

The Soviet press reports that large scale restoration work has been completed in Kaluga, recaptured by the Red Army late in December. Four industrial plants and three factories are functioning again. The railroad depot, switches and tracks have been restored and locomotives left by the Germans have been repaired. The electric power plant and water works have been in operation for some time. Laundries, baths, seven public dining rooms, 10 bakeries and 27 retail stores are serving the public, and 15 schools and nine kindergartens have reopened.

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GERMAN NIGHT AT ROME TRIAL

The Soviet press reports that the Germans are putting pressure on the Vichy Government to alter the conduct of the "war-guilt" trial. At Rome, where former French Premier Leon Blum, former Commander-in-Chief Lucien Garmier and other French officials are defending themselves against charges of treason. Reportedly the Germans are insisting with court-room procedure which has allowed the accused to speak and to defend themselves in their own defense.

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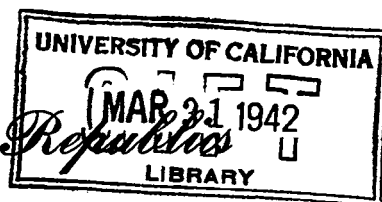
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Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



Information Bulletin

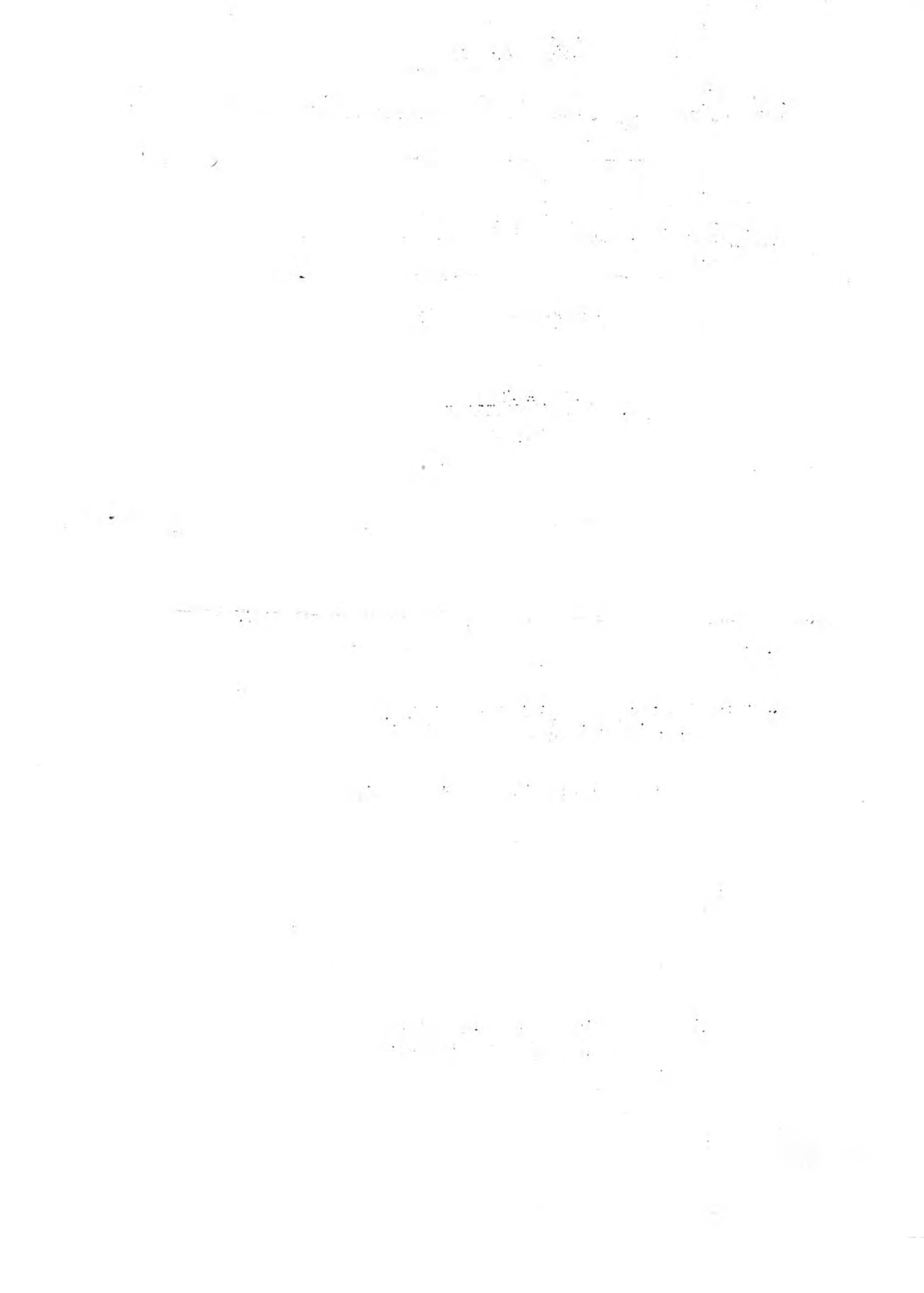
Washington, D. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1942

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WAR NEWS

Stubborn Fighting on Western Front

Moscow, March 12, Soviet Information Bureau: A Soviet infantry unit operating in a sector of the western front in one day of stubborn fighting destroyed four German field guns, five machineguns, five trench mortars and 12 carts of military supplies. The Soviet unit in addition captured three field guns, seven trench mortars, eight machineguns, 25 automatic rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. The enemy lost 450 officers and men killed.

Red Army Advances in Southwest

Moscow, March 12, Soviet Information Bureau: A Soviet unit operating on the southwestern front in one day's fighting captured four populated places and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in men and materiel. The Red Army unit commanded by Lieutenant Boldinov distinguished itself by repulsing several fierce enemy counter-attacks. This unit subsequently was the first to break into a strongly fortified enemy area, where it wiped out over 50 Germans in street fighting.

Soviet Scouts Rout German Garrison

Southwestern Front, March 12, TASS: On a recent night four Soviet scouts, assisted by a local guerrilla group, stole into a German-occupied village and killed 150 Hitlerites.

The scouts first laid charges of T.N.T. under the walls of houses where German officers and men were sleeping. They also mined the road in front of a gasoline tank truck and the gateways of courtyards.

When the mines were laid, a scout opened fire at the windows of one of the houses with an automatic rifle. The Hitlerites dashed out of all the houses and set off the mines. Explosions were heard one after another all through the village.

The Germans were seized by panic. The loudest explosion occurred when the gasoline truck attempted to escape and was blown up. The German garrison of 150 men was completely routed by the four brave scouts.

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Seven Soviet Planes Rout 25 Germans

Moscow, March 12, Krasnaia Zvezda: Major General Shkurin, Chief of Staff of the Soviet Airforce on the Southwestern Front, gave the following details of an air combat which occurred March 9 between seven Soviet planes and 25 German planes, including seven bombers and 18 fighters. He said:

The initiative in this combat belonged to our fliers. They launched the attack with the purpose of splitting the enemy forces and striking first at one group, then at another.

The first attack was directed against the enemy bombers. Our planes drove them away before the fight with the enemy fighters began.

Then our planes drove into the middle of the enemy formation and split the 18 German fighters into two groups. The ensuing combat was distinguished by its briefness and speed. It lasted only 15 minutes.

Our fliers used all kinds of maneuvers including horizontal -- veering, vertical -- diving, and battle turns. All attacks were launched from relatively short distances, which added considerable to their effectiveness.

Fliers Eremin, Salomatin, Martynov and Korol brought down enemy planes by firing at extremely close range. Our planes used their machineguns and cannon in equal degree. One Junkers bomber was brought down by a direct shell hit.

Our fliers owed their success largely to Squadron Captain Eremin, who made his decision to attack in a split second and carried out that decision so rapidly that the enemy was disorganized. Eremin personally led the attack on the enemy fighters and was the first to shoot down a Messerschmitt.

Soviet Troops Drive Forward in South

Moscow, March 12, Soviet Information Bureau: Red Army units which are fighting their way forward in a sector of the southern front have occupied five populated places in the last two days. The enemy left over 400 dead on the battlefield.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME

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THE HISTORY OF THE
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The Soviet troops captured 11 guns, two trench mortars and several machineguns and automatic rifles.

In another sector of the southern front, Red Army men routed the 457th Regiment of the 257th German Infantry Division, capturing many prisoners and a large amount of military supplies.

ASSISTANT CIVILIAN AIR CHIEF OF U.S.S.R.

KILLED IN ACCIDENT

Moscow, March 12, TASS: Mikhail Kartushev, Assistant Chief of Civil Aviation of the U.S.S.R., has been killed in the line of duty in an air accident in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.

Kartushev was appointed assistant civilian air chief in February, 1938. He was active in opening new Soviet airlines, building planes, repairing factories and in scientific research on problems of air transport.

He gave special attention to the adaptation of newly developed high speed planes to civilian uses and was decorated with the Order of the Red Star for his active part in organizing various record-breaking flights by Soviet aviators.

After the war began Kartushev turned his energies to the conversion of civilian planes for defense purposes, supplementing his administrative duties with direct participation in some military operations. For exemplary execution of the Soviet Government's orders in fighting the German invaders, he was awarded the Order of the Red Banner.

The Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. has given Kartushev's wife and daughter 20,000 rubles and has granted them personal pensions.

Moscow, March 12, Soviet Information Bureau: Soviet naval fliers of the Black Sea Fleet have made several raids on enemy flying fields in the last few days. Eighteen German planes were destroyed and 10 damaged.

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WHAT THE GERMAN MILITARY EXPERTS TOLD HITLER

(The following article was written for the Soviet press
by a Red Army military writer.)

Today there can be no argument about the failure of Hitler's "blitzkrieg." The Soviet army has put hors de combat the very pick of the German shock divisions. The only arguable point is how long the Hitler war machine will be able to endure the strain of fighting.

Many German military experts considered from the first that a war with the Soviet Union would be a hopeless and disastrous venture for Germany. These experts fully appreciated the military potentialities of the Soviet Union.

The Red Airforce

Colonel Bulow wrote as follows in the Militarwissenschaftliche Rundschau No. 6 of 1936:

"The exceptional strength and military power of the Russian airforce has been built up not so much for the country's defense as for dealing with the assailant... Statistics show that in a few years Soviet Russia has far outstripped the productive capacity of other states... Soviet Russia can now produce airplanes with its own resources... This is perhaps the only airforce in the world capable of conducting warfare for an indefinite period of time." (Page 803)

Against Blitzkrieg

In the book Modern Thoughts on Clausewitz, published immediately after Hitler's "victories" over Austria and Czechoslovakia, the German general Horst von Metsch considered it necessary to caution his readers against over-estimating the factor of "suddenness" when speaking of a struggle with a serious adversary.

Mathematical Induction

1. Base Case: $P(1)$ is true.

2. Inductive Step: Assume $P(k)$ is true for some $k \geq 1$. Show that $P(k+1)$ is true.

3. Conclusion: By the principle of mathematical induction, $P(n)$ is true for all $n \geq 1$.

Example: Prove that $1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ for all $n \geq 1$.

Proof:

Base Case: $n=1$

$1 = \frac{1(1+1)}{2} = 1$

Inductive Step: Assume $1 + 2 + \dots + k = \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$. Show $1 + 2 + \dots + (k+1) = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2}$.

Conclusion:

By the principle of mathematical induction, the formula holds for all $n \geq 1$.

"The duration of the effect of an unexpected strategic assault should not be too highly over-estimated," wrote von Metsch. "The visible successes of a sudden assault do not form the prerequisites for the final positive results. The hatred aroused by the rude violation of peace, coupled with the non-observance of norms of international intercourse hitherto usually accepted, may even lead to aggravation of the assailant's position in regard to foreign policy. The assault must be given a foundation of sufficiently convincing political and military arguments. An unexpected military blow brings no benefit and politically it renders the military aims pursued more acute."

General von Metsch did not share the opinion of those who maintained that the new technique radically alters the situation and renders worthless any analogy with Napoleon's campaign. Von Metsch wrote:

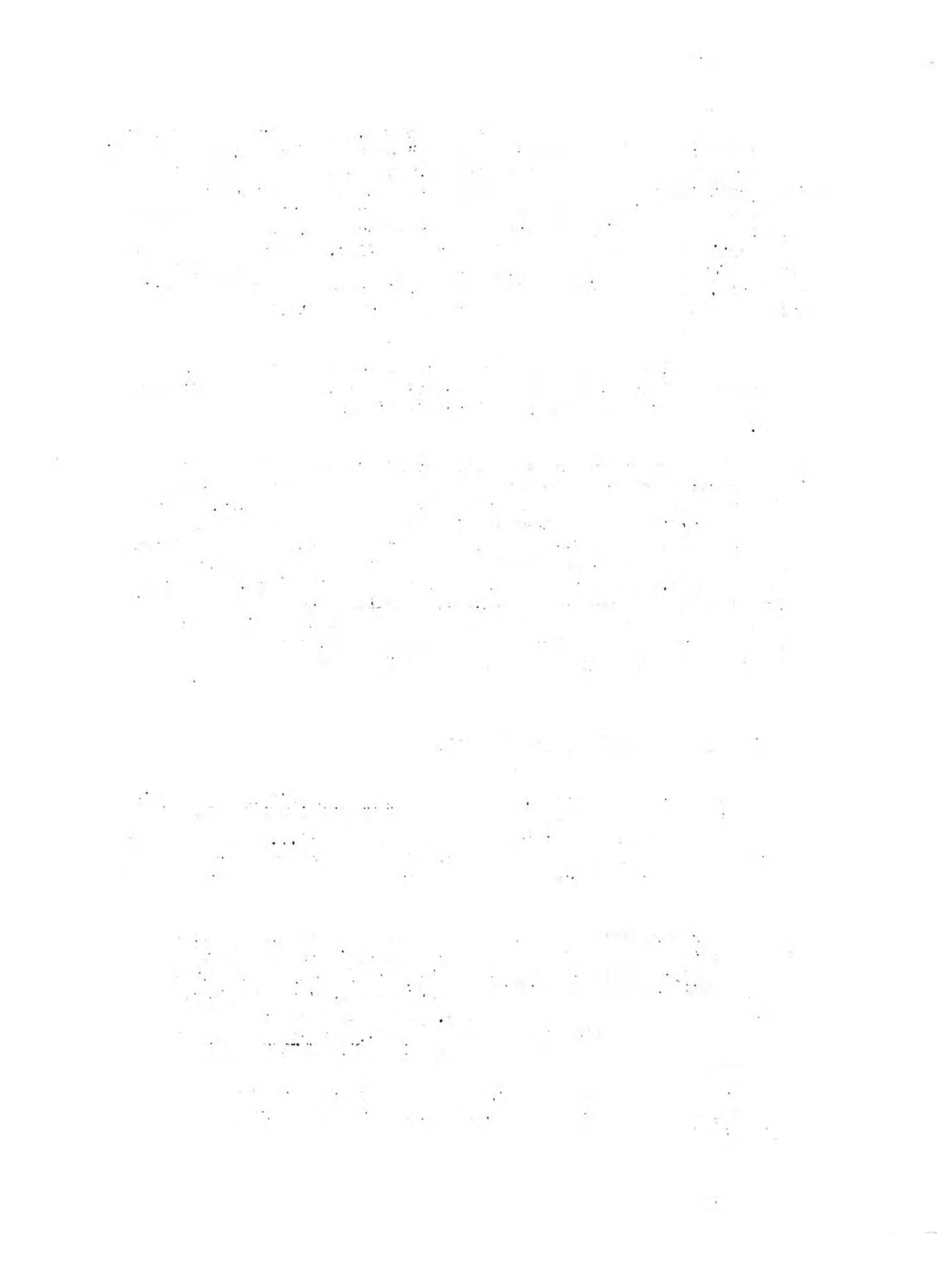
"As early as a hundred years ago Clausewitz perceived the invulnerability of the expansive Russian territory, and exactly as we do today, he predicted the impossibility of defeating Russia. The colossal territory of the Soviet Union is today just as invulnerable as it was before. Added to this there is a new factor that has bearing, namely that today this country is independent in its war-economic potentialities. Its manpower resources are inexhaustible. All these circumstances represent our war-materiel debit column in regard to the Soviet Union. Under modern conditions this deficiency of ours is further enhanced by the fact that the military aviation of the Soviet Union has grown in an immeasurable degree."

Soviet Industry Nearly Self-Sufficient

Colonel Friedensburg, in his book Kohle und Eisen im Weltkrieg, wrote: "Today, of all the great powers, only Russia can meet the menace of a new war with far greater composure than in 1914... Russia has learned to satisfy its requirements without considerable imports from abroad and has developed the production of equipment to a tremendous degree."

This was written as early as 1934, soon after the culmination of the First Five Year Plan. Two years later, in the military year-book Kriegswirtschaftliche Jahresberichte (1936), Major Karl Spalke declared that the Soviet Union had already advanced to the front rank of great powers in production of coal, pig-iron, steel and gold. Twelve months after this, in his book Motorisierungspotential der Sowjetunion, the military expert Erwin Haudan wrote as follows:

"The Soviet Union possesses the largest number of tractors in the world, and these tractors can be turned into tanks without any difficulty."



Motorization of the Red Army

Remarking further on the intensive motorization of the Soviet Army, Haudan pointed out that by 1935-36 the Soviet Union already possessed 74 aircraft factories.

"The most important group of aircraft engineering works," he wrote, "is situated beyond the range of hostile bombers and, from the point of view of military geography, is in a favorable position... Therefore, it is hardly possible to calculate on enemy invasion succeeding in seizing any important branch of industry forming a potential of Soviet motorization.

"The industrial districts are situated so far inside Soviet territory that even the loss of a zone 500 kilometers (300 miles) deep will not constitute a serious danger for the industry producing motors, tractors, tanks or aircraft."

Soviet Aircraft Industry Bigger than German in 1939

Testimony such as this could be multiplied many times over. General Scheffel, one of the leaders in the Goering Ministry of Aviation, declared as early as in 1939 that the Soviet aircraft industry had a capacity considerably exceeding that of Germany.

Only a few months before the beginning of the Second World War the officially inspired Militarwochenblatt (of February 1939) and the official Volkischer Beobachter (of January 26, 1939) -- the latter article signed by Tscheska, an officer of the German General Staff -- in practically the same words wrote that the defensive strength of the Soviet Union was growing each month and that the Soviet Army was the largest and best equipped in the world.

Today, scanning these writings of German military authorities, one is involuntarily struck by the thought that all this was not penned and spoken for the edification of army headquarters alone. It seems probable that responsible German military circles, including general headquarters officers and eminent theoreticians, were uninformed of the covert plottings of Hitler and his henchmen.

They could not fail to know that the irresponsible clique of maniacs and killers wielding uncontrolled dictatorship over the German people was gripped with the mad idea of enslaving the whole world.

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for the proper management of the company's finances and for ensuring that all parties involved are kept up to date on the current status of the business.

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3. The third part of the paper discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. This is essential for the proper management of the company's finances and for ensuring that all parties involved are kept up to date on the current status of the business.

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It was clear to them that these political adventurers, who stood to lose nothing, would without a moment's hesitation lead not only the army, but the whole German nation to an inglorious end. That is why, over a period of five or six years, the more sober and perspicacious German specialists so persistently stressed the inevitable crash of the German Army in the event of attack on the U.S.S.R.

That is why so many German books and articles repeatedly and in almost the same words emphasized the vast military potentialities of the Soviet Union, its inexhaustible natural resources, the might of the Red Army, the fact that all hopes for a "blitzkrieg" against the Soviet Union were obviously Utopian, that an assault on the U.S.S.R. would bring Germany to a war on two fronts, and that Nazi Germany was in no condition to stand the strain of such a war.

These warnings fell on deaf ears. Nazism rushed headlong into war, flinging down the last chip in its gamble -- and with it flinging the future of Germany into the vast conflagration it had set blazing.

Thousands and thousands of Germans are perishing daily in Russia. Hitler's plans for a "blitzkrieg" against the Soviet Union have failed. The German Army is doomed.

Corporal Emil Hengel, of the 8th Company, 55th Regiment, 17th German Infantry Division, made the following statement after his capture by Red Army troops, as reported in the Soviet press:

Beginning with 1942 I was assigned to the battalion reserves and sent to the Soviet-German front. The battalion was formed hastily and was made up mostly of factory workers 35-40 years old. They knew how to shoot a rifle, more or less, but none of them could handle a machinegun.

The men of this battalion were greatly depressed. None of them had expected to be sent to the front so soon and so suddenly. No one received any winter clothing.

On February 13 we were sent into action. We were warned that any one of us who failed to shoot at the Russians would be shot by our officers. During an engagement which lasted several hours our battalion was smashed and I was captured.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's economic development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's economic development.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's social development. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's social development.

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Information Bulletin

No. 33

Washington, D. C., March, 17, 1942

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LITVINOV ADDRESS TO ECONOMIC CLUB

Following is the text of the address made last night, March 16, by Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov at a dinner given by the Economic Club of New York:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen:

I feel honored to be among the representatives of the United Nations whom you have kindly invited to address your members today. I should like to take advantage of this opportunity to give you a brief summary of my country's contributions to the common cause of the United Nations. We are all partners in one great enterprise, and it is quite natural that we should from time to time keep one another informed as to the number of shares we hold, how many have been paid up, what we require from the common fund for the branch of the enterprise each of us is in charge of and what our prospects for the future are.

Furious battles, never ceasing or relaxing for a single day or a single hour, have now been going on for nine months in the east of Europe, over a front of about 2,000 miles; battles which, for length of front, for intensity, for the numbers of men and the amount of military material involved, have, of course, no precedent in history.

USSR Pins Germans in East

The first result of this situation is that, during nine months, the bulk of Hitler's armies, practically the whole of his powerful military machine, has been kept busy at the eastern front. When he started his offensive, Hitler, who under-estimated the Soviet Union's power of resistance, thought it was safe to leave by way of reserves and for garrison and police requirements a good many divisions in Germany itself and in the countries occupied by him. As soon as he realized the power of resistance of his Soviet foe, he was compelled gradually to transfer these divisions one after another to the eastern front. More, he was compelled to requisition for this purpose divisions, whole armies, from his satellites—Italy, Hungary, Slovakia, Rumania, Finland, and even Spain. This means that in the course of these nine months Hitler has been prevented from taking any considerable military action on any other front. And this, as, in sober fact, given our allies a breathing space, during which they were able to accumulate military forces without undergoing appreciable losses.

At the same time, as well as keeping the Hitler military machine staked down to our front, we have also, from day to day, been destroying its best units. We retreated for six months, fighting all the time, and it would be hard to say when we dealt more serious blows at the enemy—while we were on the defensive, or now during the offensive. The losses in manpower of the German army have, on their own

showing, run into millions. Tanks, airplanes, cannon, machineguns and other armaments have been destroyed and seized by tens of thousands. Only think what might have been the power of Germany now, if Hitler had maintained intact the armaments with which he began attacking the Soviet Union, plus the nine months' output of the factories of Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, Austria and the other occupied countries. I wonder what coalition could then have kept abreast of German armaments, not to mention surpassed them.

German "Invincibility" Ended

The Soviet army has destroyed the moral as well as the physical force of the enemy. Hitler's army crossed the Soviet frontier at the height of his glory, after having won campaigns in Belgium, Holland, France, Norway, Yugoslavia and Greece, without losing a single battle and without a single reverse. Such an army was justified in believing the legend of its invincibility. This legend has now been exploded. The German army *did* at first push back the Red Army and seize towns and territory, but never without encountering the fiercest resistance from Soviet troops and suffering immense losses. It had to hang around Kiev and Odessa for weeks and months, seizing these towns only at a terrible cost. It has been hanging around Leningrad seven months and cannot take it. It has been unable to take Sevastopol, to penetrate into the Caucasus, or even to hold Rostov. Finally, it has lost the two-month battle of Moscow and has then been forced to retreat all along the front, in some places hundreds of miles. This isn't much like invincibility, is it?

Hitler may seek for scapegoats among his generals, he may blame the Russian winter, he may say it isn't a proper Aryan winter, that it is in the service of the bolsheviks, or the Jews, or the capitalists, or the plutocrats, but that will not help him to revive that legend of his invincibility. A commander-in-chief must reckon with *all* factors, and not only factors, he must reckon with possibilities. And that autumn follows upon summer, winter upon autumn, is not just one of those things that may happen—it happens every time. Hitler was mistaken if he thought the Russian winter would be influenced by Goebbels' propaganda, or that the frost and snow would take his orders.

And so Hitler's soldiers had to realize for the first time that war is not always a picnic, not just a series of lightning victories, that rapid advance does not necessarily mean nothing but an opportunity for loot. Those of Hitler's soldiers who survived saw their comrades perish by the thousands, their regiments and divisions shrinking daily, found in the villages they seized nothing of any value to them, all foodstuffs having been carried away or destroyed by the inhabitants.

They saw that even in the villages behind the front they were not in safety, but were exposed to constant attack from the rear, from the flanks, by guerrilla fighters. They saw that they had to fight not only the army, but literally the whole population; they saw that their invincible fuehrer was not always able to lead them forward, but had sometimes to follow them meekly in their retreat.

They saw that the promises of their divine fuehrer regarding the immediate capture of Moscow and the speedy ending of the whole eastern European campaign were but cheap, lying prophecy. How could their morale, their will to fight, their confidence in themselves, in their High Command and in their fuehrer, fail to be shaken? And to all this must be added the deprivations and the sufferings imposed upon inadequately clothed and equipped men by the Russian winter. It may therefore confidently be asserted that the former Hitler army, which entered Soviet territory drunk with victory and success, no longer exists, that it has not only deteriorated physically through the destruction of its crack divisions and the filling up of its ranks with immature youths and older men, but also—morally.

Enemy Morale Weakened

And we are entitled to speak of the demoralization of the German rear as well as that of the German army. We know that the attack on the Soviet Union was from the very beginning extremely unpopular in Germany. Her rapid and intoxicating successes could but arouse in the German people an irrepressible desire to consummate their victories as soon as possible. The very fact, therefore, of Hitler's embarking upon a new war, a war against such a powerful state as the Soviet Union, was bound to cause, and did cause, bitter disappointment in Germany. The people, however, reconciled themselves to the new war so long as the German army kept on advancing eastwards, seizing territory and great cities; so long as they hoped that the rapid debacle of the Soviet armies, and the liquidation of the whole eastern front, promised by Hitler and his henchmen, would come off. The determined resistance of the Soviet armies, which resulted for Germany in the arrival of hundreds of trains of wounded, filling the hospitals to overflowing, a sudden influx of announcements in the press of officers and soldiers fallen on the eastern front, could not but increase this disappointment. If we add the disaster which overtook Hitler before Moscow, the series of retreats beginning for the German army, the discrediting of the fuehrer's own public, solemn declaration on the 2nd of October that the Red capital was bound to fall in a few days, and the eastern campaign to come to an end, the prospects of further war in the east, of which the end is not yet in sight, it will be easy to understand the moral state of the German people at present.

Problem of Supplies

This is what the Red Army has achieved! And I know you give it due credit for it. But I sometimes think that credit, I would even say admiration, is deserved also by my country's ability to cope with the supplying of its armies, to make good, not only day-by-day losses of material, but also those heavy

losses caused by the unexpectedness of the initial assault.

You understand, of course, that the problem of supplies became more and more complex and difficult of solution as Hitler's armies penetrated into our country and began to occupy our industrial districts. For while Hitler, as well as maintaining intact his own factories, plants and workshops, with their output soaring all the time, had at his disposal the industrial centers of almost the whole of Europe west of the Soviet frontier, *we* were losing plant after plant, and those our best and biggest, practically all engaged in war industry—aircraft and tank factories, automobile works, hydro-electrical and other power stations, as well as sources of raw material. Indeed in the circumstances it must be considered almost a miracle that we have kept our armies supplied at a level enabling them to achieve what I have just spoken of.

I have summed up the results achieved not from any wish to boast, but rather in order to point out the possibilities they create, the ways to further action which they reveal. For after all with only those resources which the Soviet Command had at its disposal, plus that assistance which the U.S.A. and Great Britain have been able to give (assistance extremely valuable and deeply appreciated), it became possible for the first time to thwart Hitler's plans, to place obstacles in the way of the victorious march of his armies, to bring them to a standstill and to drive them back. We have not driven them far—at the most 200 miles, here and there, but it is obvious, is it not, that if our strength can be increased, or—which may be easier to achieve—if the German forces can be split or weakened on the eastern front by diversion elsewhere, it will be possible to push them still farther back, to the German frontier, to Berlin, and beyond. And the farther back the German armies are pushed, the greater their demoralization, the greater the fermentation of discontent within Germany, the greater will be the activity shown by the Hitler-hating populations in the countries he has subjected, populations only waiting for a signal to decisive action. And the only signal they will recognize will be serious defeat for the German army.

Practical Ways to Victory

It seems to me that practical ways for winning a victory over Hitler, the mainspring of the Axis, are for the first time in sight. There may be other ways, but so far I admit I have not heard of any. We are a little too fond of general statements to the effect that we shall triumph in the end, we cannot fail to triumph, victory will be ours, and so on. But when we make such utterances I think it unlikely that we visualize any practical way of achieving this end. It is to be feared that the more we console ourselves with general statements as to the impossibility of our losing the war, because of the inevitable triumph of good over evil, the further we shall be from looking for realistic ways to victory.

It is sometimes objected that practical ways to victory involve risk, and there is no denying the truth of this. Military operations between more or

less equal forces generally do involve risk. Does not Hitler owe his considerable successes to highly risky ventures in Norway, Crete and elsewhere? There may be much greater and more actual risk in waiting, in doing nothing, in letting slip one opportunity after another; and action involving risk has at any rate some chance of success, whereas inaction, also involving risk, is practically never crowned with success.

Complacency and the tendency to inertia arise to a certain extent out of the idea that the war is going to last a long time. Of course it may—it may drag on through 1943, 1944, and even longer. But this does not mean that nothing should be done to try to end it sooner. Every extra year of war will mean hundreds of thousands, if not millions more killed and wounded, billions more in material outlay, still greater deprivation and suffering for the civil population in all countries. Would not the shortening of the war in itself be worth some risk? We are apt to think that every year added to the war is a chance added to victory. In other words, we invite time to be our ally. But I think time is but a treacherous ally, ready to fight on either side. It would of course be advantageous for us to play a waiting game, while accumu-

lating vast reserves of armaments, in greater quantities than the foe can, if only the foe would pledge himself during that time to inactivity. But you and I know very well that this is just what he would not do, that he would take advantage of his present successes for still further advance, for the occupation of more and more points of vantage, for the seizure of fresh sources of raw material, for the enslavement of more millions of people, for the acquisition, it might be, of new allies. And these advantages might more than counterbalance any superiority in arms which we might have gained during a one-way truce of this sort.

These, gentlemen, are the considerations which I set out to put before you. I should like to assure you that they are dictated solely by the anxieties with which the whole military situation inspires me, and I should like to think that I am speaking in the interests of the common cause of all the United Nations. We are all interested in the speediest possible ending of the war, the speediest possible conclusion of a just peace treaty, enabling each nation to develop in accordance with its own aspirations and ideals, without interference from outside, and in no fear of war again breaking out.

GERMAN "VICTORIES" A FAKE

Moscow, March 16, TASS: The Soviet Information Bureau publishes the following communique:

Recently the Berlin radio announced to the world that the German troops had won great victories. It was announced that the 7th Red Army Guards Division had been surrounded and wiped out somewhere near Lake Ilmen and its documents and equipment captured. But the wiping out of a single division by the stroke of a fascist scribbler's pen struck the Hitlerites as inadequate. If we are going to do some wiping out, let's do it right!

Of course, it is a lot easier to wipe out Soviet divisions in an office than it is to kill even a single Red Army man on the battlefield. That is why, after wiping out" the 7th Guards Division, the Hitlerites proceeded to announce the "wiping out" of the 80th and 27th Soviet Cavalry Divisions, the 327th Infantry Division and part of the 27th Infantry Division.

Listeners to the German radio and readers of German newspapers are used to Goebbels' impudent lies and usually pay no attention to fabrications made in Berlin. When they hear some new invention over the Hitlerite radio or read it in the Hitlerite press, they say: "What the dog barks, the wind carries."

Nevertheless, a certain evolution may be observed of late in the Germans' method of presenting their propaganda. Since nobody believes German propaganda, Hitler, Goering and Goebbels have to use all kinds of tricks to give their official and semi-official communiques some appearance of veracity. Early in the war Goebbels' department used to "surround" and "wipe out" Soviet divisions and army corps whole-

sale, without even taking the trouble to say what divisions or where. But now when the Hitlerites broadcast their absurdities about the pseudo-victories of the German troops they make a practice, in order to carry more conviction, of listing the first numbers that come into their heads as those of Soviet divisions allegedly defeated. The 7th Guards Division and the other Soviet divisions mentioned were the targets of this new Berlin system.

7th Division Commander Speaks

What is, in fact, the state of affairs in the 7th Guards Division? Let us listen to its Commander, Colonel Sedin:

"It seems that the Germans have surrounded and wiped out my division," the Colonel wrote to the Soviet Information Bureau. "But the process was imperceptible for everyone, including myself. As division commander I can hardly pass up the pleasure of discrediting the German liars and denouncing the Berlin radio's latest lie. The German command has had many opportunities to acquaint itself with our division's activities and learn how hard the Guards can hit. The fighting to clean out the enemy center of resistance around Ramushevo, including six villages, was relevant for this purpose.

"Every one of the villages was itself a powerful defense sector. Between villages the enemy had organized both interlacing fire and plans for troop maneuvers. To take this defense center by frontal assault would have been difficult. Therefore we undertook a series of outflanking and siege operations. Our units established contact between enemy units and

cut the lines of communication linking their various points of resistance. Thus we struck the enemy several successive blows.

"After losing Ramushevo village, the Germans attempted a disorderly retreat southward, but were cut off and partly annihilated by Soviet troops who awaited them in ambush. Following hard on the enemy's heels, we drove the enemy out of 44 populated places. Along the line of our pursuit we counted the bodies of 3,334 dead German officers and men. The inhabitants said that the Germans had in addition carried an enormous number of bodies to the Lovat River and thrown them under the ice, in order to conceal their losses.

List of German Units Routed

"During the fighting on the Northwestern Front we proved indisputably that the 7th Infantry Guards Division routed the following elements of the 13th German Army Corps: 2nd Battalion, 46th Regiment, 30th Infantry Division; 2nd Battalion, 94th Regiment, 32nd Infantry Division; 132nd Engineers' Battalion; 674th Engineers' Battalion, attached to an SS Division; 1st Battalion, 1st Infantry Regiment, "Totenkopf" SS Division; a battalion of engineers attached to the last-named division; 9th Battery, 30th Artillery Regiment; 2nd Machinegun Company, 46th Infantry Regiment, 30th Division; 8th Machinegun Company, 3rd Battalion, 96th Regiment, 32nd Infantry Division; 3rd Company, 13th Anti-Aircraft Regiment; 1st Company, 6th Reserve Group, Anti-Tank Reserve; 5th Company, 6th Regiment, 30th Infantry Division; 5th Company, 415th Regiment, 123rd Infantry Division; and various other reserve elements without unit numbers.

"They are taking a lot of pains in Berlin to wipe us out. But how does that square with the fact that the Germans have abandoned 44 populated places and we have occupied them, fortified them, and are continuing our advance?

"In the fighting for Ramushevo we captured the following enemy equipment: five tanks, three planes, 37 field guns, 152 trucks, 29 trench mortars, 50 machineguns, 1,695 rifles, 13,113 shells, 150 parachutes, etc.

"Why does the German command not brag that the Germans captured equipment from our division, if only a single gun, a single mortar or a single truck? With complete responsibility we can say that on the Northwestern Front we did not abandon a single piece of our armament or equipment on the battlefield. Machineguns, artillery, mortars and other technical equipment damaged in action were quickly repaired and put back into action, or are still under repair.

"When various German headquarters were captured, many documents fell into our hands including the order-of-the-day issued by Brockdorf, Commander of the 2nd German Army Corps, which has been published in part in the Soviet press.

7th Division Intact

"As for the headquarters of our division and the headquarters of all its subordinate units, they operated and are still operating without interruption and are continuing their function of directing the troops. Throughout the operations on the Northwestern Front our communications have remained, and still remain intact. Under these circumstances, what are the German claims to have surrounded us worth?

"It is easy enough for some scribbler in an underground refuge in Berlin to 'surround' and 'wipe out' a Soviet Guards Division. But the Fritzes on our sector of the front have an entirely different idea of the strength of the 7th Infantry Guards Division. Here is the deposition of a prisoner, Corporal Heinz Morgenstern:

"We are convinced that it is impossible to keep on fighting the Russians, especially since we are surrounded. The Russians are hard fighters and every German soldier is privately convinced that they will win. You are defending your country and we are only cannon meat. Hitler does what he wants with us."

"These words are confirmed by Werner Block, a soldier of the 2nd Machinegun Company, 46th Infantry Regiment, who stated: 'After seven days' fighting there were only seven men left of our company, which had started with 180. The other companies of our battalion had only 15 - 30 men left.'

"The German propaganda chiefs made a clumsy attempt to refute the Soviet Information Bureau's communique on the encirclement of the 16th German Army Corps. Now they have invented a new version—not the Germans, but the 7th Soviet Infantry Guards Division is surrounded and has allegedly suffered heavy losses. But facts are obstinate things. The 7th Infantry Guards Division lives and acts. It fought, fights and will fight the German invaders."

This is the real state of affairs. These are the facts which, as Sedin shows, upset all the clumsy, bragging lies of Hitler's scribblers. As for other Soviet divisions mentioned by the Berlin radio as "wiped out," it may be said of all of them that they live and act, that they fought, fight and will fight to the death until the German invaders are finally defeated.

★ ★ ★

A small group of guerrillas operating in the Iznoskovo district near Smolensk has done impressive damage to the Germans in the last five weeks, the Soviet press reports.

Working in close cooperation with the Red Army, the guerrillas have blown up two German munition dumps, destroyed 1,000 yards of telephone cable and wrecked nine trucks.

In forays against German supply columns on the march they have killed 20 German soldiers.

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SOVIET PEOPLE WILL NEVER BE ENSLAVED

The following editorial appeared in the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA on March 16:

The collective farmers and guerrillas of two German-occupied districts near Leningrad sent a letter to Stalin. It was read and talked over at secret meetings in dugouts hidden in the woods. Over 3,000 collective farmers and guerrillas signed the letter. They knew that their signatures would put each of them in mortal danger if the copybooks containing the message and names should fall into German hands. But without hesitation the Soviet patriots affixed their signatures to the letter expressing their ardent love for their native land and for Stalin.

The brutal outrages of the German fascists were directed to a single purpose—to break the free spirit and will of the Soviet collective farmers and bully them into submission. The Germans wanted Soviet citizens to renounce their Soviet country and recognize the authority of the invaders, to help persecute and annihilate the guerrillas.

The enemy resorted not only to terror. He slandered and blackened the Soviet Government. Fascist propaganda was aimed at convincing the Soviet people that free Russia was dead, that a German victory was certain and that the Red Army was routed.

The letter of the collective farmers and guerrillas is a reply to this villainous outrage and villainous deceit. The Germans will never succeed in intimidating or duping the Soviet people, which was and still is master of its own land. The Germans say they have "occupied" certain Soviet districts. But in these districts they stand as in a beleaguered fortress with the soil burning under their feet.

There is no force on earth which could break the blood bonds between the Soviet citizens of the occupied districts and the rest of their native land. Whatever violence the German ravishers may indulge in, they will not be able to force the Soviet people to its knees. The Soviet people is free, proud and indomitable. It produced Liza Chaikina, Zoya Kosmodem'yanskaia, Dusya Ivanova — heroines of the Soviet people who fearlessly fought the enemy far behind his front lines. We have many such in our country. They form the unconquerable strength of our people. Their faith in the Red Army's victory is firm and unshakeable. They await the Red Army's arrival and assist it in every way they can.

The letter of the collective farmers and guerrillas is a summons to all Soviet citizens—both on free Soviet soil and on that temporarily seized by the enemy—to give all their strength for the liberation of their native country, to smash the enemy and drive him from the Soviet land.

MONGOL DELEGATES VISIT MOSCOW

MOSCOW, MARCH 17, TASS: Recently a delegation from the Mongol People's Republic arrived in Moscow escorting a shipment of gifts from the Mongolian people to the Red Army. The delegation was headed by Lub San, Vice President of the Mongolian Council of Ministers. The delegates visited towns newly won by the Red Army and were received by Vice Commissar of Defense General G. K. Zhukov and Commissar of Foreign Affairs Vyacheslav Molotov. After leaving Moscow, Vice President Lub San sent the following letter to *Pravda*:

"Mongolians profoundly understand that the Soviet Union's patriotic war is a war against our common enemy. The Mongolian people realizes clearly that its fate is inseparably bound up with the fate of the Soviet people. For this reason a popular movement is growing in our country to give active assistance in wiping out the savage Hitlerite gangs. Our delegation brought the third consignment of gifts for the Red Army.

"After we arrived in Moscow February 28 we saw the devastation wreaked by the fascist hordes. The working people told us how the German looters had devastated the occupied regions, shooting civilians and perpetrating even more savage acts of violence and cruelty, and how they burned Soviet towns and villages before retreating.

"We visited a town which had been completely demolished. We went to devastated Volokolamsk, where the fascist hangmen executed the finest representatives of the Soviet people. We saw where they hanged eight intrepid heroes and where they had thrown babies into a well.

"These things rouse our wrath against the German fascist hangmen. Only the German fascist monsters, who have lost all human aspect and fight against the freedom and happiness of human society, are capable of such savage atrocities."

AMBASSADOR'S SECRETARY SPEAKS ON WMAL

Last Thursday Miss Anastasia Petrova, secretary to Ambassador Maxim Litvinov, discussed the war role of Soviet women on the "Home Front" radio hour conducted by Miss Joan Harding at station WMAL in Washington. Miss Petrova has first-hand knowledge of her subject. She remained in the Soviet Union during the first five months of the war, accompanying Mr. Litvinov on his air journey to the United States last December. Following is the script of the broadcast:

Miss Harding: Madame Petrova, since the war began we've seen so many pictures of Soviet women armed just like men. Are the women really fighting with weapons?

Miss Petrova: No—not the majority. There are no female troops in the Soviet Union. But, of course, there are exceptional women who can rival men in the armed fight against the enemy.

Miss Harding: Just who are these women?

Miss Petrova: They are women fliers, parachutists and guerrilla fighters. It's only recently that two girls, both scarcely over 20, were awarded military decorations for their armed fight against the fascist invaders. But this isn't typical of the masses. The ordinary Russian woman is heroic in her own feminine sphere of life.

Miss Harding: Has she been trained to do important war work?

Miss Petrova: Yes. Women in the Soviet Union have long been preparing to defend their country. There was a time when we tried to copy our menfolk in every way. Women were trained in marksmanship; they learned to operate machineguns and to ride cavalry horses. But a stop was put to this. In our country we have enough men to do these jobs. But there are branches of defense where women can do more and better than men.

Miss Harding: What types of war work are the Soviet women doing now?

Miss Petrova: First and foremost, there's medical work. Women doctors and nurses are doing splendid jobs, both at the front itself and at the so-called rear. I say "so-called" because in modern warfare there is hardly any difference between the two. Then comes blood donation. In our country, it's mostly women who give their blood to help save the lives of the wounded soldiers. Most healthy women consider it their duty.

Miss Harding: What about civilian defense? Such as air-raid spotting and jobs like that?

Miss Petrova: In Russia we call civilian defense anti-aircraft defense, and women are a very important part of it. They help to dig bomb shelters and try to make them more comfortable. They keep watch on the streets, and on roofs and in attics. And they put out incendiary bombs. This last seems to be a woman's specialty!

Miss Harding: That's interesting, because in our air-raid precaution training here we're being taught about incendiary bombs. I hope it turns out to be an American woman's specialty too!

Miss Petrova: Putting out an incendiary bomb isn't difficult. It doesn't require more than average strength, but you must think quickly and act quickly. Our women proved to be able to do both. Most of the incendiary bombs in Moscow were put out by women!

Miss Harding: Well I should say that's an accomplishment to be proud of!

Miss Petrova: Yes, it is. But our women are doing many other things too. Under the recent law, all Soviet women—unless they have children under eight—must go to work.

Miss Harding: Madame Petrova, you mentioned children just a moment ago. Are they helping in the war effort?

Miss Petrova: Yes, our children are very patriotic and try to do all they can. For example, there's a children's organization called "Timur" which combines play with useful work. There are "Timur" squads in every city and village, and children belonging to them become patrons of families whose men are in the Red Army. Every morning the children call on the housewife and ask her what she would like to have done. They chop wood for her, carry water to the garden, go to the market for her, and even stay with the baby.

Miss Harding: It sounds like a wonderful idea, and I'm sure the Soviet housewife must appreciate seeing the "Timur" squads at the front door. By the way, life must be quite difficult for the Moscow housewife these days, especially since the bombing of the city.

Miss Petrova: I left Moscow in November, when the enemy was pounding at the gates of the city. November was the darkest month. Life was far from cheerful. But it was not one great bombing. Our anti-aircraft guns prevented the enemy from flying low or diving, and therefore he couldn't take aim at his targets, so no vital objectives were destroyed. But the enemy made the lives of the people very hard. First, there was the lack of sleep. Sleeping in a bomb shelter is not exactly comfortable or peaceful. The roaring of artillery and the noise of high explosives don't exactly lull you to sleep, although you get used to them after a time.

Miss Harding: I suppose you do, but it's difficult to imagine. And what about blackouts?

Miss Petrova: Blackouts make getting around the city very hard, and they interfere with your shopping. Of course, our blackout is a blackout which means just that. You, and the enemy, can see nothing at all of the city.

Miss Harding: There must be many things that interfere with a Moscow woman's housekeeping. Can you mention a few of them?

Miss Petrova: Doing without gas in the evening is one. You see, gas is very dangerous during air raids, because it can lead to fires and explosions. So, when dusk sets in, gas service is discontinued. As a result, a woman must do her cooking quickly, and not much of it!

SOVIET SCIENCE BUILDS URALS INDUSTRY

SVERDLOVSK, MARCH 14, TASS: A committee of scientists headed by Vladimir L. Komarov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., has been set up in this city to study the mobilization of Urals resources for defense.

The scientists' first object is to increase production of Urals metals to compensate for the temporary loss of the Donets steel industry. They are also studying wartime uses for by-products of blast furnace slag heaps and the development of local coal and food resources to relieve the transport problem.

Sverdlovsk is the principal iron and copper smelting center of the Urals. Gold, platinum, bauxite and asbestos are also mined in the region. The city, formerly called Ekaterinburg, was an important center in old Russian days, but its industry has been almost wholly developed under Soviet rule. Sverdlovsk is the capital of the region of the same name, an important junction on the Trans-Siberian Railway, and has a population over 2,500,000.

Metallurgists attached to Komarov's committee are working on the problem of efficiently transporting iron and manganese ores to a common smelting center for the production of alloys. They hope to achieve final solution of the manganese problem in the east. The committee has also located new deposits of nickel ores nearer industrial centers and easier to exploit, thus increasing output of nickel steel alloys.

New iron deposits have been opened up and local coal mines, mostly of the open-cut variety, are to be increasingly exploited, easing the burden of the railways which now bring coal over 2,000 miles from Kuznetsk and Karaganda mines.

Output of strategic metals at Urals non-ferrous metals plants will soon be doubled as a result of the committee's work. Production of fireproof materials has also risen.

Blast furnace slag is serving as a source of several non-metallic raw materials now difficult to obtain, especially cement. Coal by-products are being used extensively.

The committee has drawn up a plan for balanced use of Urals electric power to serve all branches of local industry. Within a short time the Urals will be served by one of the largest electric power networks in Europe.

The committee's work is completely channeled toward immediate aid to the Red Army and is predicated on the great increase in output already attained by Urals industry. Sverdlovsk blast furnaces and steel mills have recently set production records in terms of tons produced proportional to workers employed. This has been possible because of the tide of patriotic enthusiasm which has swept the steel workers to unprecedented personal achievements on the labor front.

In the Urals Machinebuilding Plant a worker named Ibrahim Valeyev recently set a record of 12.8 tons of steel per day for each square meter of hearthstone of his open-hearth furnace. On March 12 this record was broken by Dmitri Sidorovski of the same plant with an output of 15.3 tons of steel per square meter of hearthstone, nearly double the normal production.

Miss Harding: And what about food? Is it scarce?

Miss Petrova: Certain products are scarce—everything that used to be imported, such as coffee and cocoa. But most noticeable is the acute shortage of sugar, and I see that you're going to get a taste of that. Most of our beet-growing districts in Russia are temporarily in the enemy's hands, so we didn't have much sugar or jam this winter. But, of course, we hope we'll do better next year!

Miss Harding: Madame Petrova, this is straying away from the subject just a bit—but there's that interesting question of divorce in Russia. Is it true that couples may be divorced simply by saying they're "through with each other"?

Miss Petrova: Let me put it this way. In our country, both husband and wife may end their state of marriage, either by mutual consent, or by the express wish of one party. They're not under obligation to submit any grounds or reasons for divorce, and they're not required to give any evidence. So it may be that they're simply "through with each other," as you put it, or they may have other reasons.

Miss Harding: Well, doesn't this cause some confusion if the couple has children?

Miss Petrova: If they have children, they must decide who is going to have the custody of them, and how much both sides are going to contribute to their support. It might interest you to know that even if the husband keeps the children, his wife must pay her share for their care.

Miss Harding: That's real equality, isn't it?

Miss Petrova: Yes. But I want to tell you that the number of divorces in our country is steadily going down. Public opinion is now very much against a light attitude toward family obligations. With their economic independence, Soviet women make less hasty marriages—hardly ever marry for any other consideration than mutual love—but when a couple does make a mistake, our laws allow them to rectify it.

Miss Harding: That's all very interesting! In fact, everything you've told us this morning has been fascinating, Madame Petrova. Thanks so much for visiting us! It's been grand having you here!

NEW SOVIET PROGRAM FOR LIVESTOCK RAISING

All young cows, sheep, goats and pigs will be kept alive this year to build up Soviet herds, and citizens in all walks of life will receive bonuses for raising animals, under a decree recently published by the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R., TASS reports.

State and collective farms can raise more stock this year, the decree points out, because last year's fodder-growing program outstripped stock breeding. The over-all fodder excess in 1941 was 1.3 percent. This year the fodder allotment for cows has been raised eight percent, for sheep and goats 12 percent and for pigs 2.3 percent.

The excess fodder reserves were created despite a considerable growth of Soviet herds in 1941. Collective farmers of the Kirghiz and Turkmen Republics and the Khabarovsk Territory were specially cited for their success in raising livestock last year. In Kirghizia, cattle increased by 25 percent, sheep and goats by 28.9 percent. In Turkmenia, cattle increased by 24.1 percent, sheep and goats by 21.7 percent. In the far eastern Khabarovsk Territory, cattle increased by 13.7 percent, pigs by 23.7 percent and sheep and goats by 29.6 percent.

During the current year the Council of People's Commissars proposes to build up the food herds still more in each republic, territory and region. Special attention will also be given to increasing the number of horses and draft oxen. More pasturage for draft animals will be provided in mountain and plain regions of the U.S.S.R.

One of the most important measures put into effect by the decree is the 100 percent conservation of young animals and their purchase by collective farms for raising. Through this measure the collective farms are expected to acquire 2,300,000 cattle and the same number of sheep in 1942.

The decree also provides bonuses in money and kind and tax exemptions for Soviet citizens who raise animals, whether collective farmers, individual peasants or industrial or office workers.

The decree, TASS said, conforms entirely to the wartime needs of the army and civilian population for meat and animal products.

* * *

The 85th birthday of Alexei Bach, outstanding Soviet biochemist, on March 17 received notable attention in the Soviet press. Bach is admired by the Soviet people as much for his record of revolutionary political activity as for his scientific achievements in connection with the oxidation of living organisms. In the '80's of the last century he was closely connected with the Narodnya Volya Party which fought the Tsarist regime. He spent many years in exile, returning to his homeland in 1917. Under the Soviet Government he was given opportunities for extensive research for which he received the Stalin Prize for scientific achievement. Like other Soviet scientists he is now engaged in research on problems of defense.

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GERMAN FLIERS TRAIN FOR ATTACK ON SOUTH AMERICA

GENEVA, MARCH 16, TASS: Secret German air schools in southern France are training Axis fliers for operations in South America, it was reliably reported here today. A prominent airdrome construction engineer recently arrived from France said the secret schools are disguised as ordinary subdivisions of German air units, under the name "Westgruppen," but that they are operated directly by the German High Command and the Gestapo's Intelligence Department.

Reportedly the instructors are recruited from former pilots of the Italian Lati Airlines which linked Europe and Brazil, and German fliers who served with civilian airlines in South America. The training program was said to stress bombing, high altitude parachute jumping and aerial photography and to include detailed study of South American coastal areas and industrial and military objectives. Other schools near Bordeaux were said to be training fliers for attacks on South Atlantic shipping from bases in West Africa.

LATIN BLOC TO AID GERMANS

German-inspired negotiations are in progress for creation of a so-called "Latin Bloc" of France, Spain and Portugal which will give Germany effective control of the military and economic resources of these countries, the Soviet press reports from sources in Cairo. Italy is said to stand aloof from the project which it fears will diminish Italian prestige in the Mediterranean and Africa.

The plan was first publicized in 1941 when conversations were held among German, French and Spanish diplomats and General Staff representatives. It is supposed to have been the principal topic discussed at Spanish General Franco's recent meeting with Portuguese Premier Antonio Salazar. Franco is reported to have sent Marshal Petain—via Madame Petain, who recently visited Spain—a letter inviting the Vichy Government to join in the bloc.

A full military alliance among France, Spain and Portugal, ostensibly defensive but actually aimed at helping Germany dominate Gibraltar, the west coast of Africa and the Portuguese islands in the Atlantic, is said to be the ultimate objective of the negotiations. The economic resources of the three countries and their colonies would be placed at Germany's disposal even more fully than at present.

The fact that the leading role in the bloc would fall to Spain is believed to have antagonized Mussolini and his subordinates, who have long held that the Iberian countries belonged in the Italian sphere of influence. It is notable that while the press of Germany and German-occupied countries has commented favorably on the plan, Italian newspapers have preserved a stony silence. It is said that certain Spanish Falangist circles are also opposed to the plan.

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GUERRILLA WARFARE TO INCREASE IN SPRING, KALININ SAYS

Soviet guerrillas will step up the pace of their relentless war behind enemy lines this spring, Mikhail Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., predicted March 17 in an address made to a group of guerrillas who received decorations. He called guerrilla warfare the "most effective way for the people to take part in the war," and said that the guerrilla groups constitute a sort of Soviet government in territory supposedly controlled by the enemy.

Illustrating Kalinin's words came a TASS report that a Soviet guerrilla brigade operating near Leningrad now dominates an area of over 3,500 square miles, including parts of two German-occupied districts. These guerrillas recently collected a caravan of foodstuffs which they sent into the beleaguered city. The guerrilla commander and commissar addressed the following letter to the newspaper *Pravda*:

"For eight months our brigade has been fighting the Germans far behind their front lines. As a result of our operations, Soviet rule is virtually restored in a territory over 120 kilometers in length and 80 kilometers in depth, into which the Germans are afraid to poke their noses. Neither punitive expeditions nor savage air raids on peaceful villages have helped the fascists. Our Soviet district administrations continue to exist behind the enemy lines, and guerrillas using our districts as bases are striking ever stronger blows at the enemies of our motherland. We send you greetings and assure you that the guerrillas will not lay down their arms while a single German remains on our soil."

Kalinin Speaks to Guerrillas

In his speech to the guerrillas on March 17 Kalinin said: "I believe the guerrilla movement is one of the best sources of aid to the Red Army. It is valuable not only because the guerrillas disorganize the enemy rear, because they strike at enemy armament, manpower and communications, because they tire the enemy and keep him always wary behind the front, and because the guerrilla movement brings forth the most courageous and efficient of our peasants and urban workers. The greatest value of the guerrilla movement is that it gives an outlet to the hatred and the fighting abilities of the masses of collective farmers and city residents in their struggle against the German invaders.

"Even far behind enemy lines the guerrilla movement is consolidating the population and increasing its confidence that the capture of our territory is temporary. It directly organizes the masses against the fascist invaders. The guerrillas are a kind of representative Soviet government in the enemy rear. In their persons, the rural and urban citizens of temporarily occupied districts see the Soviet Government, and this strengthens their fighting spirit and increases their confidence that the Germans will be driven out.

"Guerrilla warfare is the most effective way for the people to take part in the war. I think that in the spring and summer the guerrilla movement will not diminish in scope. Judging from all indications, it will grow considerably, and the guerrillas will deal ever stronger blows at the enemy rear."

~~In the last few months the guerrillas have taken~~ full advantage of the Russian winter. Usually wearing skis, they have swooped down on enemy supply columns, slaughtering guards and carrying off or destroying truckloads of military supplies. They have mined highways and railways, blown up bridges, cut telephone wires and collected important information which was transmitted to Red Army headquarters by radio. In February a ski detachment from the Karelo-Finnish Republic, north of Leningrad, made a foray behind Finnish lines. Heavily armed with machineguns and automatic rifles, they captured four villages after defeating enemy garrisons. The Soviet guerrillas held meetings at which the Karelo-Finnish peasants learned for the first time of Red Army victories during the winter. The fascists had told the peasants that German troops occupied Leningrad and half of Moscow.

Price on Guerrillas' Heads

The Germans have offered a standing reward of a farm, horse, cow and 5,000 marks cash to any peasant who will betray the hiding place of a guerrilla detachment. Finding their rewards disdained, they have resorted to various ruses in their efforts to entrap the Soviet patriots. Recently guerrillas sighted a number of German trucks loaded with women advancing along a road on which enemy columns had frequently been ambushed. Curiously, many of the women were carrying rifles. A young girl who was cook for the guerrillas was sent out

to reconnoiter. She reported that German soldiers had dressed themselves in women's skirts and jackets, seemingly either as a disguise or for protection against the cold. The guerrilla commander promptly led his detachment in an attack on the trucks. The Germans leapt out and ran for cover, repeatedly tripping over their flapping skirts and falling into snowdrifts. The German detachment was wiped out.

Southwest of the fronts around Leningrad, Latvian guerrillas are engaged in a bitter struggle against German troops of occupation which have perpetrated every kind of terrorist outrage in a futile effort to break Latvian spirit. Returning to the Red Army lines after six months in Latvia, a Soviet guerrilla group described how the Germans executed 10,000 civilians in Liepaja (Libau), about 2,000 in Rezekne and Daugavpils (Dvinsk) and 800 in Karsava. Mass shootings occurred daily, they said, in the Riga railway yards. At one time bodies were scattered along a 10-mile stretch of railroad between Madona and Gulbene, where the Germans had concentrated large numbers of civilian prisoners to repair the tracks. Despite German terrorism, the Latvian guerrilla movement was said to have attained serious proportions and bodies of German soldiers were reported found in the streets of Latvian cities every morning.

Guerrillas on the Moscow Front

On the central front guerrillas continue active. Many of them regularly penetrate the enemy lines from bases at Mozhaisk and Tula. Some of the guerrillas who were most active in the days when Moscow was threatened, however, have now returned to their homes, which have been freed by the advancing Red Army. Recently a group of guerrillas from the central front held a joint meeting in a Moscow theater with a number of prominent Moscow intellectuals. The painter Gerasimov, the composer Muradel and the sculptor Merkulov were among those present. Addressing the meeting, a guerrilla detachment leader named Burmatov said:

"We spent 83 days hiding in forests and dug-outs. In this time we killed 535 German soldiers and 34 officers, including a colonel. We blew up two gasoline dumps, five bridges, four heavy tanks, 12 armored cars, 52 trucks loaded with army supplies and eight staff cars. We also destroyed four field guns and some motorcycles, mined roads in 43 places and cut telephone wires in 68 places."

Another guerrilla leader, Karasev, told the meeting how his large detachment raided the headquarters of the 12th German Army Corps during a crucial period of the Western Front operations last November. "The Germans took our group for a large parachute party," he said. "The fight lasted an hour and 10 minutes, during which we killed

about 600 enemy officers and men, burned several supply dumps and destroyed about 200 trucks and some other equipment. This operation checked the German advance toward Maloyaroslavets."

Women guerrillas of the Bryansk District, gathered for a Woman's Day meeting on March 8, sent the following letter to the commander of the Bryansk front: "Women guerrillas of the Bryansk urban and district guerrilla detachments warmly congratulate the men, commanders and political workers of the Bryansk front on March 8 and wish them success in fighting the hateful enemy of humanity—German fascism. In marking our historic anniversary we guerrilla women behind the enemy lines will intensify our assistance to you and will strike at the invaders by every means, without sparing our strength."

Both Kursk and Kharkov have been centers of guerrilla activity all during the winter. Since early March guerrillas have held a village behind the enemy lines near Kursk, resisting at least four German efforts to drive them out. Guerrillas have made attacks almost as successful on villages near Kharkov, in some cases severing communications between enemy troops and their headquarters.

Kharkov Awaits Red Army

In Kharkov itself the people are jubilantly aware that the day of their liberation is at hand and are doing all they can to hamper the German forces and assist the Red Army's advance. Despite a daily toll of executions levied at random against the civilian population, Kharkov guerrillas continue to shoot down Germans in the city streets, set enemy storehouses on fire and damage railway tracks. Recently a railway line essential to German communications was blown up twice within a few days at the outskirts of Kharkov. Soon after the Germans occupied Kharkov, local guerrillas succeeded in blowing up an enemy divisional headquarters. Since this first victory the guerrillas have never relaxed their efforts to damage the enemy in every imaginable way.

Not only in Kharkov but throughout the Ukraine guerrillas have kept the enemy constantly on the alert, never permitting German troops to forget that they are in enemy territory and that their lives are constantly threatened. One of the biggest coups engineered by Ukrainian guerrillas was an attack on a motorized column last January in which two German generals, riding in an automobile, were killed. Another group blew up a dam, flooding and long rendering useless a road which German supply columns were using to reach the front. Still another group blew up a house in which German officers were quartered, killing 10 of them and capturing a large quantity of military documents. At the Zhmerinka railway station Ukrainian

SOVIET AUTHOR ADDRESSES ANTI-FASCISTS

The following message from Leningrad to the Soviet Union's friends and allies in the war against Hitlerism was written by the prominent Soviet writer Vsevolod Vishnevski, author of the play "The First Cavalry Army" and the play "We Are From Kronstadt," on which the well known motion picture was based:

I am sending greetings to all anti-fascists in Europe and America from Leningrad—a city to which the Hitlerites have laid siege for seven months. They hoped to capture Leningrad as far back as July 1941, when they made an onslaught with five tank and motorized divisions but were quickly repulsed. Like a gambler, Hitler doubled and redoubled his stakes. From five divisions he worked up to 25 divisions and by winter was hurling 40-50 divisions against Leningrad and the Russian northwest.

During the six months from the beginning of the siege to February 20, 1942, the Hitlerites lost near Leningrad 278,540 officers and men, 1,195 pieces of artillery, 2,925 machineguns, 580 tanks and 1,810 planes. And all in vain. Every 24 hours the Germans lose 1,500 men under our fire.

guerrillas hid on a railway platform where the Germans were unloading gasoline from railway cars. After nightfall the guerrillas set fire to the gasoline, starting a conflagration which destroyed four trains loaded with gasoline and ammunition.

The Germans are said to be permanently unable to maintain telephone or telegraph communications between the Ukrainian towns of Vinnitsa and Berdichev. The guerrillas cut the lines and then ambush German engineers sent out to repair them. In a short period they are reported to have destroyed five truckloads of wire, storage batteries and other equipment and killed 70 German signalmen.

Guerrillas in the South

In the industrial Donets Basin, where the Red Army has been forging ahead in recent weeks, a guerrilla group made up of miners not long ago held up a German railway train and set fire to a gasoline tank car. The flames destroyed several carloads of military supplies. The same group raided an enemy headquarters and wiped out two freight trains of German supplies. Near Stalino, center of the Donets steel industry, guerrillas re-

Goebbels' propaganda has attempted to give currency to reports that Leningrad is "surrounded . . ." We have thrown back 200 attacks.

Goebbels reported that "Leningrad will be burned down . . ." We put out all the fires.

Goebbels reported that Leningrad will suffer the fate of Warsaw. He said that hundreds of guns would pound it to ruins. But our fleet—which Goebbels had "sunk" in his inkwell—smashed those enemy guns.

Goebbels reported that "Leningrad will starve to death . . ." In reply we insured a steady flow of supplies into the city.

Stalin's order issued February 23 is our program, which will be carried out by the people, the Red Army and the Red Navy with the same self-denial and vigor shown by our people in the years of struggle to create its own state and during the Five Year Plans. I visited ships of the Baltic Fleet, trenches and forts when Stalin's order was read. It was a time of snow and ice, thunder of heavy guns, gloomy sky and the flame in the eyes and thoughts of Russians. Fully conscious of their task without unneeded words, they went into action. Our powerful city is battering the enemy. The city is advancing. This is a city which since its foundation has never been captured by a foreign foe. It never will be—such is its tradition.

cently ambushed an Italian infantry unit, killed 20 men and captured their equipment. A few days later the same guerrillas attacked an Italian supply column and killed 12 men.

At German-occupied Taganrog guerrillas maintain liaison between the Soviet population within the city and Red Army headquarters not far away. The Red Army recently sent a letter to Taganrog residents urging them to hold firm and help the Soviet troops and guerrillas in every way possible. In reply the following letter was received, signed by 119 Taganrog workers, teachers, doctors, handicraftsmen, housewives and children:

"We thank you, dear ones, for your letter. It encouraged us and added strength to our fight against the Germans. We are not standing with our arms folded. You know in what ways we are helping you. We are also taking vengeance on these friends who commit such monstrous crimes before our eyes. We suffer, but we remain confident that the hour of our liberation from the brown plague is not far off. We await you and our common victory over the enemy. Death to the German invaders, butchers and ravishers! Strike them! Come soon!"

GERMANY WAGES "WAR OF NERVES" ON NEAR EASTERN COUNTRIES

The following article appeared in the Soviet press March 19:

Recently German fascist propaganda organs have resorted to all kinds of nonsensical fabrications about certain fantastic "events" in Iran as the main subject for their fresh campaign of lies. A Hitlerite Trans-Ocean News Agency report of March 17, allegedly received from Ankara but in reality fabricated in Berlin, said: "Soviet troops have placed fresh regions of Iran, in particular western Iran, under their control." The same day the German Information Bureau, in the form of a cable allegedly received from Ankara, circulated a clumsy fabrication to the effect that a certain mythical "Soviet Commissariat in Tabriz" was allegedly preparing for "incorporation of Iranian Azerbaijan into the U.S.S.R." and that the U.S.S.R. was "preparing for the occupation of Teheran."

This hastily invented campaign, which has been joined by other Hitlerite underlings—Stefani, Havas, and radio stations of Hitler's lackeys in various corners of Europe—is a good deal out of harmony. Some of the reports point to "Anglo-Soviet disagreements in Iran." Others prefer the fabrication that the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain have concluded an agreement on "spheres of influence" in Iran. A third group gives precedence to inventions about "contradictions" between the Iranian Government and its allies—the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain.

Some of the authors of these absurd but malicious lies find the bounds of Iran too narrow and add Iraq to their fabrications. On March 15 the Japanese newspaper *Nichi Nichi* published a report from its Istanbul correspondent referring to "reports from Baghdad" to the effect that alleg-

edly "Soviet troops in southern Kurdistan" (let it be known to the Tokyo newspaper that they never were there) on March 11 "suddenly crossed the Iran-Iraq frontier and entered Iraq territory." And the Trans-Ocean Agency recklessly states that "nomad uprisings" are allegedly taking place "around Iran" and that Soviet troops from some unspecified place "set out on the road to the Mosul oil fields."

All these absurd reports are fabrications from beginning to end and are equally mendacious whatever part of Iran or Iraq territory they mention. The other day the Iranian newspaper *Ettelaat* gave a worthy rebuke to this campaign of lies by stating correctly that neither the U.S.S.R. nor Great Britain has ever presented any territorial claims to Iran, and pointed out that "no divergencies exist between Iran and her allies."

The fabrications of Berlin and its underlings might not be worth mentioning but for the fact that this springtime animation in the camp of the Hitlerite liars coincided with intensification of other provocative intrigues and suspicious preparations of Hitlerite Germany against the peace and security of several countries of the Near East. Certain of the aims pursued by dissemination of the above fabrications may be easily divined if we remember that, at the March 16 press conference of the Hitlerite Ministry of Foreign Affairs, journalists were treated to the statement that "the forthcoming incorporation of Iranian Azerbaijan into the Soviet Union is highly enlightening for Turkey." Following the suspicious staging of the "attempt" on von Papen, the Hitlerites have invented a new means to influence Turkey's foreign policy and by a "war of nerves" to clear their path for aggressive adventures in the Near East.

TETANUS RARE IN RED ARMY

Only two cases of tetanus and a few cases of gas gangrene were found in a survey of 10,000 wounded Red Army men, the Soviet press reported recently. The figures were made public at a meeting in Moscow of surgeons and physicians attached to Red Army units on the Western Front. Similar meetings of medical men from other fronts were held at Baku and Gorki.

Many cases of individual heroism on the part of surgeons were reported. Most striking was that of Surgeon Petrichenko, who was operating on a Red Army man wounded in the abdomen when the Germans bombed his field hospital, knocking part of it down. With his own body the surgeon shielded the open tissues of his patient's body from flying plaster and completed the operation successfully.

BYELORUSSIAN SCIENTISTS MEET

Kazan, March 13, TASS: Byelorussian scientists now established in the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic have developed a new method for making raw materials essential to munitions plants out of Tatar resin and turpentine, members of the Academy of Sciences of the Byelorussian S.S.R. heard at a meeting here today.

Yakub Kolas, Vice President of the Byelorussian Academy, reported that a survey of Tatar peat reserves has been completed and that geological and agricultural research of great potential importance is under way. Academicians Godnev and Weiss and Corresponding Member Yerofeev were mentioned for especially valuable scientific contributions to the Soviet war effort.

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RED ARMY KILLS 12,000 ON KALININ FRONT

The following communique was issued March 22 by the Soviet Information Bureau in Moscow:

From March 11 to 21 Soviet troops on the Kalinin Front captured the following equipment during fighting with the enemy: 66 guns of various calibers, five tanks, 54 trench mortars, 257 machineguns, 88 automatic rifles, over 1,000 rifles, seven radio transmitters, 42 cartloads of ammunition, over 2,000 grenades, over 5,000 shells, and over 200,000 rifle cartridges.

In the same period our troops on the Kalinin Front destroyed 33 German planes, 240 automobiles, 17 guns, nearly 200 cartloads of supplies and two ammunition dumps. From March 11 to 21 the Germans lost on the Kalinin Front approximately 12,000 officers and men killed.

FORMER AMBASSADOR DAVIES ASSAYS RED ARMY

The following statement by Mr. Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador of the United States to the Soviet Union and author of MISSION TO MOSCOW, has been made available to the Soviet Embassy Information Bulletin:

When Hitler invaded Russia, I publicly stated that the Red Army would "startle and amaze the world."

Many military experts in this country had been thrown off their base by the reports of the alleged break-down of the Red Army in the Finnish campaign. For this and other reasons there were many who did not appreciate the real strength of the Red Army, or the ability and power of the Soviet Government, or its leadership.

Last October Hitler stated that he had been misled by his generals into underestimating the Red Army. He lied about that. He himself told Lord Londonderry as early as 1936 that the Soviet Union had created an army of the highest technical perfection, the strongest tank corps and the strongest air force then in the world, with the exception of Germany. Germany did not underestimate the Red Army—Hitler overestimated his own strength.

Technical journals of the German military for years prior to '38 were quoting Soviet generals and technical military writers as authorities on tactics, strategy, military organization, and the like. I had no doubt from what I had seen in Russia, and from what I knew of the quality of the men and the

officers of the Red Army, that it was a magnificent organization and would give a superb account of itself if war came to pass.

My expectations, however, were surpassed by the Red Army's magnificent performance. Where weaknesses might naturally be expected to be found, namely in communications, supply, transportation and a second line of defense, due to the vast distances involved, it developed that the Soviet Army and its leadership gave a magnificent performance and surprised even its friends.

That also, I think, surprised even the Germans. It was a very great technical performance.

The genius in theoretical analysis and the skill in the execution of the new technique in solving the "Panzer" attack is an historic contribution by the Soviet Army in the development of military science. But outstanding above all else is the indomitable spirit of the Soviet Union, its great leader, Stalin, its Red Army, and its Men and Women, who never "quit," but out of the ashes of each reverse build a fire that attacks, attacks, and yet attacks.

Along with the courage of Dunkerque, it is one of those things which this horrible war has restored—a measure of self-respect to men and women. It is heartening in this realistic world to know that there are still living men and women who find glory in making the supreme sacrifice of life itself, that other men and children may live in Freedom.

SOVIET PRESS SEES TENSION IN GERMANY

Internal tensions weakening Germany from within are increasingly evident as Hitler's war machine strains every nerve to prepare for a spring offensive. Soviet newspapers during the last few days have discussed various symptoms of these tensions, among which the announcement that a reduction in German bread, flour and fat rations will begin April 6 is not the least significant. The German Information Bureau has told Germans that they may expect the reduction to stay in effect a long time.

The antagonism between fascism and all humanitarian principles has exploded recently in protests from German Catholics at inhuman fascist treatment of prisoners and civilians on the Soviet war front. The Hitlerites have replied with a wave of anti-Catholic persecutions. Reportedly the Nazi police chief Heinrich Himmler has undertaken to purge the German Army officers' corps of "Catholic elements," and at the same time has intensified an anti-Catholic campaign among rank-and-file German soldiers. A new and large edition of the anti-Catholic pamphlet *Gott und Volk* has been printed in Berlin. Self-described as "a pocket-companion for every soldier," it contains the following statement: "Two symbols are at war with each other in Germany today—the Cross and the Lance. We are fighting both Catholicism and Protestantism."

In recent sermons Cardinal Faulhaber and the Bishops of Wuerttemberg, Trier and Berlin reportedly made open protests against Gestapo persecution of Catholics, including the alleged detention of the Bishop of Muenster in a concentration camp.

The Soviet press also reports that Hitler, no longer trusting even the elite Death's Head detachments of his fanatic SS corps, has created a new super-secret-police, called the "Waffen SS." The existence of this occult army, believed to total 10 divisions, was first revealed March 15 when its representatives took part in Nazi ceremonies on equal terms with delegates of the German Army, Navy and Air Forces. Swiss sources report that the Waffen SS was formed last December on the initiative of Himmler, who is said to have told his master that German morale was becoming increasingly unsteady. Himmler reportedly advised that a special force be prepared to put down possible large scale disturbances too serious for the regular police and Gestapo to cope with.

The most trusted units of the SS corps are known to have suffered heavily in the winter campaign on the Soviet front and gaps in their ranks are believed to have been filled with raw recruits not con-

sidered reliable in case of internal conflict within Germany. For this reason Himmler is said to have advised creation of the new force, officered entirely by devoted Hitlerites. Each officer reportedly receives not only military but police training, and the rank-and-file are said to be kept isolated from the German population. The Waffen SS reportedly includes not only infantry and artillery, but also panzer troops and its own air force. At present its units are said to be distributed among several big German cities.

Behind the problem of internal order lies the grim fact that German soldiers are dying by the million on the Soviet front. These huge losses are having another effect—German industry is running out of manpower. According to the German press 2,500,000 foreign workers have been induced to come to Germany, chiefly, the German newspapers fail to add, because of starvation at home. In addition, 1,600,000 war prisoners are now employed by German industry. Moreover, since the beginning of the war about 1,500,000 women have been drafted into German factories.

Despite these measures, the German labor crisis is growing acute. Recently Goering's magazine *Vierjahresplan* said: "Extraordinary efforts are needed to increase our output. We cannot give the factories any more workers, especially skilled ones."

In an article recently published in *Das Reich*, Goebbels too admitted the labor shortage. "We must create a system," he said, "which will compel everyone to give everything he can give. We lack one thing—labor. The war requires men, and we do not have them."

Citing examples of reduced quantity and quality of German industrial production, the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* said: "The fundamental cause is shortage of labor. In many cases unskilled people are operating machine tools and securing an unusually low output. A secondary cause is shortage of raw materials. Workers have not yet learned how to use the ersatz materials which Germany possesses. Industry is compelled to use low grade raw materials."

The appearance of such statements in the German press is interpreted by Soviet newspapers as indicating that the labor crisis in Germany is too far advanced to be concealed. Compulsory drafting of labor from outside Germany, overloading of machines—resulting in quick deterioration—and a forcible speed-up both of German and foreign workers have been the German solutions for this crisis until now. But it is obvious that such methods cannot be kept up indefinitely without disastrous consequences to German industry.

IZVESTIA: USE OF SMALL ARMS AGAINST PLANES, TANKS

Expert marksmanship with rifles and machine-guns has often given Red Army infantrymen victory over enemy planes and tanks, IZVESTIA said in an article published March 20. Stressing the point that infantry should always rely on its own weapons in an emergency rather than leaving the job to the artillery or other powerful weapons, the Soviet Government newspaper points to the need for close cooperation between simple and complex arms. The article said:

The Red Army possesses powerful war equipment, including special anti-aircraft arms. The simplest fighting weapons applied skillfully and according to perfected methods serve to increase the power of our arms. These simple weapons do not replace special, complex and powerful arms, but cooperate with them, providing additional means of destroying the enemy.

The Importance of Simple Arms

Only truly brave, resourceful and cool men can engage a powerful fighting machine with mere rifles in their hands. Any army in the world may well envy the staunchness and fearlessness of the Red Army men. The German generals may learn something from the Soviet rank-and-file—to understand the importance of simple arms in modern warfare. Recently a unit commanded by Koloitsev brought down two enemy planes by rifle and machinegun fire. A battalion of skiers commanded by Karpov recently beat off an enemy air raid by machinegun and rifle fire, bringing down a German plane.

Infantry Bag Aircraft

Red Army men Nikitin, Dorofeyev and Kuzmin, escorting an ammunition train, brought down by rifle fire an enemy bomber which attempted to attack their train. Commissary technician Golomikov brought down a fascist fighter by automatic rifle fire. A unit commanded by Senior Lieutenant Truchkov in a few days brought down four German planes with fire from anti-tank rifles. Machinegunner Fedorenko set fire to a Junkers with one well aimed machinegun burst. Red Army man Lunik brought down an enemy bomber with several machinegun bursts. Red Army man Potukovich brought down a Messerschmitt-109 with a self-loading rifle. Sergeant Melnikov, Lieutenant Stanin and Junior Lieutenant Bambal brought down an enemy plane each after the second or third shot with an ordinary rifle. Such examples are numerous.

SOVIET-JAPANESE FISHERIES PROTOCOL SIGNED

On March 20 a protocol for 1942 of the Fisheries Agreement of 1928 was signed in Kuibyshev by Andrei Vyshinski, First Deputy Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R., on the one hand, and by Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, on the other. Notes were exchanged in this connection.

Original Agreement Expired in 1936

As is known, the term of validity of the Fisheries Agreement concluded in 1928 expired in May 1936. Since that time, in view of the fact that a new Fisheries Agreement was not concluded, the 1928 Agreement has been prolonged each year for one year by agreement between the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and Japan. Thus, the Fisheries Agreement of 1928 was extended for the remainder of 1936. Subsequently, the extension was renewed yearly for 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1941.

As a result of negotiations in Kuibyshev for the extension in 1942 of the 1928 Fisheries Agreement, the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and Japan agreed as follows:

Terms of the Protocol

1. The Japanese Government agreed that Japanese fish dealers will refrain from bidding at auctions of five fisheries allotments out of the 19 allotments of which the leases expired in 1941.

2. The Japanese Government agreed to pay a 20 percent increase (as consented in the agreement of 1941) on all payments due the U.S.S.R. from Japanese fish dealers for rent, taxes and collections. This supplementary sum is in addition to a 10 percent rent increase to be paid on fishery allotments bought by Japanese fish dealers at the 1942 auctions, in conformity with a method worked out on the basis of the exchange of notes of April 2, 1939.

3. In view of the change in the method of calculating rent of fishery allotments, the Japanese Government agreed, on demand of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R., to make payments in gold ingots deliverable at Vladivostok, or in foreign valuta, at the option of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R.

4. The Japanese Government also agreed that Japanese fish dealers, when paying rent in gold, will pay to the Soviet Government an additional sum in the amount of 4 percent to cover the expense of transporting the gold.

HISTORY OF WORLD MUSIC. PUBLISHED IN U.S.S.R.

The second volume of a comprehensive musical history of the world, including all countries and peoples, will issue from Leningrad presses in a few days, TASS reports. Publication of this monumental work, the first of its kind, is being carried out jointly by the Leningrad State Conservatory and the Soviet Scientific Research Institute of the Theater and Music. The first volume appeared after the beginning of the Soviet-German war.

Written by eminent music historians of Moscow and Leningrad, the history will cover the music of China, Arabia, Iran, India, and North and South America as well as of Western Europe. The second volume is devoted to the late Renaissance period.

BRITISH DECORATE SOVIET FLIERS

British decorations were conferred on four Soviet fliers on March 17, TASS reports. They are Hero of the Soviet Union Major Safonov and Captains Tumanov, Kovalenko and Kukhareenko. In making the presentation Lieutenant General F. N. Mason-MacFarlane, head of the British Military Mission in Moscow, said:

"On the orders of my King I have the great honor of handing these orders to our common friends, your comrades Major Safonov and Captains Tumanov, Kukhareenko and Kovalenko. They have deserved this high reward in our joint struggle with humanity's foe—Hitlerism. We fight together and will continue the struggle until the final annihilation of Hitlerite Germany."

After the recipients had expressed their thanks to the British Government and expressed firm conviction that the peoples of the anti-Hitlerite coalition will smash fascist Germany, a Red Navy band played the British anthem and the Internationale.

The ceremony concluded with a speech by Major General of Aviation Kuznetsov, who said: "I beg you to convey profound Russian gratitude to the British Government and British people for their awards to Stalin's gallant falcons. I declare that our fliers will continue to smite the German air pirates, and all our enemies will find their graves in the cold waters of the Barents Sea and in the mountains of Transarctica.

"Long live our great will to victory! Long live the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Winston Churchill! Long live our leader and teacher Joseph Stalin!"

TOLSTOI, EISENSTEIN PRESENT "IVAN THE TERRIBLE"

The life of Ivan the Terrible will be presented on the Soviet stage and screen in the near future, TASS reports. A play dealing with the 16th century Tsar has been written by Alexei Tolstoi, prominent Soviet novelist who wrote *Peter I* and *Bread*. Inspired by the same subject, cinema director Sergei Eisenstein (*Thunder Over Mexico*, *Potemkin*, *Alexander Nevsky*) has completed a scenario and has already begun camera work on a film version.

Tolstoi's play will be produced by the Moscow Theater of the Revolution. It is understood that the playwright is concerned with penetrating Ivan's personality with reference to his historical role as one of Russia's first outstanding statesmen. The well known Soviet historian Academician Grekov has pointed out that such a characterization—emphasizing the political plans of Ivan the Terrible, his bold dreams and hatred for traitors—conforms to the conclusions of modern thought.

MUSCOVITES INSPECT TROPHIES

An exhibit of equipment captured from the German invaders when they were defeated outside Moscow has opened in the Central Red Army House in Moscow and is extremely popular. Captured German tanks, howitzers, aircraft and other war machines stand among the tall poplars of a park at the entrance of the Red Army House. In one of the halls is a German staff bus, preserved exactly as it was captured. Everything in it is a mess—typewriter, maps, a book of orders of the chief of staff lie tumbled next to an automatic rifle. The German officers had abandoned suitcases full of loot—a child's fur coat, underwear, handkerchiefs, even Christmas tree decorations.

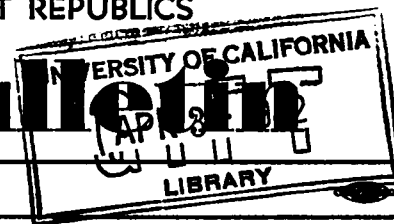
Displays of German soldiers' clothing arouse general interest—thin, torn overcoats and ersatz felt boots made of a strip of felt nailed to a plank. One stand holds a heap of shiny new Iron Crosses destined for those "who distinguish themselves in the capture of Moscow."

The exhibit includes arms of all descriptions from the smallest mortars weighing 12 kilograms up to heavy tanks and the latest models of long range guns. There are French Lebel rifles, Italian Vitali Vatterli, Austrian Mannlichers and others. Next to these are military maps of the Moscow outskirts marked "For Service Needs Only" and dated August 1940, and orders written in bad Russian. The exhibits, photos and documents, arranged in 13 large halls, vividly demonstrate the collapse of Hitler's plan of surrounding and seizing the Soviet capital.

Information Bulletin

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ENEMY LOSES 16,000 AT LENINGRAD

The following communique was issued by the Soviet Information Bureau in Moscow March 25:

In fighting with the enemy from March 9 to 22, Soviet troops of the Leningrad Front captured the following equipment: 68 guns, 7 tanks, two armored cars, 90 trench mortars, 424 machineguns, 169 automatic rifles, 107 anti-tank rifles, 1,749 rifles, 6,040 shells, 15,481 mortar bombs plus 16 cases of bombs, 82,200 rifle cartridges plus 300 cases of cartridges, 4,170 handgrenades, 15 stereoscopic range finders, 16 radio transmitters and 19 field telephones.

In the same period the Soviet troops destroyed 86 enemy aircraft, 24 guns, four ammunition dumps and 173 trucks loaded with various supplies.

From March 9 to 22 the enemy lost over 16,000 officers and men killed on the Leningrad Front.

ESTONIANS MEET IN MOSCOW

Estonian representatives, meeting in Moscow March 22, adopted a message addressed to Joseph Stalin and another to the Estonian people, TASS reports. Addressing the meeting, the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, Johannes Vares, said: "We Estonians and Soviet patriots would rather die than live as slaves. We shall fight at the front and behind the enemy's lines to help free our motherland soon!" The message to Stalin reads as follows:

Estonians' Message to Stalin

We representatives of the Estonian people, gathered at a meeting in heroic Moscow, ardently greet you, beloved teacher of the working people, leader of the peoples of the great Soviet Union, gifted organizer of the victories of the heroic Red Army. On behalf of the entire Estonian people we address you with a feeling of deep gratitude for all the benefits the Estonian people enjoyed under the Soviet Government, which were achieved under your leadership and thanks to your paternal solicitude for our people.

In the single year of its existence, the Soviet Government of Estonian workers, peasants and intellectuals achieved important successes in all spheres of life. For the first time our workers, freed from exploitation, enjoyed the fruits of their labor and our peasants worked joyously in their fields and pastures. The most favorable conditions were created for development of the culture of the Estonian people.

Now Hitler's robber bands have savagely trampled down the achievements of socialism in our country and drowned them in blood. Having temporarily captured Soviet Estonia, the German fascist

enslavers are plundering our people with unparalleled brutality and cruelly murdering the peaceful population—women, children and old folk. Our cultural values are being destroyed, our towns and villages devastated. The rule of the barons and landlords is being restored. Our workers are deprived of employment, our peasants' land is confiscated, our intellectuals have lost the opportunity for creative work.

The enemy need not think that by temporary seizure of our country he has destroyed the will of the Estonian people to fight for freedom and victory. The freedom-loving Estonian people, fallen under the sway of the German fascists but not conquered nor broken down, firmly believes in its liberation from the German fascist yoke. Our finest sons and daughters are fighting in the ranks of the Red Army with extreme hatred and scorn for the invaders. Estonian Soviet guerrillas continue stubbornly fighting the troops of occupation. Our successful struggle against the German invaders in the past, waged jointly with the Russian people, inspires us now to fight and defeat the enemy, shoulder to shoulder with all the peoples of the Soviet Union and all champions of freedom.

Dear Comrade Stalin! The Estonian people will steadfastly follow your appeal to wipe out to the last man the fascist bandits on Soviet soil. Every Estonian holds it his sacred duty and great honor to fight in the ranks of the Red Army, to bring closer the hour of victory over the fascist monsters. We vow to fight unswervingly against the German invaders until final victory. The victorious Red Army is already approaching the frontiers of our beloved Estonia. The hour of retribution is not far off, when we shall call the Hitlerites to account for all their crimes and outrages.

Blood for blood! Death to the German fascists! Long live the free Estonian people! Long live our great motherland, the Soviet Union, and the inviolable friendship of its peoples! Long live the heroic, victorious Red Army and Navy! Long live the best friend of the Estonian people, the leader of the peoples of the Soviet Union and organizer of the victories of the Red Army—Comrade Stalin!

Message to the Estonian People

The message to the Estonian people reads:

The Estonian people, with the fraternal assistance of the peoples of the Soviet Union, achieved freedom in the summer of 1940. Estonia became a Soviet Socialist Republic. For the first time in her history she attained genuine and complete State independence.

The Estonian people began to enjoy the supreme liberties granted by the Stalin Constitution. Estonian national economy and culture were accorded an unprecedented opportunity for development. Industrial output increased more than 60 percent in the first year of the Soviet Government. Scores of thousands of workers were freed from the clutches of unemployment. More than 50,000 peasants received land from the Soviet Government. All means of education and culture became accessible to the wide masses of the people. The material and cultural welfare of the masses rose rapidly.

At the height of our work of constructing a socialist society, the German fascist invaders treacherously attacked the Soviet Union. They succeeded in capturing temporarily the territory of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic. They brazenly trampled down the national Estonian State and destroyed the political and economic independence of Estonia.

Estonians are no longer masters of their native land. It has been converted into a colony of fascist Germany, where Hitlerite satraps are in command and the bloodstained Gestapo holds sway. Unrestricted fascist terror is raging in Estonia. The fascists have massacred 20,000 people, and over 30,000 more are in jails and concentration camps. In Tartu alone over 2,000 innocent people were arrested. The fascist occupants show their hatred for the Estonian people at every step. They have destroyed Estonian industry, leaving scores of thousands of jobless workers to suffer terrible hunger and cold. The land of the Estonian peasants has been confiscated and turned over to German landlords. The fascist occupants insolently plunder Estonia. All industrial and other goods are being exported. Their last food-stuffs have been taken from the peasants. A systematic campaign of Germanization is being conducted throughout the country and every effort is exerted to wipe out Estonian culture.

The Estonians will never bind their destiny to German fascism. They do not want to be slaves of German fascism. They want to become, and they will again become, free and independent. They will restore the Government of the working people.

The Estonians are not alone in this struggle against the German fascist occupants. They fight shoulder to shoulder with all the peoples of the Soviet Union, and especially with the great Russian people, to which Estonians are united by ties of ancient friendship and by joint struggle against the German enslavers in the past. Great Britain and the United States are fighting Hitlerite Germany with the Soviet Union. The Estonians are fighting in company with all freedom-loving peoples of the world against fascist barbarism and violence. Together with the Red Army, they will liberate the Estonian people from the yoke of the German fascist occupants.

The hour of liberation of the Estonian people is approaching. Estonians! At this historical moment our great, sacred task is to free our beloved country from the fascist yoke, to wipe out the fascist occupants and drive them from Estonia.

Workers! Do not manufacture arms or anything else for the German bandit gang. Work slower, turn out misfits, sabotage industrial equipment!

Peasants! Do not serve the fascist invader by transporting your goods nor by doing any other work imposed on you! Do not surrender food or other property to the bandits!

Intellectuals! Do not allow Estonia and the Estonian people to be Germanized! Do not serve the German fascist hangmen—enslavers and oppressors of our people! Sabotage and thwart all measures of the fascist authorities! Let not a single Estonian join the German army or fascist police! Not a single Estonian must go to Germany for labor service!

Estonian patriots! Support the Red Army, which brings freedom to your people, support the heroic Soviet guerrillas, extend guerrilla warfare against the fascist invaders, fight the occupants by every means! We vow, dear brothers and sisters, that we shall not cease our struggle until the Estonian people is again free and happy, until it again becomes master of its own fate.

Down with bloodthirsty Hitler! Down with the clique of traitors to the Estonian people headed by Hjalmar Mae!

Long live the freedom-loving Estonian people! Long live the heroic Red Army, bringing freedom to the Estonian people! Long live the Soviet Union, inviolable, firm as a rock! Long live its peoples! Long live the Bolshevik Party! Long live the best friend of the Estonian people, the great leader of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Red Army, Comrade Stalin!

FIGHTING FOR HUMANITY

By Vladimir Komarov

President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

Published in PRAVDA March 23, 1942

History knows many just and noble wars for liberty and independence. They are numerous in the glorious past of Russia. When the Russians threw off the Tatar yoke, Dmitri Donskoi (Russian prince who defeated the Tatar chieftain Mamai in the 14th century) said: "Know that I come here not to guard the River Don, but to free the Russian land from captivity and devastation, or to give my life for all of you. A valiant death is better than a shameful life."

Two centuries later he was echoed by Kuzma Minin (a merchant of Nizhni-Novgorod who organized Russians against Polish invaders in the 17th century), who said: "Better death than a foreign yoke." During the patriotic war of 1812 (against Napoleon), Mikhail Kutuzov (Commander of the Russian Army) said: "Russians have no wish to taste the sweets of peace before they wipe out the treacherous foe who by his attack has defiled the land of our forefathers. The holy flame of love for our motherland inspires all classes . . ."

In our days there resounds throughout the world that magnanimous order-of-the-day in which love for our own people and respect for all other peoples find their supreme expression in the history of humanity. Never and nowhere have people so loved their native land as in our time and our country, where the whole land and all its riches, the fruits of the people's labor and all the treasures of our national genius belong to the people themselves.

But the fascist invasion threatens not only our land and the fruits of our labor. It destroys human lives. The fascists bring death, violence and humiliation to our people. And people, Stalin said, are the most precious thing of all. We defend our state and the life and liberty of every man, great or small, with our whole might. We are humanists. We treasure our people.

To defend our people, our country, the lives of our children and the honor of our women is the noble task of the Red Army. The heroism of the Red Army men springs from the noble and lofty aims of this patriotic war. A noble purpose makes heroes. The humble typist of yesterday becomes the guerrilla heroine of today, and her last word before she is executed is of her native land. The young Moscow student Zoya Kosmodemyanskaia has become the heroine of a legend which will be cherished by humanity forever. From the gallows she said: "It is a great joy to die for my people."

Love of one's people presupposes respect of all other peoples. It is impossible to hate and despise foreign peoples and at the same time love one's own. The fascists teach race hatred. Hatred of other peoples, with them, is allied to the enslavement and humiliation of their own people. In order to pillage and invade the lands of others, Hitler transformed the Germans into cannon fodder, deprived them of human conditions of life and all vestiges of freedom, annihilated, corrupted and crippled hundreds of thousands of Germans both physically and morally.

The fascists strive to return to the times of barbarism. Their eyes are turned backward to the most reactionary and sinister historical precedents. The fascists have declared war on all the forces of progress: freedom of thought, love of humanity, scientific inquiry. Fascism means that scientists cannot conduct investigations and research in search of scientific truth. The search for truth has been declared an anti-German heresy. Not truth, but the race of the author of a scientific theory and his attitude toward Hitler—that is the criterion for assessing new scientific concepts in fascist Germany. The fate of the theory of relativity was sealed not by astronomical and physical observations nor by study of the objective world, but by the nationality of Einstein and his protest against the Hitlerite regime. What a shame for Germany, the country of Kepler, Helmholtz and Mayer! Not only has the outstanding physicist of modern times been outlawed, but the outstanding scientific theory of the century as well.

One of Hitler's henchmen, Ettig, writes: "Excessive development of the human brain, disproportionate overestimation of intellectual abilities, thought, logic, knowledge and experimental observation . . . are hostile to the German soul."

Fascism wills that in his creative effort the scientist, designer or engineer shall not proceed according to truth and reason, but must comply with the mystic prophecies of fascist ideologists. Fascism wills further that the physician must not proceed according to his desire to save human lives, but in compliance with the interests of "race hygiene," i.e., the extermination of men. To halt progress, make history retrace its steps, extinguish reason and erase the concepts of truth and good from human conscience—such is the aim of Hitlerism. This prospect threatens all human civilization in case of a fascist victory. Scientific and social thought would then be erased and crushed.

(Continued on Page 4)

SOVIET SCIENTISTS RECEIVE STALIN PRIZES SOON

Soviet scientists under consideration for 1942 Stalin Prizes are for the most part engaged in research bearing on defense of the U.S.S.R., the Soviet trade union newspaper *Trud* said March 23. The various Institutes of the Academies of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and of the Ukrainian S.S.R. have completed examination of scientific studies carried out in 1941, *Trud* said, and have submitted those considered most valuable to the committee which will make the awards.

Stalin Prizes are given yearly for outstanding achievements in science and invention. This year most of the work under consideration was connected with problems of the war.

Among the accomplishments likely to receive recognition, according to *Trud*, are Professor Vishnevski's method of applying oil-of-balsam bandages, now widely used in Red Army field hospitals; Academician Grebenshchikov's method of producing optical glass for special purposes; Academician Fersman's studies in geochemistry; and a new method for producing phosphorus developed by Doctor Linniks and Engineer Maltz.

The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences submitted, among other achievements, a method of selecting and cultivating new varieties of wheat and barley worked out by Academician Sapegin; research in radio technique by Corresponding Member of the Academy Clushkin; and metallurgical research by Academicians Kurdyumov and Svechnikov and Engineer Vashchenko.

KOMAROV

(Continued from Page 3)

Who is to save humanity and its culture and progress from this terrible danger? The Red Army! It has stopped the fascists, flung the enemy back from the heart of Russia, scattered to the winds the myth that German troops are invincible.

To defend the Soviet motherland and drive out the enemy is to defend culture and progress, science and art, light and reason. This makes the goal of this patriotic war still loftier. Defense of the Soviet State means the salvation of culture from a deadly menace. Never before has the world stood in such danger, and it must be hoped that it never will again. Therefore, neither in the past nor future has there been nor will there be such a just, noble and progressive war, so beneficial for humanity as the war now being waged by the Red Army—singlehanded—against Hitler's hordes.

SECOND ALL-SLAV RADIO MEETING IN MOSCOW

The Second All-Slav Anti-Fascist Radio Meeting will take place April 4 and 5 in Moscow. The proceedings will be broadcast. The meeting has been called on the initiative of the All-Slav Anti-Fascist Committee which was formed after the First Radio Meeting last August. The purpose of the second meeting is to strengthen further the solidarity of all Slav peoples in their struggle against the common enemy—Hitlerism.

Prominent Slav intellectuals from many countries, including writers, scientists, actors and artists, will take part in the meeting. Professor Zdenek Nedely, former Professor of Art History at Prague University, is Vice President of the All-Slav Anti-Fascist Committee.

Persons wishing to send messages to the meeting or to receive information about it may address the Press Division of the Embassy of the U.S.S.R. at Washington, D. C., or

Second All-Slav Anti-Fascist Radio Meeting
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

* * *

Higher agricultural schools of the Soviet Union will graduate about 2,000 agronomists, veterinaries, engineers, surveyors, etc., in April, TASS reports. A total of 9,000 agricultural specialists will graduate in 1942 from various institutions maintained by the People's Commissariat of Agriculture.

OLD SOVIET WORKERS BACK ON JOB

Superannuated workers, pensioned off after years of service, are returning to Soviet factories to help their country win the war, the Soviet press reports. The skill of these old workmen complements the enthusiasm of thousands of youths now flocking into Soviet industry.

In Tbilisi (Tiflis, capital of the Georgian S.S.R.) 250 highly skilled men with 30-40 years of labor behind them have voluntarily returned to factories for the duration of the war. Daniel Zhuravlev, an 86-year-old pensioner who had spent nearly 70 years in railway shops, is now training young machinists at the railway depot of Tashkent (capital of the Uzbek S.S.R.). Semyon Tupitsin, an old ship's captain who retired four years ago after 50 years' service, is now back on duty piloting the steamer Severny on the Ob, the great west Siberian river.

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Information Bulletin

No. 38

Washington, D. C., March 28, 1942

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WAR NEWS FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

KARELIAN FRONT, MARCH 26, TASS: On March 25 three waves of German planes attempted to raid Soviet Transarctic territory. The first wave was made up of 18 bombers and 11 fighters, the second of 12 bombers and six fighters and the third of about 21 planes of both types. Our fighters went up to meet them.

Violent dog-fights occurred simultaneously at several points. Eleven Soviet fighters boldly engaged the 29 German planes of the first wave and by skilful maneuvering inflicted severe damage on them. The combat became more severe as the second German wave joined in. After suffering heavy losses the fascists tried to break off the fighting and withdraw, but then came under the fire of our anti-aircraft guns.

In the encounter with the first two waves of enemy planes, which lasted 15-20 minutes, our fliers brought down 10 German fighters and bombers. Two more enemy planes were badly hit and are believed to have crashed later. When the third wave of enemy planes arrived it was dispersed and put to flight.

★ ★ ★

NORTHWESTERN FRONT, MARCH 26, Pravda: Yesterday skiers of a Red Army unit commanded by Major Petrovski brought down two Junkers with rifle and machinegun fire. The enemy planes were flying toward the area where the 16th German Army is surrounded near Staraia Russa.

One plane fell close to a German-occupied village. Before the other plane crashed, four men jumped from it with parachutes and came down within the Soviet lines where they were quickly surrounded. One was killed in attempting to escape and the other three were captured.

At their interrogation, German pilot Willi Glanz stated that his plane belonged to the "Poznan" transport group and that most of the fliers of this group were reservists or new graduates of flying schools without fighting experience. He said the group's losses average three or four planes daily.

KALININ FRONT, MARCH 26, Krasnaia Zvezda: Fighting is becoming more intense every day in the sector defended by Kutsenko's Guards unit. The enemy resists stubbornly and makes frequent counter-attacks. In a single day the Guardsmen beat off three of these attacks, killing over 300 Germans.

After repulsing the repeated counter-attacks, artillerymen of the Guards unit dispersed two battalions of enemy infantry, inflicting heavy casualties. The Soviet guns also damaged two enemy tanks and silenced an opposing battery. The enemy has been forced to fall back before the Guardsmen's onslaught.

★ ★ ★

SOUTHERN FRONT, MARCH 26, Krasnaia Zvezda: The enemy is bringing his reserves into action and disregarding all losses in attempts to hold his positions. Two days ago our troops dislodged the Germans from a populated place and broke through enemy fortifications. The Germans have made several counter-attacks with air and tank support in an effort to regain the lost ground.

The first German counter-attack, launched simultaneously from two directions, was partly successful. The enemy captured several houses in the eastern part of a populated place. The other counter-attacks were beaten off by combined Soviet infantry and artillery fire, which inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Nine enemy tanks and about 300 dead were abandoned on the battlefield.

On the night of March 23 Soviet troops made a resolute attack and recaptured the houses which the Germans had seized, completely clearing the enemy from the village. Having thus broken through a system of enemy resistance points, the Red Army troops threatened an important German center of resistance in the Donets Basin.

In the last few days our troops have continued developing their offensive, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, who is putting up stubborn resistance. The Germans have clung with especial stubbornness to a village located in the center of the area of hostilities. This village has already changed hands several times. When the enemy last evacuated it he left over 100 dead.

OCCUPIED TOWNS AWAIT FREEDOM

The Red Army newspaper KRASNAIA ZVEZDA said editorially on March 25:

Gloom and desolation reign in the houses and gigantic factory buildings of Kharkov—industrial heart of the beloved Ukraine. Walls are fire-blackened. Bodies of the hanged swing under balconies. Stifed groans of the tortured come from Gestapo cellars. In the "Death House" on Kholodnaia Gora, German boots trample on agonized prisoners. Graves are dug in back yards for those who die of starvation.

Orel is a Russian city. Its plundered citizens wander through back yards like beggars. Rifle volleys ring out—the fascists are shooting their victims. Rubber clubs swish at police stations.

Staraja Russa is a thousand years old. Now the Germans publish the lie that this ancient Russian town is an old German possession. They defile peaceful Staraja Russa. They drive cattle into the ancient cathedral. Bodies of innocent people hang from lamp posts.

These Soviet towns are outraged by the German occupants. Their dark outlines stand sharp against the horizon, the silent images of dozens of other towns awaiting deliverance. Prostrate, they lie before us.

The fascists want to blow out the torch of our culture and scatter our cities in ruins among wild fields. Not a single school is kept in Orel—birthplace of the great Russian writer Turgenev. The Germans paved muddy streets in Kharkov with books from the Korolenko Library. In Staraja Russa the Germans closed the schools and made book bonfires of Russian and foreign classics. Intellectuals who can not flee in time are ruthlessly exterminated. Skilled workers are forcibly driven to Germany, into fascist slavery.

Groans rise above our towns suffering under the German bandit yoke. But the Soviet people will never bow their heads before the invaders' sword. German barracks are blown up. Guerrilla bullets find German fliers. Peaceful citizens take arms to avenge the blood of their dear ones, the suffering of their native towns, the outraged land of their forefathers.

Many Soviet towns have already learned the joy of liberation. The Red Army has brought life once more to many thousands of Soviet people. With unparalleled heroism our army—the army of liberation—is forcing its way to towns and villages still plunged in the darkness of fascist slavery.

THEATER GROUP TOURS FRONT

Alexei Popov, Art Director of the Central Red Army Theater, in an interview with TASS said of the theater's recent tour of the firing lines:

We have been close to the Red Army for many years. We artists of the Red Army's theater have lived with Red Army men in their training and campaigning. Now we have met them in an atmosphere of battle, in the heat of the action for which our country has been training them. To see a man going into battle, to bid him farewell by song and word, to meet him returning from the battlefield with a hymn to his gallantry—what prize can be higher for the true artist!

We quickly became one with the men and felt at home in the front lines. When we came to one village where we were supposed to perform we found it almost demolished. The Germans continued bombing it ruthlessly, so we had to transfer our "stage" two kilometers to the rear. We held two performances there and then there were no more spectators—they were all at the firing lines. We decided to follow them.

We performed in a thoroughly battered barn, half of which was camouflaged. Loud applause drowned the rattle of enemy mortar bombs exploding nearby. Signalmen held up their receivers, relaying the concert to their comrades in the firing line. We gave three concerts that day and a special performance in the evening.

We heard that a company commander, beloved by his men, lay wounded in a peasant home. After the evening performance our troupe went to him and repeated the whole program for him alone. You should have seen how touched and embarrassed he was!

We also visited a tank unit. What splendid fellows! Twice we saw our audiences off to battle and met them a few hours later. Contact with the heroes of this patriotic war is a gold mine of inspiration for an artist. At the front we saw true love for our native land and hatred for the enemy.

★ ★ ★

For exemplary execution of the Soviet Government's orders in manufacturing sledges and skis for the Red Army, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on March 26 awarded orders and medals to 34 workers of factories in the Yaroslavl Region.

★ ★ ★

About 2,000 schools have been restored in Soviet towns and villages retaken from the Germans, and hundreds of thousands of school children have resumed their studies, the People's Commissariat of Education of the R.S.F.S.R. announced March 25.

GERMAN CONSUL IN TURKEY SPREADS LIES ON IRAN

ANKARA, MARCH 26, TASS: Provocative fabrications concerning Iran which are circulated by the German Information Bureau are officially attributed to the Bureau's correspondent at the Turkish city of Adana, on the southeast Mediterranean coast near the Syrian border. But the German Information Bureau has no correspondent at Adana accredited to the Turkish press directorate. According to reliable sources the sensational German reports date-lined Adana are written by the German consul in that city, Hofmann.

Before the war Hofmann was an important German consular official in Syria, where he reportedly took active part in directing the importation of German "tourists" into various Near and Middle Eastern countries, especially Turkey, just before war began in 1939. Several thousand so-called tourists and stocks of weapons were brought into Syria.

Hofmann's consulate in Syria also organized Arab revolts in Palestine and subsidized an Arab language newspaper published by the former Mufti of Jerusalem, now an open partisan of Hitler. Hofmann also played a part in organizing a Black Hand group of Italian fascists who murdered several prominent anti-fascist Italians in Jerusalem.

According to foreign journalists in Turkey, Hofmann's dispatches are based on fabrications of German agents recently driven out of Iran and Iraq. Some of these agents are nationals of Near Eastern countries. Hofmann's fabrications about Iran are circulated not only by the German D.N.B. and Transocean agencies but also by the Italian press and by one Dragnev, Ankara correspondent of the Bulgarian newspaper *Zora*, who is known to be in the pay of the German Embassy at Ankara.

★ ★ ★

Young Moscow women, representing various women's organizations, recently met to discuss the part played by Soviet women in the war. The commander of a unit of girl guerrillas, Kolesova, was loudly applauded when she described the exploits of her group—setting fire to enemy headquarters, mining roads and destroying trucks.

Prominent women war workers including Brigade Surgeon Gorinovskaia, Captain Sablieva and Hero of the Soviet Union Grizodubova spoke of the heroism of Soviet women at the front. Klavdia Nikolaeva, Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, described her meetings with British working women and told of the heroism of the women of London and other British cities. The meeting sent a message of greetings to Stalin.

HUNGARIAN-RUMANIAN STRIFE WORRIES GERMANS

Hungary and Rumania seem more inclined to fight each other over Transylvania than to continue their aid to German troops on the Soviet front, according to dispatches from Turkey published in the Soviet press. Over 100 men were reported killed in a recent clash of Hungarian and Rumanian units on the Soviet front which is believed to have developed out of a dispute about Transylvania. The Hungarians are said to have used artillery until Italian troops intervened to break up the fighting.

On March 24 after an exchange of insults between border patrols on the Hungaro-Rumanian frontier east of Bigisoara, a Rumanian soldier reportedly fired a rifle shot which precipitated a two-hour skirmish. Hungarian losses were put at three killed and three wounded, Rumanian losses at one killed and four wounded.

The Rumanian Deputy Premier, Mikhail Antonescu, has recently made strongly anti-Hungarian speeches which were widely quoted in the world press. He also appeared at a Bucharest street demonstration on March 19, led by the Archbishop of Bucharest, at which Rumanian students demanded the restoration of Transylvania. Hungary retorted to this demonstration by reportedly increasing its troop concentrations on the Rumanian border.

The Germans, anxious for the prestige of their "New Order" and increasingly dependent on Hungarian and Rumanian troops for garrison duty following dispatch of additional German forces to the Soviet front, have done their best to smooth over the quarrel. The Germans are said to be especially alarmed at rumors that Hungary has concluded a secret pact with Bulgaria aimed against Rumania.

After the German Minister at Budapest made formal representations to the Hungarian Government, Hungary's rulers reportedly denied the existence of the treaty but seized the opportunity to protest "provocative behavior of Rumanian authorities, who threaten Hungarian territory with invasion." The Hungarians also accused the Rumanians of terrorizing Hungarian nationals in the Rumanian remnant of Transylvania.

The Hungarians are said to have requested Adolf Hitler "to compel the Rumanian Government to observe good neighborly relations" with Hungary.

The Hungarian army command allegedly refused a recent German request to send two more divisions for garrison duty in Yugoslavia. Moreover, Hungary is said to have withdrawn two infantry and one cavalry regiments from Valevo and Nish, in northwestern Serbia, without notifying the Germans. It is believed these troops are being kept at home to strengthen Hungary's hand against Rumania.

ART FLOURISHES IN WARTIME MOSCOW

Soviet War Posters Exhibited

An exhibit of Soviet war posters issued in the last nine months, showing the day-to-day progress of the war, opened recently in Moscow. Pictures and short captions, mostly in verse, show the exploits of frontier troops, the grim days of retreat, the heroic defense of Moscow and the present offensive of the Red Army.

The posters are known as "TASS Windows." The director of the artists who draw them, Sokolov-Skalya, said in a press interview: "The 'TASS Windows' studio was set up on the second day of the war. The variety in our output is due to the fact that the studio attracts the best Soviet artists, and each contributes from his own field.

" 'TASS Windows' react promptly, almost like a newspaper, to events, often being issued simultaneously with the communiques of the Soviet Information Bureau. When the Germans were pushing against Moscow, the posters called on the masses to defend their city. When the Red Army passed to the offensive, news of the liberation of each Soviet town found vivid response in the posters, displayed in Moscow streets and squares."

Shostakovich Plans Musical Satires

The composer Dmitri Shostakovich arrived in Moscow from Kuibyshev March 23 to attend rehearsals of his new Seventh Symphony, TASS reports. The joint orchestras of the All-Union Radio Committee and the Grand Opera and Ballet Theater, conducted by People's Artist of the U. S. S. R. Samuil Samosud, will play the symphony for

the first time in Moscow at the end of March, in the Hall of Columns of the Trade Union House. The new Shostakovich work was enthusiastically received at its premiere in Kuibyshev last month.

Interviewed by TASS on his arrival, Shostakovich said: "I am happy to learn that the symphony I created in Leningrad has met with such approval by my country. Photo-copies of the score are being sent to many Soviet cities. It will soon be performed in Novosibirsk, Tashkent, Sverdlovsk and Frunze. Copies will also be sent to the United States and Great Britain.

"Now I intend to write a series of satirical musical pieces, along the lines of 'TASS Windows' (war posters enjoying great popularity in the U. S. S. R.). They will be very light and easy to understand. I shall work in cooperation with the writer Marshak, who has written a series of particularly successful versified legends for 'TASS Windows.'"

Soviet Artists Meet

A plenary session of the Union of Soviet Artists was held recently in Moscow. Mikhail Khrapchenko, Chairman of the Arts Committee of the Council of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R., delivered an extensive report on the tasks of artists in wartime. He described how Soviet artists had mobilized in the early days of the war to turn out posters—"TASS Windows" which appeared in the streets of Soviet towns, calling the people to war and hitting at the enemy with the weapon of satire. Over 200 Soviet artists work on front-line newspapers and magazines, Khrapchenko said, and their cartoons and sketches are highly popular with the Red Army.

FINNISH STATE LOAN FAILS

MOSCOW, MARCH 27, TASS: On March 1 the Finnish Government launched a 2,000,000,000 mark state loan. But according to official Finnish figures which have been published, this effort of the Finnish rulers to mobilize new resources for their criminal war against the U.S.S.R. has collapsed.

In the first 20 days of March less than one-third of the loan was floated. For practical purposes, subscriptions have now ceased entirely. Only a few banks and business firms subscribed to the loan. The population refused to buy. The loan's failure shows that the Finns oppose the Ryti Government, which has sold itself to the Hitlerites.

GEOLOGISTS SEEK KAZAKH ORES

One hundred geological expeditions will carry on prospecting in Kazakhstan this summer, TASS reports, searching out mineral deposits valuable to the Soviet munitions industry. A group under the geologist Kozlov, an authority on the natural resources of Central Asia, is defining the boundaries of newly discovered deposits of vanadium, needed for steel alloys.

Three groups are now prospecting the southern Kazakh steppes and mountains and four others are looking for additional lead ores near the Chimkent smelters. All these expeditions are based on Alma-Ata. Industrial exploitation of various ores discovered two years ago in the Altai mountains will begin during the summer.

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THE HITLERITES' UNDISGUISED FEAR OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE

By David Zaslavsky

The following article appeared in PRAVDA March 30:

A ferocious German voice is hurling into the ether malignant, furious abuse and violent threats smacking of blood. The short speech is dotted with such promises to the people as these: "Whoever hinders us deserves death! . . . We shall not tolerate any opposition! . . . We shall hang people, with no pangs of conscience! . . . Yes, we shall hang without ceremony, feeling no pangs of conscience! . . . Offenders, to jail! . . . Death to offenders! . . . The end has come for all leniency! . . . We shall brand! . . . The death penalty! . . . You will pay for this! . . . We shall take stern measures! . . . We shall settle our accounts!"

Who is threatening? Who is threatened? Are these threats made in Poland, where the enraged Hitlerite satraps humiliate the Polish people, starved but unsubmitive? Or in Yugoslavia, where heroic patriots are waging an irreconcilable struggle against the German occupants? This sounds like the language of infuriated invaders. This is the way that they treat people who inspire their distrust and fear. This fury and hatred must conceal fear.

It is neither in Yugoslavia, nor in Poland, nor in the occupied districts of our country that this renzied speech resounds. It is Doctor Goebbels "talking heart to heart" with the German people. It is Germans to whom death is promised at every step, it is Germans in Germany to whom the gallows and axe are offered.

The Belt Is Drawn Tighter

Why is it that Goebbels, who until recently asked only one thing from the Germans—that they learn the rules of courtesy and good manners—now so brutally threatens them with the gallows? It is because the fascist ringleaders are no longer able to feed the Germans. All these threats of death and prison, all these promises to "settle accounts," provide the necessary spicing for a new decision to reduce food rations. The decision will be enforced beginning April 6. Under it the Germans will receive 285 grams of bread daily—what they call "bread" in Germany.

Goebbels' speech shows how the German people received this decision. Even if one knew nothing about what is going on among the German people, one could safely say that this violent abuse and intimidation of people with the death penalty are caused by some serious reasons. It is obviously a

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BOSTON SYMPHONY TO PLAY FOR RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, directed by Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, will play an all-Russian program at Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday evening, March 31, for Russian War Relief. Many prominent Americans have made reservations. The program will consist of Shostakovich's Sixth Symphony, Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony and Prokofieff's Classical Symphony.

Proceeds will go to Russian War Relief to be used in purchasing medical supplies, seeds, grain, etc., for areas of the Soviet Union recently retaken from the Germans. Mrs. Joseph E. Davies, wife of the former United States Ambassador to the USSR, is Chairman of the Concert Committee. Mrs. Edwin Watson and Mrs. Emory Land are Vice Chairmen.

Sponsors of the concert include President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Vice-President and Mrs. Henry Wallace, Ambassador of the USSR and Mrs. Maxim M. Litvinov, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador and Lady Halifax, Ambassador of China Dr. Hu Shih, Secretary of State and Mrs. Cordell Hull, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Frank Knox, Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert Patterson, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Henry T. Morgenthau, Jr., Attorney General and Mrs. Francis Biddle, Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Jesse Jones, Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Claude R. Wickard, Postmaster General and Mrs. Frank C. Walker, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Harold C. Ickes, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Owen J. Roberts, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Hugo Black, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Stanley Reed, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Felix Frankfurter, Mr. Justice and Mrs. William O. Douglas, Mr. Justice and Mrs. James S. Byrnes, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Robert H. Jackson, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Frank Murphy.

ZASLAVSKY*(continued from page one)*

reply to German utterances, to some ferment or unrest brewing in their midst. This is in fact the case. Murder will out.

Though the Hitlerites attempt to conceal from strangers' eyes all that is going on in the Germany they have converted into a gigantic jail, certain information leaks out. The scanty news that gains publicity is enough to show the mood of the German people. Their discontent is assuming such scope and such forms that the fascists are unable to preserve the semblance of complete internal well-being. The alarmist article by Goebbels quoted above reflects developments which are disrupting the peace of mind of the Hitlerite party.

Food Riots in the Reich

When the population of Germany learned about the reduction of the bread ration, disturbances occurred in a number of German towns. There were outbreaks in Koeln, Chemnitz and Duesseldorf. In Hamburg and other towns workers protested collectively against the ration cut. A spontaneous demonstration of women gathered in front of the premises of the Hitlerite party. They demanded bread for their children. Shouts resounded in the crowd. Stormtroopers opened fire at the women and dispersed the demonstration.

The Goebbels article in *Das Reich*, which was also broadcast, is titled "A Frank Admission." However, its frankness is expressed only in abuse, threats and the statement that if the Germans are hard up now, in the future they will have still harder times. All the rest is a frank lie, aimed to conceal the true state of affairs and absolve those really responsible for the imminent disaster threatening Germany.

Why Does Germany Starve?

Goebbels lays all the blame for the starvation in Germany upon Finland, war prisoners and winter. The Germans are short of bread because, if you please, the starving Finns must be fed. They are short of bread also because the war prisoners must be fed.

This silly prattle can only cause the Germans greater irritation. This explanation is reminiscent of the notorious miller whose dam overflowed and was washed away, and who laid the whole blame for the disappearance of the water on chickens which drank from the pool. But this is a lie too. Finnish chickens are in no way responsible for the fact that the Germans have nothing to eat. Finland not only receives no grain from Germany, but the Germans have pumped all grain out of Finland, including that reserved for sowing, and devoured it.

As to the reference to war prisoners who "must be fed"—this is cynical insolence of the fascist brand. It is well known that the fascists starve their prisoners to death.

That Russian Winter Again

So the ill-starred winter remains the scapegoat for all fascist crimes and sins. Such an unpropitious season for Germany! Winter is responsible for the fact that Hitler's plan to encircle and capture Moscow collapsed disgracefully in October, before the frosts set in. Winter is responsible for the fact that at the end of March, when frosts are totally absent, all the Hitlerites' food supply plans failed. Winter, and again winter! If formerly the fascists complained of the "Russian winter," now it transpires that the "German winter" is so unaccommodating as to cause despair.

According to the German calendar, spring has set in in Germany. According to the thermometer, it is also spring. Still Goebbels in a short speech managed to say as many obvious follies as if his memory and brain were knocked out by frost. He says: "We know that the moment chosen for the introduction of new rations is not very favorable. Winter potatoes cannot be transported to market in large quantities because of the frost. Potatoes will appear only with the advent of spring."

No Bread from the Ukraine

All this "frank" muddle is created with the sole purpose of concealing from the Germans the real cause of Hitler's failure. However, the Germans' memory is not that short. They remember that only recently they were fed on assurances that the captured Ukraine would supply grain, meat, butter and bacon. The plan miscarried. In February the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* warned the Germans: "One need not expect to obtain grain from the Ukraine this year." And the *Berliner Boersen-Zeitung* added as consolation that one need not count upon grain from spring sowings either. The Germans obtained no bread in the Ukraine.

In the occupied countries of western Europe they plundered absolutely everything, fleeced the people clean. Now they cannot obtain anything anywhere, all stocks are eaten up and Germany is confronted with catastrophe.

The exhaustion of reserves was followed by exhaustion of the people's patience. The Hitlerites are aware of this, and to conceal their fear of the future they attempt to intimidate the German people. Goebbels hurls threats at profiteers to divert attention. What does Goebbels' "profiteer" look like? Who is he? Here is a remarkable definition given by Goebbels: A profiteer is a man who is "tempted to risk his head on the chance of filling his stomach."

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MASLAVSKY

(continued from page two)

Now everything is clear. The whole picture of fascist Germany is before our eyes. Those Germans will be hanged and shot who have empty stomachs and have conceived the criminal idea of filling these empty stomachs. Hitherto "profiteer" was a name for those who least of all risk their heads, but fill their pockets at the expense of the empty stomachs of the people. But nobody ever heard of such people being hanged in Germany. On the contrary, such people hold prominent posts in the fascist party. The ringleaders of Germany fill their pockets endlessly, profiteering on people's blood. They grow fat on war profits. Their stomachs are as full as their pockets. Nothing threatens them. Gallows and executioners' blocks are not for them.

Fascists Fear the German People

Goebbels intends to hang those Germans who have empty stomachs, who have not much to choose from. They risk their heads when they violate ration regulations, but they run the risk of starvation and death if their stomachs remain empty. And if the German is confronted with such an alluring prospect—either to be hanged "for violation of ration norms" or to starve to death, the idea occurs to him: would it not be better to do away with the Hitlerite clique, to throw off the fascist yoke? This idea is spreading through large strata of the population.

If a man with an empty stomach is a "profiteer," then the whole German people, all working people, are "profiteering." Goebbels himself corroborates this by shedding crocodile tears about the appearance of German workers. He says: "We often see exhausted workers in the streets or subway." Exhausted German workers are the very people with empty stomachs, without any prospect of filling them while the predatory war is in progress and the Hitlerite clique remains in power. Goebbels threatens these exhausted German workers with death—and evidently there are sufficient grounds for the German fascists to feel open fear of the German people.

Such is the picture of present-day fascist Germany drawn by Goebbels himself. This is the picture of the internal front in Germany, ever more obvious, ever more alarming for the Hitlerites.

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The USSR's deepest oil well, second only to one of the United States, is being drilled in a Baku oil field of the Ordzhonikidzenefit Trust, TASS reports. A column of 10-inch pipes, weighing 190 tons, has been lowered to a depth of 2,638 yards. The drilling is now 28 hours ahead of schedule.

YUGOSLAV MINISTER ARRIVES
IN KUIBYSHEV

KUIBYSHEV, MARCH 28, TASS: On March 27 the new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Yugoslavia in the USSR, Stanoje Simic, arrived in Kuibyshev. He was met at the airdrome by officials of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, members of the Yugoslav Legation staff and the Greek Minister to the USSR, Panagiotis Pipinelis.

SOVIET CIVIL WAR FILM READY

A new film, DEFENSE OF TSARITSYN, dealing with the Civil War of 1918-20, will soon appear on the Soviet screen. Its producers, the Vassiliev brothers, who made the famous CHAPAYEV, described the new picture in a press interview:

Our new production deals with one of the most heroic pages in the history of the Civil War in Russia—the defense of Tsaritsyn in 1918-19. At that time the Tsaritsyn area was an important strategic position. The fate of the whole country was at issue. Having beaten off hordes of German invaders near the Likhaya railway station and thus checked their advance eastward, Voroshilov's army broke through to besieged Tsaritsyn under the most difficult conditions. This unexampled feat and the arrival of Stalin, who took charge of the city's defense, form the subject of the first part of our picture.

The film was made by the same group of people who worked in our previous pictures, *Chapayev* and *Days of Volochayevsk*. The part of Stalin was played, as usual, by the actor Gelovani, and the part of Voroshilov by Bogolyubov. Boris Babochkin, who created the character of Chapayev in our first film, also appears in this one.

The battle scenes were filmed on the site of those historic events, near Stalingrad (formerly Tsaritsyn) and in the Don Cossack villages. We used local folklore extensively. The audience will see the life of the Cossacks of that time and will hear Cossack songs. Most of the scenes were filmed under difficult war conditions but, thanks to the great assistance given us by the military, we were able to shoot mass battle scenes in which several thousand cavalymen and infantrymen took part.

★ ★ ★

Four hundred ancient Mongolian and Tibetan manuscripts, written on wooden tablets, have been discovered by an archeological expedition of the Buryat-Mongolian State Institute of Language, Literature and Art, TASS reports. The manuscripts contain valuable information on the history and economic life of the Buddhist lamaseries.

PRAVDA PAYS TRIBUTE TO RED ARMY HEROES

Commenting on the award of the title Hero of the Soviet Union to 26 Red Army men and commanders by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, PRAVDA said editorially March 28:

The history of the patriotic war against the German fascist invaders is full of striking instances of courage and fearlessness displayed by Soviet men. Every day and every hour they show this courage and scorn for death. Every corps, every division, every regiment has its heroes. They fight the enemy to the last breath, ready to sacrifice their lives without a moment's hesitation for the good of their motherland.

The Soviet people learns with emotion and pride the names of those who muffled enemy machineguns with their bodies to clear the road for an advancing company, the names of those whose death in action serves as a call to struggle and victory.

The exploit of that valiant son of the Soviet people, Junior Political Instructor Khussen Andrukhaev, will remain forever fresh in the people's memory. Two fascist companies attacked an infantry company under his command. Skilfully organizing his defense, Andrukhaev repulsed three enemy attacks. Then the enemy, mustering fresh forces, again fiercely rushed at the handful of Red Army men. A bullet pierced the cheek of the valiant commander, but he continued fighting until he was surrounded by the enemy and out of ammunition. Andrukhaev allowed the fascists to approach within four yards, then blew them and himself up with two antitank grenades. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR conferred upon Andrukhaev the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

Courage, daring and skill distinguish the men, commanders and commissars of the Red Army. Red Army man Fedorov killed 40 Germans by rifle fire in a single day. Red Army man Kachkar Burdiev, surrounded by enemies, blew up a fascist blockhouse and wiped out several Germans.

Among those honored with the title Hero of the Soviet Union is Lieutenant Sklyarov—a brilliant ace who specializes in night and blind flying. He has carried out 87 operational flights and has been shelled 79 times by enemy anti-aircraft artillery. Four times his plane was damaged while over its target, but each time he reached his airdrome with one engine functioning and saved his crew and plane.

The decree on the decoration of a number of Red Army commanders published today shows that our commanders have become tempered, mature, experienced and tried in battle. Decorations awarded

GUERRILLAS SCORE SUCCESSES AROUND LENINGRAD

MOSCOW, MARCH 30, TASS: *The Soviet Information Bureau today issued the following communique:*

In eight months of patriotic war Soviet guerrillas of the Leningrad Region have inflicted tremendous losses in men and equipment on the German troops of occupation. In this period these guerrilla detachments annihilated 16,075 German soldiers, 629 officers—including 11 colonels and three generals—and shot 67 Gestapo agents and 163 spies and traitors. They captured 116 German soldiers and 11 officers.

The guerrillas derailed 114 trains, destroying over 700 cars carrying munitions, equipment and troops. In eight months of war they routed eight headquarters of enemy units and formations, destroyed 89 German planes, 98 tanks and tankettes, 25 armored cars, 1,693 trucks and buses, 188 passenger automobiles, 99 gasoline tank trucks, 362 motorcycles, 235 bicycles, 64 tractors and trolleys, 27 pieces of artillery, 69 machineguns and trench mortars, 274 carts carrying munitions, military equipment and provisions and 359 horses. They also destroyed or damaged 529 telephone and telegraph junctions and lines.

In the same period the Leningrad guerrillas blew up or set on fire two railway cars loaded with ammunition, 125 dumps of munitions, gasoline and clothing, five railway stations and 328 highway and railway bridges. They blew up railway tracks at 77 places and destroyed 18 telephone exchanges and radio transmitters.

The guerrillas captured the following trophies in battle against the Hitlerites: one plane, two pieces of artillery, 54 machineguns, five trench mortars, 75 automatic rifles, over 200 rifles, 54 pistols, three trucks, two motorcycles, 54 carts carrying provisions and military equipment, 130 horses, eight radio transmitters, over 27,600 rifle cartridges, 3,000 shells, 300 mortar bombs, 230 grenades, dozens of cases of various munitions, 150 pairs of skis and other military equipment.

to Red Army units and promotions of commanders are additional evidence of this. The list of generals who have been honored includes the names of those talented Soviet commanders who have dealt crushing blows to the German hordes, have organized our successful offensive, have taken the initiative into their hands and are retaining it.

The Red Army men glorify Soviet arms, displaying valor, daring and skill in the field of action. A nation possessing these qualities is impregnable, an army consisting of such warriors is invincible.

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MOLDAVIANS PLEDGE VICTORY IN MESSAGE TO STALIN

A meeting of representatives of the Moldavian people held recently in Moscow adopted the following message of greetings to Joseph Stalin:

We representatives of the Moldavian people gathered at a meeting send you, leader of the peoples of the USSR and head of the armed forces of the Soviet people, our militant greetings!

The fascist Rumanian hordes fell upon the Soviet land like a pack of jackals and temporarily occupied Soviet Moldavia. The Rumanian boyars, Hitler's flunkies, once more brought slavery to the Moldavian people. These fiends subject our people to unparalleled outrages. Tens of thousands of peaceful citizens have been killed and hundreds of thousands humiliated and doomed to beggars' lives of hunger and extinction.

On June 28, 1940, our valiant Red Army brought freedom to the Moldavian people, languishing under the yoke of the Rumanian boyars. For the first time in its history our people was united and possessed its own state and the right to free, creative labor. The workers became masters of the factories and the land passed into the hands of the toiling peasantry. Under your leadership the Moldavian people achieved great success in building a free, happy life. A new industry was created, national culture flourished, universities, schools and theaters were opened.

All these achievements of the Moldavian people are put to fire and sword by the German fascist cannibals. They want to enslave our people, to establish by terror the rule of the landlord boyars and weaken the people's will to struggle against the hateful enemy.

But they will never succeed! The Moldavian people has never reconciled itself to the Rumanian enslavers. The bright image of free Soviet Moldavia lives in the heart of every Soviet patriot of our people. The glorious tradition of struggle against the Rumanians is alive, the traditions of Tatarbunar and Khotin, the spirit of the national heroes who fought for freedom—Kotovskiy and Lazo.

Dear Comrade Stalin, the Moldavian people, together with all the peoples of the USSR, declares that it will fight the hated enemy until he is completely annihilated. It has risen in just war against

the German-Rumanian invaders. The finest sons of the Moldavian people are fighting in the Red Army. Men and women guerrillas are striking at the enemy behind his lines. The freedom-loving Moldavian people will not abide the occupants' yoke. Your order to wipe out to the last man all enemies who have invaded our country has become a battle cry. We shall not lay down our arms until our sacred Soviet soil is free.

Deserved retribution awaits the enemy for our desecrated honor, for the blood and humiliation of our people, for plunder and devastation. The Moldavian people will never forget nor forgive the monstrous crimes of the German-Rumanian occupants.

Death to the German-Rumanian invaders! Long live free Soviet Moldavia! Long live the heroic Red Army and Navy! Long live the teacher and friend of the Moldavian people, Comrade Stalin!

IRANIAN PREMIER SPEAKS

TEHERAN, APRIL 1, TASS: Premier Ali Soheily in a radio speech yesterday expressed satisfaction at Iran's alliance with the USSR and Great Britain and expressed hope that relations among the allied countries will continue to improve. Speaking on the occasion of the New Year holidays, which Iran celebrates in the last week of March, the Premier stressed the favorable reception of his foreign and domestic policies by the Iranian press and public.

"You need not doubt," he said, "that the Government will not spare efforts to fulfil its duty and carry out radical reforms which Iranians so ardently desire."

The allies, he suggested, can help Iran overcome difficulties and obstacles. The Premier concluded by calling on all sectors of the Iranian population to work intensely and harmoniously to comply with their obligations.

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The Council of People's Commissars of the USSR has allotted 150,000 rubles to erect a memorial to Major General Panfilov, Commander of the 8th Infantry Guards Division, who lost his life in the fighting near Moscow. The monument will be set up in the central part of Frunze, capital of the Kirghiz S. S. R.

AUSTRIAN PRISONERS CALL FOR HITLER'S OVERTHROW

Delegates of Austrian war prisoners in the USSR met on March 14, fourth anniversary of Hitler's march to Vienna, and unanimously adopted a resolution urging the Austrian people to revolt against Hitlerite rule, TASS reported. They called on Austria to ally itself with the democracies and demonstrate by deeds that it disapproves of Hitler's crimes. The meeting, called at a prison camp on the initiative of the Austrian prisoners themselves, was attended by 86 delegates, all of whom signed the anti-Hitlerite resolution. Representatives of German, Finnish and Rumanian war prisoners in the USSR, who have held similar meetings, also attended.

A Prisoner Speaks

Addressing the meeting, prisoner Erich Fromm, formerly attached to the 44th German Army Scout-ing Detachment, said: "The Hitlerite regime has brought starvation, poverty and savage terror to the Austrian people. Hitler committed his greatest crime when he thrust Austria into the war. Hundreds of thousands of Austrians have been torn from their families and sent to the front, where they are forced to shed their blood and give their lives for the profits of the fascist plutocrats. The world knows that we Austrians did not want war, that we were compelled to fight by force of arms.

"Austria must dissociate itself in the eyes of the world from the German fascist warmongers and prove by deeds that it opposes Hitlerite tyranny. We Austrian soldiers in the German Army, now in captivity, must show our people the way out of the morass into which they have been driven by Hitler. We must express our views in an appeal to the Austrian people, proclaiming that it is a question of the life or death of our motherland and the life and future of our families and our people."

Text of the Resolution

The prisoners' appeal to the Austrian people and troops reads as follows:

We Austrian prisoners in the Soviet Union address you, our comrades in the German Army, our friends and relatives in Austria and the whole Austrian people.

Four years have passed since the Hitlerite troops, in violation of a treaty, broke into Austria and enslaved it. These four years have shown us what terrible misfortune Hitler brought our country. The big German capitalists and plutocrats whom Hitler serves seized the whole Austrian economy. Our people are impoverished,

while the profits of the Goerings, Krupps, Goebbels and other big capitalists have grown immensely.

When Hitler forcibly incorporated Austria into Germany he alleged that he came to help us. But now everybody knows what kind of "help" that was. He tore us away from our families, sending Austrians to die on the Eastern Front, dooming our families to hunger and poverty. He threw scores of thousands of our finest people into prisons and concentration camps. He took away our best goods, fabrics and footwear, giving us ration cards instead. Grocery stores once full of food today have only empty shelves and windows for our mothers and wives standing in queues. Our children starve while the fascists gorge. Nazis in brown shirts have seized all the fat jobs in Austria.

Hitler's Minions Rule Austria

Our country is ruled by Hitler's emissaries, with Baldur von Schirach, corrupter of German youth, at the head. Hitler is destroying our ancient culture and the noble art created by the finest representatives of our people. Many celebrated Austrian actors, composers, poets and artists have been compelled to leave the country and are in exile. Organizations of the workers and the people have been dissolved. Hundreds of newspapers have been suppressed. The best books and moving pictures have been banned. Every manifestation of the national feelings of our people has been brutally suppressed.

Hitler has brought us inhuman sufferings and want. In the first days of their occupation the Hitlerites converted Austria into a colony and proclaimed the Austrians an inferior people.

Hitler drove us into this bloody and criminal war against the Soviet Union, the country of workers and peasants. The hopelessness of this war is obvious. The whole world has risen against Germany. To wage war against the united forces of the United States, Great Britain and Russia is insanity. Our sacrifices are senseless and hopeless. By continuing to take part in this war we only increase the sufferings of our people.

Austrians Must Help Defeat Hitler

Therefore, the sacred duty of every honest Austrian who loves his country and wants to see it free and happy is to exert every effort for Hitler's overthrow. Hitler wants to drag us with him into an abyss. He wants to persuade us that the destinies of the German and Austrian peoples are inseparable from his own destiny.

This is an insolent lie. The Austrian people has nothing in common with Hitler. Ours is a different

path—through Hitler's overthrow to a free, independent Austria! Jointly with all people groaning under the yoke of fascism, we must fight for the complete destruction of Hitlerism.

The hatred of the peoples of the occupied countries for their enslavers is growing daily, hourly. The spirit of resistance of the oppressed peoples is growing. They see the dawn of approaching liberation. The Red Army's successes in all sectors of the front bring nearer the welcome hour when the peoples suffering under the yoke of Hitlerism will rise for a patriotic war of liberation.

The Austrian people cannot keep aloof from this great struggle for freedom and independence. It is no longer enough to talk of one's hate for the Hitlerite regime. It is time to pass from words to active struggle.

Call to Action

Austrian workers, Austrian peasants! Remember—every tank, every plane, every gun you manufacture with your hands, every centner of grain and meat you surrender to the Nazis helps lengthen the war and is paid for with the blood of your brothers, husbands and sons. Sabotage the orders of the Hitlerite authorities! Every act against fascist war production and economic decrees speeds the end of the war and saves the lives of many of your relatives and friends.

Austrian soldiers of the German Army, comrades-in-arms with whom we but recently marched shoulder to shoulder! We call upon you: do not shoot at Red Army men! Follow our example and surrender to the Russians. We are convinced that the Russian workers and peasants are sincere friends of the Austrian people. Do not obey the orders of the Nazi officers! Shoot at those who drive you into action!

Soldiers at home, recruits! They want to send you east as cannon fodder. Certain death awaits you. Refuse to go to the front. Desert while you are still at home. Unite for armed revolt against the Hitlerite bandits. Thus you will not only save your lives, but help the Austrian people.

Mothers and wives of our native land! You will not save the lives of your husbands and sons by tears. You must act! Do not allow soldiers to be sent to the front. Besiege and batter Nazi officials. Demand the return of your husbands and sons from Russia.

Austrians at the front and at home! Never forget—the name of the Austrian people's worst enemy is Hitler. He is bringing us ruin and death. He has deprived us of our motherland and given us war instead. Unite for struggle against Hitler and his bloodthirsty gang. Rise against this criminal war! Long live free Austria!

MAN SHOULD LIVE 150 YEARS, SOVIET DOCTOR SAYS

Man's normal life span should be about 150 years and medical science can help him attain it in the near future, according to Professor A. A. Bogomolets, President of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S. S. R. Professor Bogomolets' experiments on the prolongation of life had yielded startling results before the war broke out last June. Since then he has been occupied with problems of military medicine. In a recent press interview the Soviet scientist said:

Outside of various contagious diseases, the main obstacles to normal duration of life—which I set at 150 years—are cancer and hypertony, an affliction which expresses itself in high blood pressure. The resistance of the human body to these diseases depends in a very great degree on the state of the connective tissue, which contains varied, extremely active cellular elements and plays the most important part in the process of metabolism. That is why I advanced the theory that the struggle for normal longevity is in the first place a struggle for healthy connective tissue.

We prepared an anti-reticular cytotoxic serum, small doses of which stimulate the system of connective tissue. The serum was tested on patients in our clinic who were suffering from early stages of sclerosis and hypertony. These experiments yielded encouraging results.

However, our interesting studies were interrupted by the sudden invasion of our country by the German barbarians. The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences immediately reorganized its work to pursue the single purpose of all citizens of the Soviet Union—destruction of the armed might of the German invaders.

On the basis of previous experiments, we used our serum for accelerating the knitting of broken bones. The progress of the mending depends largely on special bone-building cells of the physiological system of connective tissue, so-called osteoplasti. My son, Dr. Bogomolets, established that stimulating doses of our serum contribute to the growth of osteoplasti. Serum injections show a particularly beneficial effect in cases of delayed knitting of broken bones as a result of weak reaction of the connective tissue. The serum proved very useful also in treatment of cases of delayed healing of ulcers and in combatting infections. It has been applied in hospitals and has contributed to the early recovery of many wounded Red Army men.

GERMAN CURRENCY INFLATION

GENEVA, MARCH 30, TASS: Extraordinary inflation of German currency is revealed by the German Reichsbank's report for 1941, recently published in Berlin. The report shows that marks in circulation increased over fourfold during the year, from 5,500,000,000 to 22,300,000,000. A steady decline in living standards, the usual accompaniment of inflation, is indicated by the recently increased severity of German rationing.

Swiss financial circles say the Reichsbank's figures do not tell the whole truth about German inflation in the last year. The report attributes the increased amount of currency to "extension of German territory" and "large sums required to pay wages to the army." But the report itself shows that the Germans have found ways to take care of these requirements without issuing additional marks. It says: "The emission of bank notes in Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Serbia, Croatia and Greece has proved unnecessary, as problems of supply and payment of wages to German troops were settled in a special way and the governments of these countries placed their own currencies at Germany's disposition to pay German troops."

Thus the Reichsbank admits that German garrisons in so-called "allied" countries are maintained at the expense of those countries. To palliate the revelations of the report, Reichsbank President Walther Funk made a speech in which he let slip other interesting facts about Hitlerite finances. One striking phrase was: "European countries were greatly worried in connection with the growth of German indebtedness."

Funk ended by promising German industrial capitalists cheap labor and raw materials "after a victorious end to the war." But he also threatened compulsory measures against those who presently persist in investing their profits in industrial stocks instead of in state bonds, even though, according to Funk, "the state securities bring in high interest." Swiss observers suggest that German munitions profiteers find their profits on making guns higher than the high premiums paid by German state securities and that they have little faith in the stability of Hitlerite finances.

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ZURICH, MARCH 31, TASS: British bombing raids have forced the Germans to move munitions plants from northwestern Germany to less accessible locations, according to a Swedish engineer who arrived here today from Duesseldorf. The new sites were said to be in Czechoslovakia, Upper Silesia and Croatia.

SHOSTAKOVICH ON THE WAR ROLE OF SOVIET ARTISTS

In connection with the first performance of his Seventh Symphony in Moscow March 29, the composer Dmitri Shostakovich wrote in PRAVDA March 31:

The performance of my symphony in Moscow was preceded by very extensive and thorough preparation. The orchestra and its conductor gave a truly marvelous account of themselves, brilliantly interpreting the author's ideas. A first performance of his work in Moscow is a great and exciting event in the life of every Soviet composer, and on this happy day I want to share some of my thoughts in connection with the Seventh Symphony.

The events of 1941 have clarified the wartime mission of workers in the field of culture. The war we are waging against Hitlerism is a most just war. We are defending the freedom, honor and independence of our country. We are fighting for the finest ideals in the history of humanity. We are fighting for our culture, for science, for art, for everything we have created and built. Soviet artists will not stand aloof from the historic battle being waged between reason and obscurantism, culture and barbarism, light and darkness.

Almost all of the symphony was completed in my native city—Leningrad. The bloody Hitlerite hordes were pressing toward the city, and it was bombarded from the air and shelled by enemy artillery. All Leningrad residents rallied as one man and, together with the valiant Red Army, vowed to stop the arrogant foe. It was in such days that I worked on my symphony. I worked long hours, intensely and swiftly. I wanted to create the story of our days, our life, our people, who are becoming heroes and victors, who fight for the cause of our triumph over the enemy. Working on the symphony, I thought about the greatness of our people and its heroism, about humanity's loftiest ideals, about the fine qualities of man, about our fair land, about humanism and beauty. We are waging our grim struggle in the name of all this.

The solicitude of our country for culture is great. New musical productions are rehearsed and performed even in stern days of war. New dramas are staged at theaters. Artists work on new paintings. Our culture is advancing and developing during the war. Together with all the people, workers in the cultural field are helping the Red Army smash the enemy. It is to our struggle against fascism, to our future victory, to my native city, Leningrad, that I dedicate my Seventh Symphony.

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Information

Bulletin

No. 41

Washington, D. C., April 4, 1942

SHVERNIK, SOVIET TRADE UNION LEADER, REPORTS ON SOVIET WORKERS' VISIT TO BRITAIN

MOSCOW, APRIL 2, TASS: At a crowded meeting of Moscow trade union workers held April 1, Nikolai Shvernik, Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, reported on the recent visit of a Soviet trade union delegation to Great Britain. Stormy applause resounded through the hall when Shvernik conveyed the fraternal greetings of the British workers to the working people of the Soviet capital.

Shvernik stressed the significance of the work of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee, and described the cordial reception accorded the Soviet delegation when it arrived in England at the invitation of the British Trade Union Congress. During their stay of over a month in Great Britain, he said, the delegates took part in 12 trade union conferences, spoke at about 50 factory meetings and at two women's meetings in London and Manchester, and inspected 64 factories. They visited most of the important British industrial cities and saw several towns that had been severely bombed by the Germans.

British men and women workers at these meetings expressed complete solidarity with the workers of the USSR and a will to fight until the common enemy—Hitlerism—is annihilated, Shvernik said. They sent especially warm greetings to the leader of the USSR and of the Red Army, Stalin. British workers, Shvernik reported, understand

the decisive role of the USSR in defeating Hitlerism.

The Soviet trade union head said that workers' morale is high in Great Britain and that British workers want to make increased quantities of arms for the allied armies. British industry, he said, has enormous possibilities for increasing its arms output. Many factories have been reequipped with modern machinery in the last few years, and the German bombardments have failed to undermine British industrial efficiency. In its widespread investigations, he said, the Soviet delegation did not see a single British factory that had been put out of action by bombs.

"British industry," Shvernik stated emphatically, "exists, it functions. It is turning out a great quantity of armaments, and it has every possibility of manufacturing armaments in increased quantities."

Shvernik cited many incidents demonstrating the increasingly close friendship between Soviet and British trade unions and the peoples of the two countries. In reply, his audience enthusiastically adopted a resolution greeting the British workers and calling on them to work with ever increasing energy. The resolution pledged that the Soviet trade unions will not spare their efforts to increase arms production and that the Soviet and British peoples will work together indefatigably for victory over Hitlerism.

GERMAN LOSSES ON LENINGRAD, KALININ FRONTS

MOSCOW, APRIL 3, Soviet Information Bureau: In fighting from March 23 to 31, Soviet troops of the Leningrad Front captured the following trophies: Eighty-five guns, 10 tanks, six armored cars, 65 trench mortars, 385 machineguns, 28 anti-tank rifles, 173 automatic rifles, 1,562 rifles, 11 wireless stations, 129 trucks, 17 motorcycles, over 3,000 rockets, 5,583 handgrenades and 54 cases of handgrenades, 7,788 shells and 150 cases of shells, 11,300 mortar bombs and 20 cases of mortar bombs, and 291,300 rifle cartridges. In the same period they destroyed 23 German planes, 25 guns, 83 trench mortars and 45 trucks with various supplies. The enemy lost about 12,000 officers and men during this period.

From March 21 to April 1, Soviet troops of the Kalinin Front captured the following trophies from the enemy: Six tanks, 27 guns, 130 machineguns, 21 trench mortars, 41 automatic rifles, 560 rifles, 1,400 shells, over 66,000 rifle cartridges, four wireless stations, 36 trucks, eight gasoline tank trucks, seven parachutes with army supplies, 130 horses, 300 pairs of skis, a provisions depot and a fuel and ammunition dump. In the same period they destroyed 35 German planes, 39 tanks, 443 trucks, 52 guns, 23 machineguns, 25 trench mortars, 154 ammunition carts with various military equipment, six ammunition dumps, a provisions depot, 74 defense positions, 30 pill boxes and 32 gun pits. The Germans lost about 10,000 officers and men killed at the Kalinin Front during this period.

UKRAINIAN INTELLECTUALS ASK RELENTLESS STRUGGLE

The following appeal to the Ukrainian people, drawn up early in April, was signed by outstanding representatives of the Ukrainian intelligentsia—academicians, professors, actors, composers, writers and other workers in the field of culture:

We, your sons, address you, O great, freedom-loving, militant Ukrainian people, in these days of life and death combat with the ferocious fascist beast. We are coming to you with the heroic Red Army, and soon we shall hoist an invincible banner over a land cleared of the foe—the banner of happiness and freedom, the banner of Lenin and Stalin—over our ancient capital Kiev, over glorious Poltava, over Carpathia and Bukovina, over the Donets Basin and Lvov, over the Black Sea steppes, Odessa and Kharkov, over all our native lands, which have always belonged to the Ukraine.

It is easier to tear the heart out of a Ukrainian's bosom than to turn him into a slave of the German landlords and barons. There is not and never will be a force which could overwhelm the Ukraine and separate our people from its great Slav brother, the Russian people, from the Byelorussian people, from all the brothers of our free Soviet family. Sacred wrath, ruthless hatred and desire for a just vengeance fill the heart of the Ukraine. Bloodstained but proud, enslaved but freedom-loving, occupied but not conquered, she has risen to sacred patriotic war. The enemy has seen the collapse of his insidious designs to disunite the Ukrainian Soviet people and shake its loyalty to the union of fraternal Soviet peoples.

Fascist Terror in the Ukraine

By terror, mass shootings, brutal tortures and executions, by streams of innocent blood the enemy attempts to quench the flames of patriotic war sweeping the Ukraine. Fifty-two thousand people were tortured to death in Kiev, 6,000 in Lvov, 10,500 in Dnepropetrovsk, 25,000 in Odessa. These are but a few lines of the long, terrible list of innocent victims of fascist terror . . .

The Hitlerites divide the land of the Ukrainian peasants among German landlords and settlers. Five hundred seventy great landlords' estates have already been created in the western regions of the Ukraine. They have seized the property of our collective farmers and proclaimed it "property of the German State" so they could turn it over to German landlords and settlers. They have doomed the population of Ukrainian towns to famine and extinction. They export to Germany farm products and raw materials, machines and household utensils, furniture and even children's toys.

A rapacious horde of fascist bandits has invaded the Ukraine. They have burned, destroyed or

converted into pigsties and stables thousands of beautiful school buildings erected by the Soviet Government for the education of Ukrainian children. Free medical aid to the population has been discontinued, schools and hospitals have been closed, museums ransacked, book stores pillaged. The Ukrainian Theater has been converted into a tavern for drunken German soldiers and officers. Ukrainian teachers, those that were not hanged, are made to work as floor polishers and hotel waiters. The fascist barbarian raised his dirty paw against the greatest treasure of the Ukraine—Shevchenko's grave on the Dnieper—and desecrated it. Ukrainian culture is abused and humiliated. This is what the Hitlerite invaders have brought to the Ukraine.

Heroic Struggle of the Ukrainian People

Brothers and sisters! The struggle against the accursed enemy has been going on for over nine months. Ukrainians have not let themselves be intimidated or subjugated. To successes scored by the enemy they have opposed unshakeable will for victory, invincible love for their native land, boundless loyalty to the Ukrainian Soviet Government and the party of Lenin and Stalin. Ukrainians have shown the enemy and the whole world that a people's spirit will overcome everything, that it is impossible to exterminate a people, that the immortal greatness of the Ukraine and her sons and daughters rises over the rivers of blood, over the smoke of fires, over the gallows and torture chambers.

Everywhere, at every step since the first day of the war, Ukrainians have heroically defended their soil and freedom. Hundreds of thousands of heroes have covered the Ukraine with a new glory. Men, women and even children have shown what free human beings can do, what self-sacrifice is inherent in the Soviet people.

The Red Army is wresting back one village after another, one town after another, from the hands of the German plunderers. The Ukrainians in its ranks fight the enemy shoulder to shoulder with Russians, Kazakhs, Georgians, and representatives of all the peoples of the Soviet Union. The Ukrainians march to liberate their land, to avenge the sufferings and deaths of their own people.

Throughout the period of German occupation guerrilla detachments have been operating on enemy-captured lands. Sons and daughters of the Ukraine are fighting heroically in their towns and villages, without fear of gallows, sufferings and torture. Helping the Red Army, guerrilla detachments operate everywhere from the Kharkov Region, now being liberated, to Lvov.

Ukrainians Share Soviet War Effort

But it is not only arms in hand that Ukrainians serve the motherland. Collective farmers evacuated to the east work there as vigorously as in their native villages. The factories of Dniepropetrovsk, Kharkov, Kiev and other towns work steadily at new sites, supplying the army with hundreds of tanks and planes, millions of shells and cartridges. The Ukrainian Academy of Sciences is active. Its members, who are the glory of our science, work intensely, completing new studies and making new discoveries. Our writers and poets extol the greatness and glory of the Ukrainian land and people, glorifying its heroism and approaching day of liberation. Our theaters are playing, spreading the Ukrainian word and song throughout the Soviet Union.

The Ukraine lives, works and fights! The enemy has failed to enslave her. The dawn of liberation is glowing over our bloodstained land, dotted with ruins.

Our dear and beautiful people, our dear fathers, brothers and sisters! We Ukrainian intellectuals, loyal to our people, turn to you with an ardent vow to do everything, sacrifice everything to the last drop of blood for freedom, for happiness, for the bright destiny of the Ukraine! We are advancing with our Red Army under the proud banners of Lenin and Stalin.

The hour has struck! Onward to ruthless life-and-death battle with despicable fascism-Hitlerism. We march in multi-millioned ranks, unanimous, well armed and strong, and there is no force in the world that could break our power, that could check our victorious advance for the liberation of our motherland!

Summons to Victory

Our people, to arms! Comrades, help the Red Army, thwart German plans wherever possible, fan to the skies the flame of sacred hatred of the cursed invader! Do not let him fortify himself on our soil. Those who are brave and strong, join the guerrillas. Glory to you, our guerrilla eagles! Glory to your strength and will! Glory to your labor, your blood, your fearlessness in fighting and joy of victory!

Long live our people and the free Ukrainian Soviet land! Long live our brothers—the great Russian people—and all fraternal peoples! Long live the creator of our victory, Stalin!

(Among the signers are Academicians Bogomolets, Palladin and Lysenko, artists Patorzhinsky, Litvinenko-Volgemut, Gaidar and Buchma, artists Kovzhenko and Zabolotny, composers Revutsky and Positsky, writers Rytsky, Tychina, Korneichuk, Mazhan and many others.)

HOSPITAL BEHIND ENEMY LINES SAVES RED ARMY WOUNDED

The following story of how a Red Army hospital operated for five months behind enemy lines was published in PRAVDA March 30:

On October 10, 1941, a bus left the Sychevka hospital with a load of wounded—four Red Army men and nine civilians, including six children. A Soviet woman doctor named Brinkmann was in charge. The bus broke down on the road and Dr. Brinkmann took her patients to the nearest hospital in the village of Sereda.

On October 13 the Germans occupied Sereda. The hospital staff, headed by Dr. Brinkmann, disguised the Red Army men as sick peasants. On October 14 the villagers smuggled in four more wounded Red Army men, the first of many to come.

After two weeks a German ambulance unit took over the Sereda hospital and ordered all Russian patients carried out. Dr. Brinkmann moved them into villagers' homes, but the Germans forbade this and the sick and wounded seemed in danger of being thrown into the streets.

Meanwhile Dr. Brinkmann had spread a rumor that her patients were typhus cases. The German command reacted by quarantining the whole village and evacuating a headquarters which had been established there. The German ambulance unit left too, and Dr. Brinkmann and her medical assistants moved their patients back into the hospital and continued their work without German control.

The Sereda hospital became the refuge of all wounded Red Army men caught behind the German lines in that area. Villagers brought them in from many miles around. Altogether, over 100 Red Army men were treated there.

* * *

The Moscow Art Publishing House is preparing a large album containing reproductions of American and British art. It will be entitled "Our Allies." An album entitled "The Art and Culture of the Slavic Peoples" will be issued in a few days with reproductions of the graphic arts of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and portraits of outstanding Slavic literary figures.

* * *

The Hitlerite Government has decreed severe penalties, including the death sentence, for Germans who hide raw materials needed by war industry. The decree is believed principally aimed at German business men who have failed to surrender their reserve stocks under the so-called "rationalization of German industry" plan.

SPAIN SENDS AID TO AXIS VIA FRANCE, MEDITERRANEAN

GENEVA, APRIL 3, TASS: The border between France and Spain has been closed to civilian traffic in order to conceal the large volume of supplies now being shipped from Spain to Germany, according to reports received here from France. Present freight from Spain to Germany is said greatly to exceed that of last year, when 7,000 tons of wheat alone were carried across the Pyrenees.

Until recently trains leaving Spain for Germany were ticketed as carrying supplies for the Spanish "Blue Division" on the Soviet front. Now the shipments have become so large and systematic that this camouflage has been abandoned. Instead, special precautions have been taken to guard the freight, especially foodstuffs, during its passage through occupied France and unwanted witnesses have been excluded from border stations—where goods must be reloaded from Spanish to French trains because of differing track gauges—by shutting down normal frontier traffic entirely.

Large amounts of freight are also carried from Spain to Italy by sea. The fast Spanish freighter *Calvo Sotelo* shuttles constantly between the mainland and Majorca, ostensibly carrying food for the Majorcan population. Its cargoes are reliably reported to include not only food, but oil, rubber and other commodities which Spain imports. At Majorca these cargoes are transhipped to Italian freighters. It is believed that some of this freight eventually travels from Italy to Germany by train.

These large exports have been disastrous to Spanish economy, which never recovered from the effects of the civil war. Most of the commodities sent out of the country, including food, are badly needed at home. Despite regular imports of grain from Argentina, the Spanish bread ration was lowered again on March 15, dropping from 120 to 100 grams daily in Madrid and from 100 to 80 grams in the provinces.

Nevertheless, the Hitlerite Government is reported putting pressure on Franco to increase amounts of Spanish imports forwarded to Germany. The Germans are said to insist that Spanish shipping communications with the Western Hemisphere be increased. An interesting sidelight was provided by the German Information Bureau which, commenting March 25 on the new Argentine-Spanish trade agreement, said that Berlin political circles consider the agreement a breach in the Anglo-American blockade and "an indirect renouncement by the United States of the principles of total economic warfare."

NEW SHOSTAKOVICH SCORE ON WAY TO U. S.

Urgent requests for the score of the young Soviet composer Dmitri Shostakovich's new Seventh Symphony have been received from the American conductors Arturo Toscanini, Leopold Stokowski, Serge Koussevitsky, Eugene Ormandy and Artur Rodzinski, it is reported by VOKS (All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries).

VOKS is now making photostatic copies of the score which will be sent to the United States by air within a few days.

Similar requests have been received from prominent musicians in other countries, including the English conductor Henry Burd. American radio stations have also asked for the score and American newsreel companies have sent for the film record of the symphony's premier performance at Kuibyshev early in March.

The Seventh Symphony will be performed again in Moscow April 5 and 6 by popular demand. Shostakovich is now engaged on a series of satirical songs in collaboration with the poet Marshak and plans to begin work on an opera shortly.

OVER HALF SOVIET WOUNDED BACK IN ACTION

Over 50 percent of all wounded have returned to the front from Red Army hospitals, Division Surgeon Smirnov told military surgeons at a recent meeting in Moscow, according to a TASS report. Surgeons and other medical personnel came from the front to attend the meeting, which ended in the last days of March.

Surgeon Smirnov, reviewing Soviet medical progress during eight months of warfare, noted that while about half the wounded over the eight-month period have returned to the ranks, the figure rises to two-thirds if only the last six months are considered. Other surgeons spoke on problems of evacuating wounded and on especially delicate operations that have been performed at the front.

An exhibition of recently developed equipment for military surgery was on display at the meeting. Special interest was aroused by an X-ray machine designed to be used in full daylight and an apparatus designed by the Siberian Physics and Technics Institute to discover alien bodies in the human organism.

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Despite wartime handicaps, the Soviet State Publishing House for Children printed approximately 10,000,000 children's books from the outbreak of the Soviet-German war to March 1.

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Information Bulletin

No. 42

Washington, D. C., April 7, 1942

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HOW SOVIET FLIERS RAM ENEMY PLANES

By Major N. Denisov

Moscow, APRIL 4.—In air combat the situation changes rapidly. It often happens that, through an enemy maneuver or the arrival of enemy reinforcements, a fighter plane runs out of ammunition in the presence of hostile planes. Under such conditions Soviet fliers never give up the battle. They have always at their disposal one tactic in which they are far superior to the enemy—ramming.

This new method of air combat has become common on the Soviet-German front. It is difficult to establish who was the first Soviet flier to use it in action. Several cases were recorded on the very first day of the war, June 22, 1941, when the German fascist army treacherously attacked the Soviet Union. Here is one illustration:

A large formation of German bombers appeared suddenly over a Soviet airfield. Although the attack was a surprise, several Soviet fighter planes managed to get into the air. One machine was piloted by Lieutenant Butelin, who by skilful flying shot down a German plane and set another on fire. The German planes were in retreat and Butelin was pursuing them when he ran out of machine-gun cartridges and shells. The brave Soviet flier dived at the enemy bomber and hit it squarely. The German plane exploded.

Ramming does not necessarily imply wrecking an enemy plane by a direct blow delivered with the whole impetus of one's own machine. The modern air ramming maneuver is based less on the impact of the attacker's plane than on his flying skill and ability for subtle maneuvering in complicated situations. Soviet fliers distinguish three types of ramming. The first and simplest—but also most dangerous for the attacker—is the direct blow at the enemy plane with one's own machine.

Less dangerous but with similar results is the second method—hitting the enemy plane with some part of one's own plane. Most often this means clipping the enemy's wing or tail with one's own wing.

The third method, requiring great skill, is not to ram directly, but merely to bring the planes into slight contact for a moment with the attacker's propeller cutting into a vital part of the enemy's fuselage. Many Soviet fliers have mastered this

method and have used it to down a number of enemy planes.

It must be pointed out that in the overwhelming number of cases on record enemy planes have been rammed while being pursued from the rear. It is practically impossible to cut down an enemy plane with one's own propeller by a frontal or side attack. The phases of a ramming attack from the rear are as follows:

1. The attacking flier overtakes the enemy, adjusting his speed to equal that of his target. This phase is described by Captain Andreyev, commander of a Soviet fighter squadron on the Southern Front. It was his second successful ramming. "When I decided to ram the Junkers I brought my plane up beside and slightly behind it. I adjusted my speed to equal the bomber's speed and slowed down my propeller to reduce the number of revolutions. I did this to make sure the propeller would not jam as it struck."

2. The next phase is the act of cutting into the enemy plane with the propeller. The most important thing is to pick the spot on the enemy plane which the propeller is to strike. Soviet fliers most often aim for the tail assemblage, but are always prepared, if circumstances require it, to strike at some other part—wing rib, fuselage, etc. The crucial moment is too brief to enable the attacker invariably to strike the selected spot. A flier's own judgment and skill in maneuvering will suggest the best solution in each case.

Lieutenant Katrich, who rammed a German plane during a raid on Moscow, relates: "While gaining fast on the bomber I sheered off to the left and then aimed my plane at the tail group so as barely to touch the stabilizer and rudder with the tip of my propeller. My calculation proved correct. As soon as I felt a slight shock I shut off my gas and dropped away to the side. The German bomber fell like a stone."

3. The instant of striking with the propeller is followed at once by the ramming's third phase, which is extremely important—dropping away to the side. If the attacking flier is too slow his plane may become entangled with that of the enemy and be dragged to the ground. If he drops away too

(Continued on page two)

RED NAVY MEN RECEIVE AWARDS FOR VALOR

MOSCOW, APRIL 3, TASS: The People's Commissariat of the Navy of the USSR has awarded the title of Guards to the crews of the cruiser *Krasny Kavkaz*, the destroyer *Stoiki*, the minelayer *Marti*, the minesweeper T-205 and the submarines D-3, M-171 and K-22.

The People's Commissariat of the Navy has reorganized the Red Navy Airforce's 2nd Air Regiment, commanded by Hero of the Soviet Union Lieutenant Colonel Tokarev, as the 5th Air Guards Regiment, and the 8th Air Regiment, commanded by Colonel Yumashev, as the 6th Air Guards Regiment.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has awarded orders and medals to 116 Red Navy men for exemplary executions of combat orders and for valor and courage displayed in fighting the German invaders.

Pravda Editorial

The following editorial on the Red Navy awards was published by PRAVDA April 4:

Red Navy men are fighting heroically for our great motherland. Odessa, Leningrad, Murmansk, Sevastopol—how many unforgettable exploits are connected with these names! Naval airmen fly far into the enemy rear, raid the largest enemy cities and destroy factories, highways and airfields. Our seamen fight selflessly on many fronts, clearing the fascists from our native land and setting examples of staunchness and skill.

The Soviet Government has rewarded the Red Navy men's valor before. Today new decrees are published on decoration of Red Navy personnel. The title Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred on the bravest of the brave, Afanasyev, Gumanenko, Lunin, Osipov, Starikov and Fisanovich.

Four warships were decorated with the Order of the Red Banner. For the first time Guards' banners will fly over warships which have struck heavy blows at the German fascist invaders. The cruiser *Krasny Kavkaz* carried out important operations near Odessa and Sevastopol, its artillery sowing death in the ranks of the German and Rumanian invaders. Submarines honored with Guards' banners have sunk many enemy transports laden with arms, ammunition, valuable military supplies and fascist troops.

Fliers of the new Guards' air regiments have blown up military objectives in Ploesti and Constanta, smashed the enemy at the approaches to Sevastopol and destroyed enemy planes in the air and on the ground. The 5th Air Guards Regiment alone destroyed 82 fascist planes and 99 tanks, sank 11 enemy transports, three monitors and

gunboats and killed 7,400 enemy officers and men. Red Navy men are multiplying the glory of Soviet arms, striking at the hated enemy and paving the way for complete defeat of the Hitlerite hordes.

Izvestia Editorial

IZVESTIA said editorially April 4:

Our Navy has gained strength and has been tempered in the flames of war. Soviet seamen have a strong combative and offensive spirit. Since the outbreak of war they have been conducting active operations on sea, cutting fascist communications, penetrating enemy bases, cooperating with land troops, destroying German, Finnish and Rumanian fortifications and sinking enemy warships, submarines and transports.

The destroyer *Stoiki* and the minelayer *Marti* performed an important service in Leningrad's dangerous days, barring Hitlerite submarines from the Finnish Gulf. Many fascist transports carrying infantry, tanks and ammunition were blown up by mines which these ships laid. The trawler T-205 has a record of 70 operational cruises. It destroyed a large number of mines and escorted 70 Soviet ships. The submarine D-3 sank seven enemy transports with a total displacement of 37,000 tons. The submarine M-171 twice penetrated into enemy bases and destroyed five enemy transports with a total displacement of 24,000 tons. The whole Soviet Navy is preparing for decisive battles with our sworn enemy. Victory in these battles will rest with Soviet arms!

DENISOV

(Continued from page one)

soon, the attack may be unsuccessful. As in all his actions, the attacker must show a flying sense which tells him at exactly what moment to drop away.

The above-mentioned Captain Andreyev continued his account as follows: "When my propeller, by a slight touch, cut the bomber's wing rib, I became aware of the hit by some inner sense. Immediately I dropped off to one side. It was none too soon, for the enemy machine went into a spin from which it never recovered. My plane was undamaged. Only one propeller blade was bent. Soon after I landed safely at my field."

A remarkable point is that in the overwhelming majority of ramblings, Soviet fliers escaped unscratched while bringing down the enemy plane. Their planes usually suffer no serious damage. As a rule repairs are limited to replacing propellers or patching up surfaces, after which the planes are again ready for battle.

“DEFEAT OF THE GERMAN TROOPS BEFORE MOSCOW” NEW DOCUMENTARY SOVIET WAR FILM

(Condensed from an article by David Zaslavsky)

Millions of Soviet theater-goers have seen the magnificent film “The Defeat of the German Troops Before Moscow.” Millions will see it in other countries. Its impressive strength lies in its documentation—its unvarnished truth. It is the story of the complete defeat of Hitler’s plan to surround and capture Moscow.

The picture shows the superiority of the Red Army over the German, the superiority of the Soviet military leaders over the German fascist adventurers. It shows the bestiality and savagery of Hitler’s army. It is an exciting picture. You cannot see it indifferently or passively. It awakens a feeling of indignation against the German fascist conquerors. It brings to life a feeling of pride at the gallantry of average Soviet citizens.

Many parts of the front are shown, and the units of various generals. The camera’s eye takes us from Moscow to the battlefields near Solnechnogorsk and Yakhroma. We see the Red Army advance to Kalinin. With the Soviet troops we enter Mozhaisk and Volokolamsk and drive past the suburbs of Tula—all this on a front which extends many hundreds of miles. Everywhere we see Red Army troops with specialized weapons—skiers, tankists, sharpshooters, cavalry, airplanes. All are well equipped and warmly clothed.

Everywhere military operations are carried out according to plans drawn up by the Red Army leaders. We are shown the military staffs at work. In most cases the action takes place in the open air amidst forests and fields. Everywhere Red Army units are moving forward to attack.

This picture records the smashing of 80 Hitlerite divisions near Moscow. It shows the Red Army—which the fascists said they had destroyed—in action, richly equipped with military machines, well staffed with officers and with numerous reserves.

The first part of the film shows Moscow. Fascist newspapers have written a great deal about the destruction of the Soviet capital by bombs, about the Kremlin in ruins, no buildings left standing in the center of the city. But where are the ruins? The Germans lied, and the lie is unmasked by this documentary film. Comrade Stalin is shown making a historic speech in Red Square. All the people of Moscow are shown laboring with energy and spirit to fortify the city.

German prisoners march before the camera, dirty and ragged, dancing horribly in the snow to keep warm. Base fear is expressed in the inhuman faces of fascists caught at the scene of an atrocious crime against Russian women and children, whose bodies are seen on the screen. The German prisoners’ faces are wry with hunger, cold and fear. They betray minds torpid and uncultivated.

We see the ruins of Chekhov’s house in Istra, Tchaikovsky’s house in Klin and the Tolstoi museum in Yasnaia Polyana. The Soviet film has documented for all time this deliberate fascist vandalism and the Hitlerites will never escape the shame of it. The spectator sees pictures of fascist atrocities—awful shadows of Red Army men burned alive, Soviet children tortured to death, farmers shot or hanged, Soviet patriots executed at Volokolamsk. Nothing will erase this from our memory. Our hearts burn with wrath and our tears fall. We see things unforgettable, at which words fail.

The film not only shows the rout of the Germans before Moscow, it lays bare the roots of Hitler’s failure. It reveals the weak links of Hitler’s war machine. The myth of the German Army’s invincibility has been destroyed, the mask has been torn from the face of German fascism. Hitler stands exposed before the world as a gangster—cruel, insolent and cowardly. He brings death to the world, and destroys its culture. He is an adventurer ready to sacrifice millions of human lives to fulfil his mad plans. He is a petty politician, narrow-minded and short-sighted. His Napoleonic manner is combined with the mind of a martinet.

The Soviet film shows this quietly, by means of simple pictures. It is the truth, it is substantiated by documents—and this constitutes its strength and its deadliness to German fascism. Everything shown in the film is actual life. The rout of the German armies has begun before Moscow, and the film convinces the spectator that this rout will continue until Hitler is completely defeated.

★ ★ ★

On March 30 the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR conferred the title of Hero of the Soviet Union on Majors Glazkov, Zaikin and Minkevich and Captain Shaposhnikov and awarded orders and medals to 177 men and commanders of the Red Army Airforce.

SECOND ALL-SLAV ANTI-FASCIST MEETING IN MOSCOW

Unity of all Slav peoples for a decisive blow at fascist Germany this spring and summer was urged at the Second All-Slav Anti-Fascist Meeting in Moscow April 4. Proceedings were broadcast by the Moscow radio. Speakers representing each of the Slav peoples appealed for sabotage of munitions and food production, guerrilla warfare against German troops and cooperation with the advancing Red Army.

The opening address was made by Lieutenant General Alexander Gundarov of the Red Army, President of the All-Slav Anti-Fascist Committee, which organized the meeting. He said in part:

"I speak here as a representative of the great Russian people, whose historic mission is to occupy the principal and decisive place in the struggle of Slav peoples, and all peoples devoted to freedom, against the German fascist army, and as a representative also of the Red Army, which for the 10th month is battling the gigantic enemy along an unprecedentedly long front without a moment's respite.

"Brother Slavs of the Ukraine! Byelorussians, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Slovenes, Bulgars! Here on the Russian plains, on the Ukrainian steppes, in the Karelian forests and in the frozen polar regions is being decided a question of life and death for you—the question of your national existence and history. You have before you a furious and treacherous enemy who has set himself the task of conquering the world, of exterminating whole nations, and first of all the Slavs. Already millions of Slavs have died . . .

"Destroy the Hitlerites' lines of communication. Give them no food. Show yourselves worthy patriots of your countries. Turn your bayonets against the German Army. Come over to the side of the Red Army. Rise up, brothers and sisters, for a just people's war. By disorganizing the rear of the fascist army you can contribute to the victories of the Red Army, which is bringing you freedom."

Speaking for the Ukrainians, the well-known playwright Alexander Korneichuk said in part: "Over 1,500,000 inhabitants of the Ukraine were killed by the Germans in the first eight months of war. But the Hitlerite hordes did not and shall not break the spirit of the Ukrainian people. It is easier to tear the heart from a Ukrainian's breast than to make him a slave.

"Slav brothers! Let us turn the spring of 1942 into a great springtime triumph for the Slavs.

"Ukrainians! Spring is near. Go out to your fields, not to plow the earth but to fight the enemy, not to sow, but to crush the evil invader. Let the roads of the Ukraine become roads of death for the German bandits. Rise up like one man to fight your mortal enemy!

"Shame to those who, indifferent to the liberation of their fatherland, look on unmoved when Ukrainian blood is shed, together with the blood of all the peoples of the Soviet Union, for the freedom of the Ukraine."

The Byelorussian poet Yakub Kolas said in part: "Woe to us and our children if we leave them to German hate and enslavement. To arms, brothers! Fight for our liberty, our land, our independence and national culture!

"The Red Army is breaking the back of Hitler's infuriated and bestial hordes. Bend all your strength and will to fight our common foe. Hitler threatens us this spring. But we do not fear the spring. It is our ally. In the summer of 1942 the funeral bell of Hitlerism will toll."

Professor Zdenek Needly, Vice President of the All-Slav Anti-Fascist Committee and former Professor at Prague University, urged Czechoslovaks to sabotage their munitions industry and to form guerrilla groups in the forests of Moravia. He was followed by the Polish woman novelist Wanda Wasilewska, who said in part:

"Brothers! It is now two and one-half years since our people found itself in the Germans' bloody claws. Today, who could count the victims! The Hitlerites have drowned Poland in blood and fire. It is two and one-half years now that the Germans have been spitting in our faces, outraging our human and national dignity. Professors of the Universities of Krakow, Warsaw and Poznan, the flower of the Polish intelligentsia, have been sent to concentration camps or shot. Monuments of Polish civilization have been overthrown and destroyed.

"Poles! The hour has struck! Now or never! Glory to those who at Warsaw, Poznan and Radom did not fear death and fought valiantly, arms in hand. Today the hour of our army's struggle has sounded. Lift high the battle flag for a free and independent Poland!"

★ ★ ★

TASS reports that the German-language newspaper *Donau Zeitung*, published in Bulgaria, recently printed an announcement by German Army authorities that all German nationals born between 1897 and 1923 residing in Yugoslavia must report to local military organizations for mobilization. Similar announcements have appeared in Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria. Hitlerite lists of German nationals in these countries, based on the "Volksdeutsche" principle, reportedly include all persons with German names, although neither they nor their parents may ever have been German citizens.

AMERICAN SLAVS SEND GREETINGS TO ALL-SLAV ANTI-FASCIST MEETING IN MOSCOW

United American-Czechoslovak Societies, Inc. of New York; Miroslav Švec, President:

The United American-Czechoslovak Societies Incorporated of New York wish to express their good wishes and hopes for success to the Second All-Slavonic Radio Meeting in Moscow.

Yugoslav Mass Meeting Telegram to Ambassador Maxim Litvinov, signed by Frank Kerje, Chairman, and Srdja Prica, Secretary:

From a great mass meeting held on March 29, 1942, under the auspices of the Union of Yugoslav Americans, in which are represented the Yugoslav organizations of New York, we, united Americans of Yugoslav origin, greet you as the representative in this country of the fraternal Soviet Union. We ask you to send our greetings to your country, to the heroic Red Army and to all the Soviet peoples. Assure them that we stand behind them in their heroic fight and that we shall do all within our power to cause a fast victory. We shall do our share toward the total destruction of the Nazi-Fascist aggression.

Russian War Relief; Edward C. Carter, President:

Greetings to the Second Radio Meeting of the All-Slavonic Anti-Nazi Committee from Russian War Relief. The extensive cooperation of innumerable Slavonic organizations in North and South America in sending support and aid to the Soviet Union in its fight against Hitler, shows that the Slavonic peoples throughout the Western Hemisphere are united in their hatred of fascism and in their support for the cause of the United Nations. The heroic example of the Slavonic peoples of Europe inspires Americans of all nationalities who are working together for victory and who, through Russian War Relief, are sending their help to the Red Army and the Soviet people now in the front line of the battle.

Jes Hrdlička, Smithsonian Institution:

Cordial greetings and wishes from an American of Czech descent. May all the Slavs unite with the great Russian peoples for the liberation of the world and all in it that is worth living for. Recall those blood liberated the Serbs, the Bulgarians, from the Rumanians from the old Turkish yoke, realize fully for what and for whom the splendid Russian armies are fighting now, and then merge bravely and devote all your energies toward victory. Victory not of piracy or domination over others, but one of final general liberation of all the brave, able and generous Slav peoples from the forces of evil.

The whole future of the world is being decided on the Russian battlefields. Place all there is in you and yours on the right side of the struggle.

German-Canadian League of Canada:

We German-speaking people of Canada wholeheartedly greet the All-Slavic Conference and its aim—the deliverance of all Slavs from the Hitler yoke, imposing its terroristic rule upon the Slavic people. Hitler first had to suppress the German people, and the liberation of the Slavic people will also bring the liberation of the German people and of all mankind from Nazi tyranny.

D. Kosich, Editor, *Slobodna Rech*, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania:

In the name of the American-Serbian newspaper, the *Slobodna Rech*, we greet through you the unity of the Slav peoples, who today are in the forefront of humanity's war against the barbarous, reactionary destroyer of national independence—beastly fascism.

We greet through you all the anti-fascist fighters of Slav and other national origin in the Red Army, in the Yugoslav armies of liberation and all others. We pledge that we shall always strive to make our newspaper a mobilizer for unity of American Slavs in order to achieve as soon as possible the victory of the United States and its allies over their common enemy.

Croatian-American Section, International Workers Order:

In the name of 9,000 members of the Croatian-American Section, International Workers Order and thousands of Croatian-American anti-fascists, we extend to you our hearty fraternal greetings, and through you to all the millions of Slav peoples in Europe. The heroic deeds of the Red Army, the Yugoslav Chetniks, the millions of anti-fascists in the USSR and the enslaved Slavs in other countries in exterminating the fascist beasts, are inspiring to the 15,000,000 American Slavs and the American people as a whole.

Unity of all Slavs with all the democratic peoples of the world spells doom to inhuman Nazi barbarism and its allies. We assure you that Croatian-Americans are loyal fighters in our U. S. A. armed forces, in industry and the home front for the annihilation of fascism and its puppets, the Pavelich traitors, and for final victory. We pledge to you, our Slav brothers, all our efforts in our common struggle for a united extermination of the fascist enemy of humanity and for the establishment of a liberated world for all humanity.

(Continued on page six)

SOVIET TROPHIES CAPTURED ON WESTERN FRONT

MOSCOW, APRIL 6, Soviet Information Bureau: From March 23 to April 4 Soviet troops of the Western Front captured the following trophies during fighting with the enemy:

Twenty-eight tanks, 122 guns, 69 trench mortars, 541 machine guns, 336 automatic rifles, 3,234 rifles, 12,968 shells, 7,020 mortar bombs of various sizes, 3,132 hand grenades, 1,206,000 cartridges, 1,568 flares, nine radio transmitters, 94 kilometers (59

miles) of telephone wire, 186 trucks, 54 carts, three locomotives, 220 railway cars and flat cars, 350 parachutes, 3,200 shell cases, one ton of barbed wire, 347 gasoline drums, 219 horses and three carloads of food.

From March 23 to April 4 the enemy lost about 40,000 officers and men killed. Soviet troops of the Western Front liberated 161 populated places from the enemy.

SLAV GREETINGS

(Continued from page five)

Serbian-American Section, International Workers Order:

In the name of 2,700 members of the Serbian-American Section, International Workers Order, and many more thousands of Serbians in America, we send fraternal greetings to you, and through you to the millions of Slav people in Europe.

The heroic struggle of the Red Army, the Yugoslav Chetniks and all the Slav people against Hitler and his allies is inspiring 15,000,000 American Slavs and the whole American people, as well as the peoples of the entire world, for unity, struggle and victory over the dark forces of fascism. We are doing everything in our power to strengthen the armed forces of the American people and to increase war production so that we can achieve speedy and decisive victory over the Axis.

We pledge to you, our Slav brothers, every assistance in our common struggle for the liberation of the world from barbaric fascism and for the establishment of a better world.

Editorial Board of *Vapaus*, Sudbury, Ontario:

Vapaus, the oldest and most widely read Finnish-language newspaper in Canada, takes this opportunity to send fervent brotherly greetings to your All-Slavic Radio Meeting, which will take place in Moscow on April 4 and 5.

Realizing that the war pact of the present day rulers of Finland with Hitlerite Germany is a crime not only against the whole of humanity, but particularly against the people of Finland, we are convinced that the day will come when the best of the Finnish people will emerge from their present humiliation. The time will come when the men and women of free Finland will stretch their brotherly hands to the Slavic and other free peoples. It is for all to see now that from this war must emerge a new brotherhood of peoples, for which your All-Slavic Radio Meeting aims. And as new Canadians we will do all in our power to help the destruction of Hitlerism and to hasten the day when peoples will live in new brotherly love in a liberated world.

Polish-American Section, International Workers Order:

The Polish-American Section of the International Workers Order in the United States of America extends brotherly greetings to you, united and heroic fighters for the liberty that is yours, ours and all peoples'.

We Polish-Americans, too, are preparing for the American-Slav Congress in Detroit, the city of tank and airplane production, to speed delivery of these important weapons to all fronts for victory over the fascist brutes.

We Polish-Americans greet and encourage our Polish people, united with all their Slav brothers in the common cause to smash the oppressor of all humanity. We are wholeheartedly in support of the Polish Government's policy of friendship and collaboration with the great Slav people of the USSR and all other Slav peoples, as the only hope for the Polish people to regain their freedom and security in the near future. We are proud and confident that the victorious Red Army, with the support of its allies and all oppressed peoples, will smash the fascist Axis.

Full power to you, heroic fighters in the armies and in the partisan ranks! We support you to the fullest and are ready to back you by all means. We hail the All-Slav unity movement and say to you, brother Slavs gathered at the Second Congress: Build your unity strong and everlasting as a guarantee that fascist banditry and aggression will be put down and kept down forever by the people.

Club Karageorge, Gary, Indiana:

To the All-Slav Congress, Moscow: The Serbian Progressive Club Karageorge from the steel town of Gary, Indiana sends greetings to you, hoping that the unity of all Slavs will contribute to the immediate annihilation of Hitler Germany. Long live the guerrilla fighters in the occupied countries! Long live the Red Army! Forward to a second front! Defeat Hitler in 1942!

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GERMAN LOSSES UPSET PLAN FOR SPRING OFFENSIVE

The following analysis of German losses on the Southwestern Front this winter was written by a front-line correspondent of the Red Army newspaper KRASNAIA ZVEZDA. Tracing the process by which German units originally designated for a spring offensive have gradually been sent into the lines to resist Soviet pressure, he comes to the conclusion that the Hitlerite offensive cannot proceed as originally planned this spring.

SOUTHWESTERN FRONT, April 7, Krasnaia Zvezda: The Germans had expected to spend the winter in fortified positions where they could rest their battered and bleeding divisions before embarking on a new offensive. After going on the defensive, the 6th and 17th German Armies, operating on this front, withdrew half of their 24 divisions to the rear for reorganization. These 12 divisions were designated exclusively for spring operations.

But as early as December, as a result of Soviet attacks on the 34th German Army Corps near Elts, the German Command was forced to draw reserves from its 6th Army to reinforce General Veich's neighboring 2nd Army, which was retreating in disorder. The 56th German Division, which had not completed its reorganization, was hastily dispatched to the front.

At the same time, sensing the instability of their winter lines in other sectors held by the 6th and 17th Armies, the Germans withdrew their 299th and 11th Divisions from reserve and sent them back into the lines. Later, when the 297th Division had been routed after an attempt to improve its positions, the German Command sent the 44th Infantry Division into the central sector of the Southwestern Front.

All these German divisions were soon worn out and bled white by the Soviet troops. The German command was forced to disband some of its hardest hit divisions—for example, the 239th—and send all men capable of bearing arms from supply units and rearguard army establishments.

All during January the Germans were compelled to draw on their reserves to hold their winter positions. Thus, in a short period, they sent into action the 62nd and 168th Infantry Divisions and parts of the 57th and 88th Divisions, which had been hastily brought from France to strengthen the exhausted reserves of the 6th and 17th Armies. Following a Red Army attack on the left flank of

the 17th German Army near Barvenkovo, the enemy was forced to transfer troops from other sectors, including recently routed divisions of von Kleist's Army Group. Parts of the 62nd and 57th Divisions, belonging to the 6th and 17th Armies, were sent to assist the 68th, 100th, 101st and 125th Infantry Divisions. But even this proved unavailing.

To support their retreating troops the Germans began to throw into action reserves which had been stationed far from the Soviet front, such as the 113th Infantry Division from Yugoslavia, the 1st and 2nd Rumanian Infantry Divisions—previously kept in reserve—and even units not meant for front-line action such as the 610th Reserve Regiment, the 375th Regiment of the Division of Home Protection, and various battalions organized as police, salvage groups, construction workers, etc.

In February all reserves of the 6th and 17th Armies were exhausted. To meet Soviet attacks in the second half of February and first days of March the Germans brought up fresh reserves which had been earmarked exclusively for the spring offensive. Having no more strategic reserves, the enemy withdrew part of his tactical reserves from the flank of the 6th Army and also drew on the reserves of the 2nd Army. These forces were augmented by the 3rd Tank Division and the 108th Hungarian Infantry Brigade, which previously had been fighting guerrillas in the Berdichev area.

Constant, crushing Red Army assaults not only prevented the enemy from preparing for spring operations and from keeping his reserves intact,

(Continued on page two)

RED ARMY SENDS ARMY DAY GREETINGS TO U. S.

The following message was transmitted to General George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, on the occasion of Army Day, April 6:

The Red Army greets through you the soldiers and officers of the United States Army on the Army Day of the U.S.A. Wishing success.

Signed: Marshal Boris Shaposhnikov,
Chief of General Staff of the Red Army

GERMANS INVENT AIR VICTORY AT MURMANSK

By Major General Panin

MURMANSK, APRIL 7, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: The German Information Bureau has spread another impudent lie through the world, according to which the German airforce struck a frightful blow at Murmansk on March 24. It is true that on this date the Germans attempted an air raid on the city. For this purpose they had called in planes from other sectors. About 70 planes, in all, participated in the attack.

But before the Germans arrived over our airdromes, our pursuit planes had gone aloft and dispersed them. Our air patrols and anti-aircraft batteries were also on the alert and opened fire at once. The enemy was compelled to accept combat at the city's outskirts. Over 100 planes in all took part in this battle.

Enemy planes caught fire and fell before the combined attack of our pursuit planes and anti-aircraft guns. Eleven German planes were shot down, two damaged and four destroyed on their airdromes by our pursuing fighters. The German bombers retreated, dropping their bombs at random, for the most part in the Gulf or on the rocks. Not one bomber dropped its load on an objective, as the people of Murmansk can bear witness.

But it seems that the German Information Bureau in Berlin was in a better position to see what went on than were the eye-witnesses at Murmansk.

X-RAY WORK AT LENINGRAD

At Leningrad, where the fighting lines have been unusually close to the elaborate medical facilities of a great city, seriously wounded men have been carried straight to city hospitals. Professor Reinberg, X-ray specialist and Merited Scientist of the USSR, recently said in a press interview:

"For the first time in medical practice men with abdomen wounds have been brought directly from the battlefield for X-ray examination in my clinic. In the first hours after the wound was inflicted, I have succeeded not only in ascertaining what organs were injured by bullets or shell splinters, but also in studying the effect of the injury on abdominal organs hitherto hidden from the surgeon's eye.

"Thus the surgeon is able to receive at once from the X-ray laboratory precise indications as to the need for an operation and as to damage to particular organs.

"The siege of Leningrad did not interrupt our usual scientific work to any great extent. Regular monthly conferences of the city's X-ray specialists continue to be held and are invariably well attended. Recently young scientists working on X-ray prob-

The German Information Bureau recorded sufficient "direct hits" on the port to please Goebbels. It "photographed" the ruins of the port and even several bomb bursts among a Soviet column on the march. Naturally it is painful for the Germans to admit that such a large-scale air operation has failed. If the truth had favored them, they need not have indulged in fantasy.

The truth is that a fascist scout plane succeeded in flying over the port of Murmansk and dropping a bomb on a warehouse not far from the port. This is probably what, by German interpretation, becomes "destruction of the port warehouses." As for the motorized column, no Soviet column was machine gunned or bombed on March 24th 1941.

I take this opportunity to summarize the record of the Murmansk anti-aircraft defenses. Since the beginning of the war the fascists have attempted 119 raids on Murmansk. All of them were ineffective. Not a single military or industrial target has been hit. The only target which the fascist bombers have consistently hit is the waters of Kola Bay. Several bombs have struck dwellings, causing civilian casualties. But in exchange we have inflicted hundred-fold revenge on the German planes, and they will get more of the same medicine. The Germans have lost many hundreds of planes at the approaches to Murmansk and other Arctic areas.

lems have completed several very interesting pieces of research. Work in clinics, laboratories and surgeries does not stop for a single minute even during air raids."

GERMAN LOSSES

(Continued from page one)

but also forced him to use up his strategic reserves from the deep rear, which were destined for the spring offensive. The Soviet offensive thinned out all these forces very considerably. Thus, the 298th German Infantry Division lost half its effectives during the summer and autumn of 1941 without ever taking part in a full dress battle. After reinforcement, this division attained a strength of 9,000 men in January. But in that same month it was almost completely wiped out. A similar fate overtook the 68th, 257th and 294th German Divisions.

All this demonstrates that the enemy's calculations have again gone awry. The Red Army's constant pressure has prevented the Germans from preparing for the spring offensive they had planned.

FINAL SESSION OF SECOND MOSCOW ALL-SLAV ANTI-FASCIST MEETING

At its second and final session April 5, TASS reports, the Second All-Slav Anti-Fascist Meeting in Moscow drew up an appeal to Slavs in all parts of the world to fight against Hitlerism and resolved to establish an anti-fascist monthly magazine to be called *Slavyane* (Slavs). As on the first day of the meeting, the proceedings were broadcast.

The new magazine will be the organ of the All-Slav Committee, which called the Moscow meeting, and will be published in all Slav languages. Slavs in German-occupied lands were called on to help distribute this magazine by secret channels.

The meeting also adopted a resolution to publish in all Slav languages the proceedings of the meeting and documents exposing Hitlerite atrocities against Slavs. Slav organizations in Great Britain and the United States were requested to give publicity to these documents.

Ukrainian Asks United Front

The first address at the second session was made by Mikhail Grechukha, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, who said in part:

"There is hardly a family in the territory captured by the invaders which has not lost a victim to the bloody claws of the fascist beast of prey. Schools, theaters, libraries have been reduced to ashes. Scientific institutes and laboratories have been plundered. Relics of the past and cultural memorials have been destroyed.

"The fascist robbers are plundering Ukrainian towns and villages, confiscating grain, cattle and clothing and driving the Ukrainian population away to Germany as prisoners. To subjugate and enslave the indomitable Ukraine, Hitler's hangmen—all the Rosenbergs, Arichs, Kochs—have imported in the wake of the German Army thousands of bankrupt and hungry spiders—colonizers, managers, German landlords, princes and barons.

"Slav brothers! Rise in a united front for a sacred and just struggle against our mortal foe. To postpone this struggle, to wait for a more opportune moment, is to play into the enemy's hands. Strike at the fascist fiends in the Carpathian Mountains and on the Balkan peaks. Strike them as the guerrillas are striking them on the Ukrainian steppes and in the Byelorussian forests. Let the flame of the people's revenge destroy all enemies of our sacred soil.

"Ardent greetings to our Ukrainian brothers in America, who have responded to the call of their brothers—fighters for truth and for the freedom of all progressive humanity."

Composer Shostakovich Speaks

The Soviet composer Dmitri Shostakovich said in part: "The fascists hate the Slavs as they hate everyone who has talent and noble human aspirations. I am proud of being Russian. I am proud of being Slav and belonging to the people that gave the world such giants as Pushkin and Tolstoi. I am proud that my blood brothers the Poles gave Mickiewicz to world literature and that my kinsmen the Serbs created an epic poetry which has for ages been the admiration of civilized humanity. As a musician I am proud that the music of my country holds a leading place in world musical culture.

"If we are to speak at all about 'superior' and 'inferior' races, then it is the German fascists which should be branded as the basest, dirtiest and foulest. It is they who desecrated Yasnaia Poliana (Tolstoi's home), a shrine of the Russian people. It is they who trampled on Tchaikovsky's manuscripts at Klin. It is they who destroyed the house in Tikhvin where Rimsky-Korsakov was born. It is they who destroyed ancient masterpieces of Russian architecture in Novgorod and Istra. But try as they would, they could not debase or destroy the culture of the Slavs. Today this culture evokes the enhanced love and respect of the whole world.

"In this gigantic battle between good and evil, let all cultural forces, all intellectuals of the glorious, fraternal family of Slav peoples fearlessly do their duty. Let them perform the great mission which history has entrusted to them. Only by selfless struggle against Hitlerism can we preserve our age-old culture. Slav intellectuals! Fight in the front ranks against bloody fascism!"

Other speakers at the Second All-Slav Anti-Fascist Meeting included Red Army Lieutenant General Ivan Kamera, a Byelorussian; Marok Culen, former Deputy of the Czechoslovak Parliament; Duro Salai, prominent Croatian and member of the All-Slav Committee; Alexander Ioczis, a Warsaw worker; and Ferdinand Kozovsky, a prominent Bulgarian.

★ ★ ★

Since Soviet-German hostilities began last June the composer Nikolai Myaskovsky has completed his 22nd and 23rd symphonies. Sergei Prokofieff has completed two acts of an opera based on Tolstoi's *War and Peace*. Ivan Dzerzhinsky has completed an opera, *Blood of the People*, dealing with the present war. It has been successfully staged in several Soviet theaters.

SWEDISH PROTEST REJECTED

MOSCOW, APRIL 8, TASS: On April 6 Swedish Minister Assarsson, on behalf of the Swedish Government, handed to Andrei Vyshinski, Deputy People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, a memorandum containing a protest in connection with the bombardment of the town of Haparanda, allegedly by a Soviet plane, and the dropping by this plane of leaflets over Swedish territory, thus violating Swedish neutrality.

On April 7 Deputy People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs Vyshinski handed Swedish Minister Assarsson the following reply:

"In reply to the memorandum of the Swedish Legation of April 6 of the current year, the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Soviet Government, has the honor to inform you that not a single Soviet plane has flown over Haparanda or dropped bombs or leaflets on Swedish territory.

"In its note the Swedish Government, as proof that the plane which dropped bombs and leaflets was Soviet, alleges that the bomb splinters had Russian letters on them and that the leaflets were printed in the Russian and German languages and contained an appeal to come over to the Russian side.

"The Soviet Government maintains that the above circumstances can in no way serve as proof of the Soviet nationality of the plane, since use by the Hitlerites and their Finnish accomplices of objects with Russian letters or Soviet marks and dissemination by them of all kinds of leaflets pretended to be of Soviet origin is a method of provocation widely employed by those gentlemen, as obviously was true in the given case.

"In view of the above, and on the basis of verification by the proper organs, the Soviet Government states that the Soviet Airforce has no relation to the incident mentioned in the Swedish Government's note of April 6, in view of which the Soviet Government cannot accept the protest lodged by the Government of Sweden."

★ ★ ★

An exhibition of weapons and armor used by medieval Russian soldiers opened in Moscow April 5, 700th anniversary of the victory of Lake Chud, in which Prince Alexander Nevsky's warriors wiped out an invading army of Teutonic Knights.

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN KUIBYSHEV

KUIBYSHEV, APRIL 8, TASS: Admiral William Harrison Standley, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States in the USSR, arrived in Kuibyshev yesterday. He was welcomed by Georgi Zarubin, Chief of the Division of American Countries of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs; by Fomin, Acting Chief of the Protocol Division of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs; by Walter Thurston, Charge d'Affaires of the United States Embassy; by Ambassador of China Shao Litse; Ambassador of Great Britain Sir Archibald Clark Kerr; Minister of Norway Rolf Andvord and other Soviet and diplomatic officials.

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

MOSCOW, APRIL 8, TASS: Mikhail Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, yesterday received the credentials of Japanese Ambassador Naotaka Sato.

TASS SPIKES AXIS RUMOR

SOFIA, APRIL 7, TASS: At 11 p. m. April 4 an air alarm sounded in Sofia and continued over an hour. A Bulgarian communique issued April 5 said that the alarm was prompted by the appearance over Bulgaria of "planes of foreign origin." The communique noted that "no incidents occurred."

In connection with the Bulgarian communique the Berlin and Rome radios have circulated rumors that Soviet planes flew over Bulgaria. TASS (Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union) is authorized to state that these rumors are a crude fabrication with an obviously provocative aim.

REVOLT AT TRONDHEIM

GENEVA, APRIL 6, TASS: Bloody fighting between Norwegians and German military police has broken out at Trondheim following Norwegian stevedores' refusal to load munitions aboard German warships blockaded in Trondheim fjord, it is reported here.

Josef Terboven, German High Commissioner for Norway, reportedly arrived at Trondheim with Gestapo officials and promptly ordered mass arrests within the town and the complete evacuation of districts on its outskirts. Reportedly, 100 prominent citizens are being held as hostages.

Previous disturbances at Trondheim had been reported after the Germans began compulsory recruiting of Norwegians for labor on fortifications. Another Norwegian grievance has been a German ban on civilian travel via coastal railways.

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"UNITED EFFORT"

Following is the text of the address made yesterday evening, April 10, by Ambassador Maxim Litvinov at a dinner given by the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I should like to begin by saying how greatly I feel the privilege of being able to address your Academy. I have been formally associated with it for many years now, and have always followed its publications from afar with the deepest interest. It was with special satisfaction that I accepted the proposal to speak on a theme so near to my heart as "United Efforts."

For institutions like your Academy, devoted to the study of political and economic sciences, there is still one problem which has not been studied in all its intricacy, namely, the question of how it happened that governments, peoples and the scientific societies concerned could, for a period of six years, look on calmly and indifferently at the birth and development of the theory of Hitlerism, poisoning as it has the whole of international life, spreading anguish, death and destruction, at first in its native land, then in the countries nearest, and finally throughout all continents and the whole world. I say "all continents" because everyone must now realize that what is at present going on in the Pacific stems from that same Hitlerism which has brought to life all the potential forces of aggression.

It is this question which will perplex the historian of the future. The question how it was that statesmen, responsible popular leaders, governments, knowing the program of Hitlerism, its aims, and the means by which these aims were to be achieved, knowing that the realization of this program would mean the destruction of century-old achievements of the human spirit, of the most important social-political conquests, knowing that it would be equivalent to a return to the Middle Ages, if not to primeval times, that it would spell the end of the independence of most states, the enslavement, in the literal sense of the word, of whole nations, yet did nothing to prepare for self-defense, nothing for the unification of the efforts of those marked out as victims of Nazi aggression. I am convinced that the study of this question will throw fresh light on the whole structure of modern society, and furnish fresh standpoints for the study of nationalism, patriotism and the state. But this is not the time for such a study.

I must, however, qualify what I have said: indifference and apathy to Nazism and the dangers which it presents have not been quite universal. There have of course been people—journalists, statesmen and even governments, who have understood the ominous significance of Hitlerism. I must single out the government of the Soviet Union which, in the very first stages of the development of Hitlerism, realized the necessity for the united efforts of many countries for the aversion of the catastrophe which Hitler intended to and did bring upon humanity. For many years the Soviet Government called untiringly for collective security, which meant united efforts, at the same time preparing to create a material basis for its own efforts. But in spite of its sincere efforts it became finally convinced of the absence on the part of other governments of any real desire for the organization of a common active front against Hitlerism on the basis of equal rights, and community of efforts and sacrifice. But Hitler had to begin carrying out his program in full before there was any return to the idea of united efforts. And even now I am not quite sure that this idea, what it implies, and what is essential to the determined struggle against the common danger, is adequately realized everywhere.

Any war requires tremendous efforts, but there are wars and wars. We know of past wars, launched for the sake of conquest, in which the instigators sought the expansion of their territory. We know of wars undertaken to remove or weaken a powerful rival. The losing side in such wars, whether the aggressor or the defender, generally speaking, lost provinces or colonies, had to pay for a term of years a greater or smaller sum in contributions to the conqueror, suffered a weakening of its political and economic power, and so on. The history of the last few centuries yields few examples of the losing side surrendering its national independence. Not a single conquered state has disappeared from the map of the world, even after the first World War. On the contrary, the number of independent states has increased, and nations which had long been without independence, such as Poland and Czechoslovakia, have come back to political life.

Everything is different in this World War, in which, with the exception of the so-called Axis powers, all the other states are waging a struggle

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LITVINOV

(Continued from page one)

for their very existence, in the most literal sense of the word. For them to lose the war would mean not only diminution of territory, but the complete loss of political and economic independence, the enslavement of their populations, the surrender to an alien and repulsive ideology, the renunciation of all their historical traditions, faith, morals, all their political and social ideals, all that is dear to every nation and every human being brought up in the spirit of modern civilization.

If, then, previous wars demanded tremendous efforts, this war, in which everything is at stake, imperatively demands from the countries opposing Hitlerism the utmost intensity of effort, the utmost sacrifices. In these countries only persons with no conception of patriotism, national honor, conscience, liberty, international solidarity, civilization—persons hoping to get from the conquerors the posts of Quislings—hangmen, gaolers, oppressors of their own compatriots, persons generally known as the fifth column—can deny the need for such efforts and sacrifices.

I am happy to be able to testify before you that in the country which I have the honor to represent, such people cannot get themselves heard or read. The peoples of the Soviet Union fully understood at once what a Hitler victory would mean both for themselves and for other nations, for the whole of humanity, and entered like one man into the struggle against the Hitler hordes. There is no sacrifice too great for the Soviet peoples in this war. All physically fit men have thrown themselves into the fight, and those remaining in the rear, women as well as men, are working unceasingly day and night to supply all that the fighters are in need of. In places overrun by the enemy their inhabitants destroy everything of value, their own property, the accumulation of years, rather than leave it to the despoilers. They destroy construction on which decades of work and vast capital have been expended, so as to prevent the enemy using them. They have carried to perfection the tactics of guerrilla warfare behind the enemy lines. They are enduring incredible privations and discomforts in connection with mass evacuation of the population and all the other hardships of war. They are ready to make similar and still greater sacrifices in the future, so long as they have any strength left, to drive the foe from their territory and to ensure the triumph of our common anti-Hitler cause.

But the enemy, too, is very strong. From the moment of his accession to power Hitler imposed a military regime upon his own people and has been sapping their strength, squeezing their life-blood from them for six years now, in the endeavor to

build up a war machine which should surpass in power the means of defense of the peace-loving countries. Owing to victories over countries which in 1939 and 1940 defended themselves practically singlehanded against him, he has gained dominance over almost the whole of Europe between the western frontiers of the Soviet Union and the British Isles. He has got hold of all the industry, all the sources of raw material in the conquered countries and made the whole able-bodied populations of those countries work for him and his war. That is why even the utmost efforts of any single state might prove insufficient to overpower him. The united efforts, efforts really united, of states still capable of continuing the struggle against Hitler, are required, efforts which have not yet, I fear, left the realms of hope.

We do not forget the immense efforts made and still being made by individual countries drawn into the struggle against Hitler. Fresh in our memory are the ordeals undergone by Great Britain in her hardest days, when France caused the world a disappointment at once so unexpected and so tragic, when Great Britain only managed, thanks to remarkable skill and endurance, to avert enemy invasion of its islands. We do not forget the bitter experiences of the English people when London and other English towns and ports had to beat off severe bombardments for months on end. We remember the initiative displayed by the British in their daring offensives against the Italian armed forces in Libya, in Ethiopia, in the Red Sea region; the generous aid given by Great Britain to Greece; the sacrifices made by her in other arenas of war. We appreciate the material help so loyally rendered and still being rendered by Great Britain to our Red Army. We are inspired by the example of the heroic Chinese people, steadfastly defending their native land for four years. The whole world has watched with admiration the heroic deeds of General MacArthur and his army. We appreciate the substantial aid which the United States, even before actually entering the war, rendered us and is rendering us now. The Soviet people learn with sincerest gratitude of the arrival of ships from the U.S.A. with military material. Nor do we forget the efforts of the other United Nations who have fallen out of the struggle.

But this is not the moment for us to sing each others' praises or distribute prizes. The only prize worthy of our united efforts can be absolute victory over Hitler and his satellites. But this victory still needs to be organized. So far we are only feeling our way toward it, we have not found the right path yet. It is essential to find this path by our united efforts, and we must be quick about it, or it may be blocked before we get there. For the solution of the problems which confront us we must start from the following axioms:

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GERMAN PRESSURE GIVES ANTI-SOVIET TWIST TO ANKARA TRIAL

ANKARA, April 5, TASS: Hearings began April in the Ankara Criminal Court on the case of the so-called "attempt on the life" of German Ambassador von Papen.

As is known, on February 24 a bomb exploded some distance from von Papen as he walked along Taksim Boulevard in Ankara. The Hitlerites immediately interpreted the explosion as an attempt on the life of their ambassador and provocatively attributed it to mythical "Yugoslav and Soviet agents."

No one among informed foreign circles of Ankara doubted that the "attempt" was staged by the Hitlerites themselves for the purpose of influencing Turkey's neutrality and harming Turkish relations with the USSR, Great Britain and their allies. Immediately after the "attempt," German fascist circles reportedly applied all their efforts to misdirecting the inquiry and to attaining, if only in part, the objectives at which they had aimed by instigating the explosion.

German Misdemeanors Mislead Turkish Authorities

The German intrigues were not unsuccessful. The Turkish authorities declared that two defendants in the case were "communists." They are Turkish citizens of Yugoslav origin—a student named Abdurahman and a barber's apprentice named Suleiman. The Turkish authorities also elected to prosecute two Soviet citizens who were neither directly nor indirectly involved in the matter—Pavlov, an employee of the Soviet Consulate in Istanbul, and Kornilov, an employee of the Soviet Trade Mission.

On the first day of the trial it quickly appeared that the persons in fact guilty of the provocative "attempt" had evaded investigation and trial, that the Turkish citizens under prosecution may be whoever you please but are not "communists," and that the Soviet citizens accused senselessly and without direct or indirect evidence were dragged in only to satisfy blackmailing, anti-Soviet demands presented to the Turkish investigating organs by the Hitlerites.

The indictment read in court holds that the man killed by the bomb was a Turk of Yugoslav origin named Omer and that he was "supplied and fully prepared for the attempt by the defendants." The indictment notes that "for some reason—supposedly because the point of the explosion and its extent had not been well determined—the crime was not successful." The entirely baseless indictment does not contain a single fact testifying that

the accused Soviet citizens were connected or even acquainted with Omer or with the two Turkish defendants. It does not attempt to create any basis for the alleged relation of Pavlov and Kornilov to the "attempt."

The indictment mentions that the Serbian Stefan Padozhnik, also charged with complicity, "left for Syria" in January 1942 and is "considered to have disappeared."

Pavlov and Kornilov Dissociate Selves From Other Defendants

At the first session of the court, Pavlov made the following statement: "Vicious slanderers, sitting in the defendants' dock, are being used by enemies of my country for provocation against the Soviet Union and to undermine Soviet-Turkish relations. Today these individuals, calling themselves Yugoslav communists, are engaged in provocation against the Soviet Union. Tomorrow they will come forward disguised as members of the Turkish Republican People's Party and will prepare provocations against Turkey. I am sure that during the trial the masks will be torn from these provocateurs. Meanwhile, I ask the court that I be permitted not to sit beside these odious individuals." The court granted Pavlov's petition and he and Kornilov were seated separately from the other defendants.

The court's first session was devoted to the interrogation of Abdurahman, whom the prosecutor, by a series of leading questions, tried unsuccessfully to represent as a "communist." But Abdurahman said only that he "was more or less in sympathy with the communists," that he "did not belong to the Yugoslav Communist Party," and that he "was not a socialist but tried to learn what communism is."

The prosecutor also failed in his effort to paint as a communist the other Turkish defendant, Suleiman, whom Abdurahman called "illiterate and uneducated and in general hardly able to work out any political convictions." Thus the prosecutor was defeated at the very opening of the trial on this issue of linking "communists" to the bombing—an issue essential to Hitlerite propaganda.

Case Depends on Hear-Say Testimony

The prosecutor also failed to prove a connection between the Turkish defendants and Pavlov and Kornilov. Abdurahman claimed to have met Pavlov, but admitted he had learned his name only

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ANKARA

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during the investigation. Abdurahman also asserted he had received 30 Turkish piasters from Kornilov for "information." The rest of Abdurahman's testimony, in violation of elementary legal standards, consisted of citations of the dead Omer and the vanished Padozhnik. Even in this part of his testimony Abdurahman said only that he had heard from these persons that some sort of "attempt" was being prepared, but said he had not known against whom.

The prosecutor himself laid bare the provocative trend of the trial by asking Abdurahman the following question: "Didn't Pavlov tell you that Ribbentrop might come to Turkey?"

Abdurahman, apparently having learned his role badly, answered: "I don't remember his telling me that."

At the prosecutor's demand a court attendant showed Abdurahman remnants of a pistol found on Omer. The prosecutor asked if Abdurahman had not received the pistol from Padozhnik, who was alleged to have gotten it from Pavlov. But this maneuver of the prosecution failed. Abdurahman said he could not confirm that it was the same gun. On the other hand, when the prosecutor asked a question about the purpose of the attack on von Papen, the defendant answered with the obviously memorized phrase: "The purpose of the attempt was to draw Turkey into war with Germany." But neither prosecutor nor defendant made any attempt to clean up loose ends by explaining why the two Soviet citizens were implicated in the "attempt."

Kornilov's Question Confuses Witness

The presiding judge, in view of Suleiman's low mentality, decided not to question him but to read the transcript of his testimony at the preliminary investigation. This testimony consisted of a disjointed and simple-minded tale about unidentified "Yugoslav communists" and about an unsuccessful attempt of the defendant to foist on the Soviet Embassy a suitcase full of secret documents received from Yugoslavia concerning the condition of communists in Yugoslav jails. At the end of his testimony Suleiman asserted that the dead Omer had allegedly stated that "a Russian" sent him to Ankara for the attempt on von Papen.

Kornilov asked the court to inquire of Suleiman when and where the two had first met. Suleiman replied that he first saw Kornilov at the Soviet Embassy in Ankara in September of 1941. In reply, Kornilov informed the court that he had arrived in Ankara for the first time on January 15 or 16, 1942, as was confirmed by his passport, registered with the Ankara police.

"This man," Kornilov said, "is making up fairy tales. I met him for the first time on March 17 at the interrogation."

Referring to a statement that Suleiman had identified a photograph of Kornilov shown him (Suleiman) by the police, Kornilov said: "Apparently he identified my picture after someone gave him a little assistance."

The presiding judge asked Kornilov: "But who could have shown Suleiman your picture beforehand, and why? Who would have wanted to do such a thing, and why?"

Kornilov replied: "You must ask those who did it."

Transcript of Testimony Refused Pavlov

Pavlov declared categorically that he was acquainted with neither of the Turkish defendants and that the trial was producing stories "like something out of a detective novel." He demanded a transcript in Russian of the testimony given both at the preliminary investigation and the trial, "in order to expose these individuals disguised under a communist mask, assuming that the court is interested in discovering the real instigators."

Despite the fact that, according to universally recognized juridical procedure, it is obligatory to give a translation of foreign-language testimony to a defendant, the court refused Pavlov's request and declared that brief oral translations of part of the Turkish defendants' testimony must suffice. The trial was adjourned to April 8.

Foreign circles in Ankara express genuine astonishment that the Turkish prosecuting officials and court should have twisted the "attempt" on von Papen into a case against the Soviet Union, thus yielding to German pressure. It is clear that the Germans are attempting to use the incident against the interests of Turkey, the USSR and other democratic countries. But foreign observers consider that failure will inevitably attend a maneuver which was prepared so hurriedly and crudely that all the principal persons involved became a laughing stock on the first day of the trial.

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The Soviet newspaper *Stalinski Sokol* reports that fliers of the Northwestern Front recently scattered 11,527,200 leaflets over Soviet districts occupied by the Germans. The leaflets contain information about the Red Army's victories and about life in the Soviet Union and call on the population behind German lines to resist the enemy. Another 9,000,000 German-language leaflets were scattered over enemy lines calling on German soldiers to surrender.

ITVINOV

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1. Victory is impossible without the destruction of Hitler;

2. Hitler cannot be destroyed either by blockading Germany or solely by bombarding German towns, but only on the field of battle;

3. The main field of battle lies at present on the territory of the Soviet Union, where the overwhelming majority of the divisions of Germany and of those wrung from her satellites are concentrated and will continue to be concentrated;

4. The Red Army has shown that these divisions can be beaten, driven back and destroyed;

5. The complete destruction and final defeat of Hitler demands definite united efforts of the Soviet Union and Great Britain, with some supplementary aid from the United States of America.

The task is clear to the layman, as well as to the professional strategist. Its execution will, of course, entail difficulties and risks, but whoever thought it would be easy or unhazardous to conquer Hitler and the powers of darkness he has called into being? However, I am sure the task will be found feasible the moment those on whom its fulfilment depends realize that it is not a question of someone or other's intriguing theory, to be mulled over at leisure, not a bit of strategical luxury which may safely be ignored, but a thing essential, imperative, on which depends the possibility or the impossibility of victory.

Among the multiplicity of fronts along which the United Nations are fighting, there are undoubtedly many on which appreciable victories are not to be expected for a long time to come, and where, moreover, considerable reverses must be regarded as inevitable. This being so, should we not pay special attention to the only front on which united efforts have a good chance of bringing about a great victory, more than compensating for those reverses? This is of the utmost importance not only for the encouragement of the United Nations and the depressing effect on the morale of the Axis countries, but also for the upsetting of Hitler's schemes of winning over to his side the remaining neutral countries.

I do not think, ladies and gentlemen, that any of us desires to perpetuate a situation in which, whenever we open our newspaper or switch on our radio, we read or hear of fresh vantage points occupied by the enemy, of fresh enemy victories and achievements, of untiring diplomatic activity on the part of the enemy, while we can only guess where the next blow will be dealt—on the northern sector of the Soviet front, or on the southern, in

Turkey, Sweden, Spain, Cyprus, or Malta. The very fact that we have such a broad field for our guesses shows how advantageous is the enemy's position, compelling us to scatter our forces. Isn't it time for us to make Hitler rack his brains and wonder where his enemies will direct their next blows, on which part of the continent they will land troops? Isn't it time to compel him to scatter his forces a little? That is what united efforts are needed for, and not united efforts in the abstract, or at some future date. I mean united efforts now, for the definite purpose of inflicting defeat on Hitler on the only front where this is possible.

Victory may be long in coming if one state has to exhaust its major forces in today's military operations, while another harbors them for possible operations at some indefinite time in the future. Our efforts must be united for simultaneous action.

But the inflicting of defeat and the attainment of victory cannot be our ultimate aim. United efforts are required also for the final eradication of the Nazi-fascist tree with its poisoned fruits, for the healing of the wounds suffered by humanity in this bloodthirsty war, for the creation on a new basis of future economic and political international relations. It seems to me that the more easily we can achieve united efforts now, with all participants in the struggle making about equal sacrifices, the more successful will be our united efforts for the organization of the peace—a true peace—based on unity and concord.

★ ★ ★

A subterranean moving picture theater is giving four shows a day in heroic Sevastopol, TASS reports. The Soviet documentary war film, "Defeat of the German Troops Before Moscow," was recently shown to enthusiastic spectators. Films are flown in to the beleaguered city.

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The 18th issue of *Bote der Heimat*, Nazi storm-trooper organ published in the town of Glaschnette, notes that Soviet war prisoners are building roads in the neighborhood, TASS reports. The same issue prints a cartoon showing two rabbit breeders with the caption:

"Why are the rabbits so skinny?"

"Because the Russian prisoners have eaten all the leaves and grass."

This brutal and idiotic sample of Nazi humor confirms the Soviet Government's charge that Soviet prisoners of war are being starved to death by the Germans and is a sufficient refutation of German contentions that captured Red Army men are well treated.

SOVIET PEOPLE PLEDGE MAY DAY VICTORIES OVER ENEMY

Moscow, April 9, *Pravda*: The first sparks of May Day socialist competition have appeared in all parts of the country—in Moscow and Vladivostok, Leningrad and Sevastopol, the Urals and the Caucasus, Siberia and the Volga Valley. This is in keeping with the Soviet tradition of marking the labor festival by fresh achievements in production.

This year May 1 is approaching through the fire of fierce battles against the German fascists. The heart of every Soviet citizen beats stronger, his work is more selfless, his efforts to help the Red Army achieve an early victory over the enemy are more intense. More arms, ammunition and equipment for the front—that is the slogan of our workers in their May Day competition. More grain, meat, sugar and vegetables for the front and the country—that is the slogan of our collective farmers. Load more trains, speed troops and equipment to the front and raw materials to industry—that is the slogan of our railwaymen.

In peacetime, May Day was a merry spring festival. Now it will be a day of struggle, a day to mobilize all the strength of the Red Army and people for final annihilation of the Hitlerite invaders.

Hitler's gang advertized its spring offensive all over the world. It hoped to intimidate the Soviet people and the Red Army, which know no fear in the struggle for their Soviet land. Vain hopes! The Red Army began a counter-offensive against the German troops in the most difficult winter weather. Severe cold, deep snow and the enemy's desperate resistance could not wrest the initiative from the Red Army.

In spring we will strike still heavier blows at the Germans. They have prepared troops, tanks and planes for spring. But neither were we idle during the winter. We not only advanced, we trained reserves. Our fresh divisions will rush into action, our new tanks will roll over the sun-warmed earth and our new planes will soar into the blue spring skies. This spring and summer we shall strike such blows at the fascists that 1942 will become the year of the German invaders' final defeat.

This is what Soviet patriots are fighting for. This is what is written on the May Day competition banners. Workers' teams, whole shifts, departments and factories have pledged to be two and one-quarter months ahead of their production

SOVIET BLOOD DONORS

At a front line emergency hospital, according to a story recently published in the Soviet press, a blood transfusion was urgently needed to save the life of Red Army man Samushkin. As the surgeon prepared a jar of blood from the blood bank he was surprised to notice that it had been taken from donor Galina Samushkina.

Half an hour later the color returned to the wounded man's haggard cheeks, but only days afterward, when he was strong enough to speak, was it verified that his life had been saved by the blood of his sister, Galina, who lived in a remote Siberian town.

This coincidence was, of course, purely accidental. But it helps illustrate how widely spread in the USSR is the practice of donating blood for transfusions. Recently a TASS correspondent, in a single day spent at the Moscow Blood Transfusion Institute, counted two hundred donors. They included a professor, a railway engineer, a telephone operator, several artists and women factory workers. One whole family arrived to give its blood—the husband, Dolgov, had made regular donations since 1939 and his wife had furnished her blood 34 times.

Soviet hospitals collect blood in all parts of the country, preserve it by modern methods, and dispatch it to Red Army hospitals or straight to the front, usually by airplane. Customarily the donor attaches a note to the jar of blood wishing luck and good health to the wounded Red Army man who will receive it. A typical note, written by a Moscow factory girl, Panya Patlashinskaia, read: "Dear Red Army man: 'I don't know your name, but I wholeheartedly want to help you. I offer my blood to save your health so that you can again join the ranks and wipe out the fascists.'"

schedules on May Day. Collective farmers and state farm workers have pledged to carry out their spring sowing in exemplary fashion. Working people have already made many contributions to the State Defense Fund. On April 4, in competition with workers of the Magnitogorsk iron and steel works, operators of the Kuznetsk blooming mill turned out 1,019 tons of steel in excess of their program.

Let us celebrate May Day by fresh victories at the front and in the rear, which supplies the front, helping the Red Army annihilate the German invaders!

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PRAVDA ON THE SOVIET-JAPANESE NEUTRALITY PACT



Moscow, April 13, *Pravda*: Today it is precisely one year since the Neutrality Pact between the USSR and Japan was concluded. In accord with the peace policy of the Soviet Union, this pact was aimed to prevent further expansion of the sphere of the World War. At the same time the Neutrality Pact was the result of a prolonged evolution of Japanese-Soviet relations, the result of a realization of the plain truth that the USSR is not one of those countries whose interests may be violated with impunity.

It is no secret to anyone that since the October Revolution Japanese-Soviet relations have been subjected to very serious trials—the Japanese intervention in the Far East in 1918-22, the occupation of northern Sakhalin, the Japanese seizure of Manchuria, the events at Lake Khassan and in the Khalkhingol River area, etc. If after all this, in April 1941, the USSR and Japan concluded a Neutrality Pact, this means that from the experience of a long period, Japanese ruling circles realized that peace and good neighborly relations with the USSR are more advantageous than the constant clashes caused by the annexationist appetites of fascist adventurous cliques of all descriptions.

Momentous and stormy events which directly concerned both signatories of the Neutrality Pact have taken place in the past year. In violation of the treaties which Germany had signed, it treacherously attacked the Soviet Union, compelling the peoples of the USSR to take up arms with the determination once and for all to cure the bandits and ravishers of the habit of seizing Soviet territories.

On November 25, 1941 Japan took part in the prolongation of the Anti-Comintern Pact, the aggressive essence of which is universally known.

On December 7, 1941 Japanese troops suddenly attacked naval bases of the United States and Great Britain and war broke out in the Pacific.

On December 11 of last year a new Tripartite Pact was signed by Japan, Germany and Italy, who mutually undertook not only to wage war jointly to the finish against Great Britain and the United States and not to conclude a separate peace, but even after victorious termination of the war to cooperate most closely "in conformity with the spirit of the Tripartite Pact."

Thus the Neutrality Pact between Japan and the USSR was subjected to serious trial. At the moment when the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact enters the second year of its operation, we must say that despite the extremely complicated and peculiar world situation, this pact has played a positive part and preserved its validity. It has preserved its validity in the first place because the Soviet Union has never violated treaties which it has signed.

By its consent to prolonging for one year, on definite terms, the Soviet-Japanese Fisheries Convention, the Soviet Government confirmed its readiness to maintain normal business relations with Japan, based on sober consideration of mutual economic interests. For the further existence of the Neutrality Pact it is necessary that Japan show the same attitude toward treaties as displayed by the Soviet Union. It is necessary that treaties concluded and undertakings assumed be observed strictly and unswervingly, without leaving unsettled questions to be solved. It is necessary that the Japanese military fascist cliques whose heads are turned by military successes realize that their prattle about an annexationist war in the north may cause damage in the first place and most of all to Japan itself.

If the Japanese side strictly observes the undertakings assumed, the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact will preserve its importance for the peoples of both countries even in the present complicated and responsible international situation.

DARK PAST AND GLOOMY FUTURE OF THE FINNISH FASCISTS

By David Zaslavsky

Moscow, April 10, *Pravda*: Formally, Finland is not one of the countries occupied by the Germans. Formally, Finland is Germany's "ally." But this can serve as consolation only for the dishonest clique ruling Finland. The plight of the Finnish people is not any easier than that of the peoples of the occupied countries. Paying for the criminal gamble of Hitler's lackeys—Mannerheim, Ryti and others — the Finnish nation is paying Germany an enormous tribute—the blood of its people. Finland has been bled white.

The time is not far off when men will again breathe freely in a Europe cleared of fascism. It will take more time to heal the wounds inflicted by the Hitlerite crimes on the lives, health and economy of nations. The nations will recover, but recovery will be much more difficult for the Finns than for other peoples. The criminals holding power in little Finland have already squandered a considerable part of the nation's vital strength. Losses of the Finnish Army at the front and of the Finnish population from famine exceed the limit which a people can afford without undermining its very existence.

Only End of War Can Save Finland

The population of Finland is faced with extinction and degeneration. Regardless of the course of future military operations, Finland's position is already perilous, and only termination of war and an end to the bleeding of the people can save her.

This is universally realized both within and without Finland. It is known that the Finnish Army has lost a tremendous part of its strength and lacks reserves to compensate for these losses. It is known that the country's whole able-bodied population is at the front, and that consequently the country's industry is paralyzed and its rear disorganized. As far back as last November the German fascist newspaper *Berliner Boersen-Zeitung* wrote: "None of the warring countries is experiencing such a shortage of men in the rear as Finland."

The Finns need bread. The Germans took Finland's whole stock of grain, including seed stock. Finnish political leaders went begging to Sweden for a piece of bread. Sweden refused. Germany does not and cannot give them anything. The Finns are advised by their press to add tree bark to their bread. At best, they might add bread to their tree bark.

Fritsch, a member of the Finnish Diet, recently visited Stockholm. He reported heavy losses in the Finnish Army and appalling famine in the country. He said that Finland's participation in the war on Germany's side is leading to extermination of the Finnish people.

Fritsch only confirmed what the Finnish Minister of Social Maintenance, Fagerholm, had previously stated in Stockholm. At a meeting of the Swedish-Finnish Society held January 10, he said: "All in all, I cannot understand how people can exist in Finland."

Finnish Position Worsened Last Winter

Since January the situation in the country, far from improving, has changed for the worse. The Finnish people faces the future with acute alarm. At the end of January the Finnish newspaper *Ajan Suunta* wrote: "The ranks of the soldiers and also of the civilian population are getting thinner. There may occur moments when we shall begin to doubt whether we can endure the future." This Finnish newspaper chose very cautious words to express its alarming thoughts.

The Swedish newspaper *Svenska Morgonbladet* wrote more definitely: "The country is shaken by the war and faces the future with horror."

Finns Refurbish Old Tale

Is it not strange that, at a time when all the thoughts of the Finnish people are turned to the ominous, dark future and the whole country is seized with a desire to put an end to the war, the ruling gang—Mannerheim-Ryti-Tanner—suddenly recalled their inglorious past? The Finnish State Information Board issued a new version of the provocative shelling of the Soviet frontier by a Finnish battery on November 26, 1939. It is known that in November 1939 the Finnish fascist military leaders concentrated their troops near Leningrad and with provocative intent opened fire on Soviet troops. Blasphemously insulting the victims of their shells and trying to lead public opinion astray, the Finnish fascist warmongers insolently stated that the Soviet troops had fired at themselves during gun practice. Intending to keep Leningrad under constant threat, in November 1939 the Finnish fascist rulers presented an absurd and insolent demand—to withdraw Soviet troops 25 kilometers to the Leningrad suburbs. As early as that the Finnish fascist rulers revealed their annexationist designs. Such are the incontrovertible facts, which in due time the Soviet Government brought to the knowledge of the world.

(Continued on page three)

SECOND SESSION OF ANKARA TRIAL

ANKARA, April 10, TASS: On April 8, the Ankara Criminal Court resumed hearings in the case of the bomb explosion on Ataturk Boulevard. The Soviet citizens Pavlov and Kornilov, groundlessly arraigned in the case, asked an adjournment, pointing out that they had received a Russian translation of the testimony given by one of the defendants, the Turkish citizen and provocateur Abdurahman, only on April 6, and had not yet received a translation of the testimony of his accomplice, Suleiman.

Pavlov and Kornilov also made a statement on the court's violation of Turkish legal procedure, according to which the prosecutor is bound to inform the defendants beforehand of the names and addresses of witnesses summoned by the court. This the prosecutor failed to do.

At the April 8 session a fresh blow was dealt the story circulated by Hitlerite agents that the "attempt" on von Papen was committed by "a group of Turkish communists" to which the two Turkish defendants allegedly belonged. Pavlov put a number of questions to Abdurahman, who in his replies admitted that neither he nor Omer, who was killed by the explosion, nor Suleiman had ever belonged to the Communist Party, and that there was no

single communist among his friends. To Pavlov's question whether Abdurahman could describe two men called Niyazi and Fahri, who according to his testimony allegedly maintained contact with "Moscow," Abdurahman replied that he had never met Niyazi and that he had seen Fahri twice but could not describe him.

At the evening session the judge continued to violate the right of the accused Soviet citizens to have a Russian translation of the testimony, without which they could not follow the course of the hearing and defend themselves against provocative libels advanced against them. The judge declared that the proceedings of the trial would be handed to Pavlov and Kornilov only in the Turkish language, and that the court "is not obliged" to translate these proceedings into Russian.

After repeated assertions by judge and prosecutor that a list of the names and addresses of witnesses summoned by the court had been handed to Pavlov and Kornilov at the proper time, it was "unexpectedly" ascertained that this list was handed them only during the interval between the two sittings on April 8, "through the fault of the court office." For this reason the court adjourned the sitting to April 15.

ZASLAVSKY

(Continued from page two)

Now the Finnish fascist rulers have found it necessary to pull out their old provocation and renovate it with fresh colors. They have invented a story about a "captive" Red Army man who allegedly witnessed the fact that it was a Soviet and not a Finnish battery that shelled Soviet frontier troops on November 26, 1939. Possibly two or three years ago some of the former defenders of the Finnish fascist adventurers could have believed this idiotic lie. Now it will disgust everyone who realizes that the fire opened by Finnish batteries against Soviet troops on November 26, 1939 was merely a prelude to the suicidal Finnish fascist adventure of 1941.

For a long time the Finnish fascist liars did not return to their insolent fabrication. They did not think it necessary because, as they later admitted with cynical frankness, the attack on the Soviet Union in 1939 was just a prelude to their 1941 attack on the USSR perpetrated jointly with Hitlerite Germany. For this purpose Finland allowed German divisions to enter its territory, prepare airbases and convert Finland into a base for the left flank of the German attack on the Soviet Union.

Having staked Finland's future on Hitler's cards and sold the Finnish people to the Germans, the

Finnish gamblers hoped the war would end very soon, at "lightning speed," and thus little Finland, without special effort, would appear as a great fighter. But Hitler's marked cards were detected and Finland was driven into circumstances tragic for her people. The Finnish people is unable to stand a protracted war.

"Unrest reigns among the people"—as the Finnish newspaper *Helsingin Sanomat* recently admitted. And *Uusi Suomi* wrote: "Sentiments on the internal front may become inadmissible under war conditions."

Fearing to face the dire future, the Finnish fascist rulers are also acutely alarmed by the thought of the past provocation, which thrust unfathomable calamities upon the Finnish people. The stupid tale invented by the fascist provocateurs contains nothing new. Curious and significant, however, is the fact that the criminal Finnish fascist band, which drove the Finnish people into a crazy war, is now dodging about in fear of responsibility. The Mannerheims are thievish as cats and cowardly as rabbits. They are belatedly trying to cover up the traces of their crime. Nothing will come of it. The discontent of the Finnish people is growing. It will develop into wrath and indignation against the war culprits, and the provocateurs will not escape the people's severe judgment.

PRAVDA, IZVESTIA ON STALIN ART PRIZES

The Moscow radio reports that, by decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, Stalin Prizes have been awarded for outstanding Soviet artistic, scientific and technological work performed in 1941. These prizes are awarded yearly; several dozen were distributed this year. First prizes are 200,000 rubles, second prizes 100,000, third prizes 50,000. The Soviet newspapers PRAVDA and IZVESTIA on April 12 commented on the awards in part as follows:

Pravda

While our great, patriotic war is in progress the Soviet Government demonstrates in what high esteem the Soviet people holds science, culture and art. The decisions of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR in awarding the Stalin Prizes are of tremendous political significance. They testify to the growth of science, technology, art and literature in the Soviet Union. This growth has not stopped in wartime but on the contrary has assumed new scope and strength.

Let the enemy trample in his animal fury on the manuscripts of the great Russian composer Tchaikovsky! He cannot stifle Tchaikovsky's music, nor can he stifle the new symphonies, songs and poems born in the days of war. In the city of Lenin, to which the Hitlerite hordes have brought so much grief and evil, the composer Dmitri Shostakovich wrote his Seventh Symphony. In that city the poet Nikolai Tikhonov wrote his brilliant poem, *Kirov Is With Us*. Soviet painters have created brilliant political posters and cartoons. Their brushes, pencils and palettes are sharp weapons in the struggle with Hitlerite Germany.

The decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR testifies to the great solicitude of the Government for literature and art. So let the great art of the peoples of the Soviet Union flourish! Let the music, song and word of masters of Soviet art inspire still greater terror in the enemy and still greater joy in our people!

Izvestia

The true artist, for whom the struggle of the people is his own struggle, mobilizes his art for the great cause of victory. The artist's work rises to a tremendous height. It calls to battle, to attack, to the offensive. His works smell of gunpowder, of glorious battles. A dignified, manly style is inherent in Soviet art, which has unreservedly bound its destiny to the people.

We have unsheathed our arms for the honor, freedom and independence of our native land, for its strong culture, unsurpassed in the world, and we will not lay them down until the enemy is smashed. In these stern days, men of literature and art feel particular responsibility for the destiny of their country.

Decisive days are ahead. Men of science, art and culture, the whole tremendous army of Soviet intellectuals, will take an active part in these battles. The voice of Soviet art will sound still louder, the creative effort of the Stalin Prize laureates will be ever more fruitful and significant. They will not rest on their laurels. Forward, and only forward, to new achievements, to shining heights of creative effort, to victory!

KRONSTADT NAVAL BASE DEFENDS LENINGRAD

KRONSTADT, April 10, TASS: Kronstadt Fortress is the main base of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet. In this war Kronstadt has also fought against German land forces.

As the Germans pressed closer to Leningrad, Kronstadt fought on, staunch and unshaken, laying down artillery barrages at the approaches to the city. The island town dominates the eastern corner of the Gulf of Finland and has been able to paralyze enemy movement in nearby suburbs.

On one occasion enemy troops began the occupation of a small town on the shore. Truckloads of infantry and trainloads of supplies moved up in preparation for a major attack on Leningrad. Then the Kronstadt guns boomed, and it took the Germans six days to remove their dead from the

town. Elsewhere on the shore of the Finnish Gulf the Germans once tried to reorganize several divisions. After powerful artillery fire from Kronstadt, Soviet observers reported: "No enemy regiments remain."

Red Navy men from the Baltic fortress have served as land troops on the nearby mainland. Kronstadt workshops are manufacturing arms and ammunition. Kronstadt women sew uniforms, make camouflage nets and during air raids protect their homes from fire bombs.

In the center of the town towers a monument to Peter I, who founded Kronstadt. On its pedestal are engraved his words: "The fleet and this place are to be defended to the last breath—this is the most important."

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Washington, D. C., April 16, 1942

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RED ARMY GAINS IN HARD FIGHTING

Soviet Troops Advance near Bryansk

BRYANSK FRONT, April 15, TASS: After breaking through the enemy's first line of fortifications, a Red Army formation, following close on the enemy's heels, has reached his second line of defense. Fighting is in progress near a large populated place.

An especially stubborn fight is being carried on by a unit under the command of Popov. In the first 10 days of April this unit occupied many populated places and wiped out about 3,000 fascists.

In one village Soviet troops blew up several German blockhouses. About 100 enemy bodies were picked up in the village. In their pillboxes the Germans abandoned brand new rifles and machine guns which apparently had just been issued to them. Captured documents showed that the German Command had thrown part of its spring reserves into the defense of this fortified line.

Heavy Fighting on Kalinin Front

KALININ FRONT, April 15, TASS: In the last few days a Soviet Guards unit has engaged the enemy in exceptionally stiff and bloody fighting on his front. Every kilometer of earth has been thoroughly plowed up by shells and mortar bombs to smash German fortifications.

Over a period of days Red Army troops have destroyed 20 German pillboxes, five tanks, five guns, 21 machine guns, 58 trucks, 16 carts of ammunition. An enemy munitions and food dump

was blown up. Fascist casualties were especially heavy. Their fierce resistance cost them 1,160 officers and men killed.

Another Soviet unit meanwhile wiped out several small enemy groups which had attempted to outflank Soviet troops and penetrate behind their lines. Soviet infantry is operating effectively within the zone of the enemy's defense-in-depth.

German Attacks Fail in Northwest

NORTHWESTERN FRONT, April 15, Krasnaia Zvezda: Recently the German Command hurled reserves into action which had just arrived from the deep rear. For several days in succession the Germans persistently tried to break through the Soviet front line.

When the enemy failed at one point, he rushed to another in an effort to find a weak link in our defense. On April 12, after concentrating a fairly large force, the Germans launched a new counter-attack. A hot engagement was fought at a crossroads, where the Germans again suffered heavy losses and were forced to fall back on their initial positions.

The Germans' latest counter-attacks were strongly supported by their air force. Over 11 Junkers-88 bombers took part in an air battle over a certain village.

As a result of stubborn fighting, the fascist counter-offensive was thwarted. In a single narrow sector the Germans lost several thousand men.

HEROES OF A SOVIET GUARDS DIVISION

Moscow, April 13, Pravda: The title of Hero of the Soviet Union has been posthumously conferred on Major General Ivan Panfilov, commander of a Guards division. In fighting at Moscow Panfilov's division routed the German 2nd Tank Division, 29th Motorized Infantry Division, 11th and 10th Infantry Divisions and annihilated 9,000 German officers and men.

Dozens of brave fighters developed in Panfilov's division, including 28 Guardsmen who engaged 50 enemy tanks and emerged victorious. An air unit commissar, Political Instructor Anton Sokolov, personally brought down five enemy planes in air combats. Commissar Sokolov is always first in the most dangerous operations.

Exceptional self-control was displayed by Junior lieutenant Vasili Korobkin. An anti-aircraft shell burst near his cockpit in one operation, and the

flier was wounded in the eye, both hands and throat. Five or six miles still separated him from his target. Korobkin gripped the control lever between his legs and brought his plane to the target. In spite of terrible pain in his right hand, he dropped bombs on the enemy lines, destroying three enemy tanks and killing over 100 Germans.

(Continued on page four)

VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV RECEIVES NEW U. S. AMBASSADOR

Moscow, April 13, TASS: Vyacheslav Molotov, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, today received Admiral William Harrison Standley, newly arrived Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States in the USSR.

CAPTURED GERMANS ASK END TO WAR

The following statement to the German Army was drawn up and signed by 805 German prisoners of war confined in Soviet prison camp no. 74. These prisoners had read an appeal issued last fall by 158 other German prisoners, calling on the German people to repudiate Hitler and put an end to the war. The prisoners of camp no. 74 met and elected a committee to draft a statement in support of this appeal, considered and amended it at a subsequent meeting, and adopted it unanimously, all signing their names.

Comrades! We German prisoners of camp no. 74 were captured between December and February. We had been on the Eastern Front since the first day of the war and lived through all its horrors. Now we are enjoying peace and have time to think over our experiences and the causes and aims of this war. Again and again we ask ourselves: What did we fight for? For whose sake? And why did our people sacrifice millions of its sons? Who is really responsible for this criminal war? How long will this senseless and bloody slaughter last? How could an immediate end be put to this senseless and endless war against the Soviet Union?

Several days ago we received a declaration of 158 German prisoners in the Soviet Union. We have made a thorough and close study of it and we unanimously endorse it.

Comrades! All of us, without exception or distinction—you at the front, we in captivity, and our relatives at home—want peace. We have been fed up with this war for a long time, and we want it to stop immediately. Why does the war continue in spite of this? Who is driving millions after millions of German men to the front, where hundreds of thousands will find their death? Who wants to continue this war to the last German soldier?

It is Hitler and his whole criminal clique of old and new profiteers in blood. Hitler, with this greedy band, is the only obstacle on the path to peace. To put an end to this hopeless war which is pushing our people toward disaster, to conclude an immediate peace, it is necessary to overthrow Hitler and his clique. This is the way indicated in the declaration of our 158 comrades. This is the only right way to save Germany from catastrophe, the way to an honorable peace.

From our own experience we know what depression reigns at the front, as a result of the defeat of the German Army near Moscow and the retreat, with its heavy losses. We know what weariness and despair prevail among our soldiers.

Hitler is aware of this. He regards it as the greatest danger to himself and his masters. That is why he is trying to cheer you up with fresh promises. Again, as last year, he promises miraculous new weapons. Again he promises early reinforcements and furloughs. Again he promises an early end to the war as a result of a new spring offensive.

Do you still believe these promises? We do not! We shall not believe in such illusory hopes again. We warn you too: do not let yourselves be duped again by promises. Such credulity costs too many victims too dearly.

Recall the October offensive. What did Hitler promise us in his order of October 2, 1941? "In a few weeks decisive industrial areas will be in your hands. Prerequisites for the last crushing blow, which will annihilate the enemy even before winter, have been created. All preparations have been completed. Systematically, step by step, we have created a situation in which we can strike a deadly blow at the enemy. Today the last great, decisive battle of the year begins. It will finally do away with the enemy."

Comrades! What has come of these boastful promises of victory, of this decisive battle? The October-November offensives were undoubtedly the greatest since the outbreak of the war. Hundreds of thousands of our comrades found death on the road to Moscow. It was a horrible road and it cost our people enormous, bloody sacrifices. We know this, as we took part in this offensive ourselves. We know that this was indeed a decisive battle. But Hitler lost this decisive battle. He lost it despite every advantage, despite every effort, despite the fact that the best tank and infantry divisions, supported by the whole airforce, were hurled into action.

Today Hitler attempts to explain the loss of the decisive battle near Moscow by the premature advent of winter. But we insist, and the enormous losses of the German Army in manpower and armament corroborate this, that it was not the cold but the brave resistance and entirely unexpected counter-offensive of the Red Army that caused our defeat.

The Red Army, supported by material resources from Britain and the United States, has become an invincible force. What can the boastfully heralded spring offensive bring us but still greater sacrifices, still heavier losses? German soldiers will be driven to battle until this offensive too is drowned in blood.

(Continued on page three)

USSR LAUNCHES NEW WAR LOAN

Moscow, April 14, *Pravda*: Yesterday at 5:00 P.M. a decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, signed by Stalin, to float a 1942 war loan was broadcast from Moscow. Subscriptions to the loan immediately began with unparalleled enthusiasm throughout the country, in towns, villages, settlements, ships, trains, among workers, collective farmers and intellectuals, among Red Army men and commanders in pillboxes, camps, roads and trenches.

Floating of the new loan accords with the most vital interests of the Soviet people. It is a loan of struggle for our freedom, our honor and independence. The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions called on the working class and intelligentsia to lend the State three to four weeks' earnings. The first hours of subscription to the loan showed how correct this slogan is. The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions is supporting in every way the initiative of workers and employees in subscribing voluntarily up to a month's earnings. Large numbers of workers and employees, workers in science, technology and art, are subscribing a month's earnings and more.

Let the success of the military loan become another powerful demonstration of the moral and political unity of the Soviet people. Let its success show that the peoples of the USSR, compelled to take up arms by the treacherous attack of Hitlerite Germany, are filled with unbending determination to cure the bandits and ravishers once and for all of their desire to capture Soviet territories.

Moscow, April 14, *Izvestia*: State loans have always been enormously popular in the Soviet

Union. The Third Five-Year Plan loan (fourth-year issue) floated last year to the amount of 9,500,000,000 rubles was subscribed to the amount of 10,945,000,000 rubles in a very short time. In 1927, 6,000,000 persons subscribed to the first industrialization loan, and in 1941 the number of subscribers to the Third Five-Year Plan loan reached 60,000,000. During the Stalin Five Year Plan periods the working people of our country lent their State 54,000,000,000 rubles. This mobilization of resources enabled the State to build factories, plants and machine tractor stations, to extend the building of cultural institutions and dwelling houses and to strengthen the country's defense.

The war waged by the heroic Red Army along the tremendous front from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea demands the mobilization of all forces, utilization of all material and monetary resources and constant investment of additional funds. The citizens of our country understand this perfectly. Soviet patriots voluntarily and on their own initiative are collecting money for the Defense Fund. By April 1, 2,300,000,000 rubles in cash, almost 2,000,000,000 rubles worth of bonds, various loans and many valuables had been contributed to this fund.

Warmly welcoming the new loan, Soviet patriots immediately began subscribing. The 1942 State War Loan is a loan for the consolidation of the military might of the Soviet Union, a loan for victory over the enemy. This is the unanimous opinion of the Soviet people, expressed yesterday at numerous meetings.

CAPTURED GERMANS

(Continued from page two)

Comrades! Every day of this war brings nearer the defeat of Germany. We have no right to wait, as in the last World War, until our people is drained of blood. To save our fatherland from disaster it is necessary to overthrow Hitler and put an immediate end to the war against the Soviet Union. Our struggle for Hitler's defeat and overthrow is the premise for an honorable peace. The duty of every German who loves his people and his fatherland is to contribute in every way to the collapse of the Hitlerite regime, which oppresses the German people.

Comrades at the front! Struggle against the continuation of the war. Sabotage the Hitlerite war measures in every way. Do not fire at the

Red Army men, for they are workers and peasants like yourselves. Desert your units in groups and come over to the Red Army. Surrender! Form secret soldiers' committees in all units with the slogan: "Down with the war! Home!"

You have arms in your hands. Turn them on those who drive you to shambles, who use you as cannon fodder for their mad plans of conquest. Your wives and children, mothers and fathers are sorrowfully waiting for you at home. Constant fear for your lives has converted their own lives into torture. They speak with hatred of the man who is responsible for all the misfortunes and calamities of the German people. His name is Adolph Hitler. Adolph Hitler means the doom of the German people. Adolph Hitler means war without end. Down with Hitler and his criminal band! Rise to struggle for a free Germany!

PRESIDENT OF SOVIET ACADEMY DESCRIBES SCIENTISTS' WORK IN URALS

SVERDLOVSK, April 13, TASS: Vladimir Komarov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, wrote the following in connection with the award of Stalin Prizes for outstanding achievements in science, technology and art:

Soviet scientists rallied beside the rest of the people in an unparalleled upsurge of patriotic feeling, in an indomitable desire to exert every effort for the final defeat of the enemy. Our scientific thought is directed to this end.

The decisions of the Soviet Government in awarding Stalin Prizes for 1941 sum up our work. Sixty-two Soviet scientists received these awards—academicians, professors, directors of institutes, 216 inventors—from world famed aircraft designers to talented workmen and locomotive engineers. They placed their works at the service of the people to consolidate the might of our country, works which were the fruit of many sleepless nights and an enormous strain on creative thought. Among them are highly valuable studies in physics, mathematics, technology, chemistry, geology, geography, economics, agriculture, medicine, military art, history, philology and philosophy.

I am happy to see my name among the Stalin Prize laureates. First prizes were awarded to myself and a large group of scientists who cooperated with me for a study, "Economic Development of the Urals in War Conditions." Scientists have long taken an interest in the Urals because of their incalculable mineral riches and the possibilities for developing industry in this rich territory.

HEROES

(Continued from page one)

Senior Lieutenant Grigori Onufrienko has over 100 operational flights to his record. A skilful flier, he forces enemy planes to fight. Once Onufrienko attacked when his fuel tanks were nearly empty, and after two or three bursts brought down an enemy plane with four staff officers and valuable documents. Another time, protecting a river-crossing by our troops, Onufrienko engaged a numerically superior enemy and brought down two planes.

Senior Lieutenant Petr Kovats, in a battle against 11 enemy fighters, brought down two and put the rest to flight. His air squadron, striking unexpectedly, destroyed seven planes on an enemy airdrome and blew up a gasoline dump.

It is rightly said that the Urals have always come to the help of the motherland in difficult times. Steelmasters of Ekaterinburg and Perm cast cannon in the days of the first patriotic war of 1812. The town of Zlatoust forged bayonets and produced sabers and cuirasses. Arms and ammunition came from the Urals during the Crimean War and the Civil War.

The Urals are called upon to play an especially important part in these fateful days. Their resources are tremendous. They are extremely rich in iron, non-ferrous and light metals, fuel and chemical resources. We owe the development of this territory entirely to the brilliant foresight of Stalin, whose initiative and leadership created this powerful industrial base.

A group of academicians and professors under my direction studied Urals resources for defense materials which could be widely and quickly exploited for the needs of the front. We elaborated technological means of raising the output of metals. Scientific investigation solved the problem of extracting and combining manganese and iron ores. Production of nickel iron has been improved. Our scientists found it possible to double production of strategic metals at several Urals non-ferrous metallurgic plants. We shall shortly leave for Kazakhstan to undertake a similar mobilization of the natural resources and industry of this extremely rich republic.

The award of the Stalin Prizes serves as a powerful impetus for further and still more fruitful work by Soviet scientists.

Six Soviet attack-plane pilots headed by Senior Lieutenant Vasili Bolotov destroyed 30 enemy planes on one airdrome. Flier Captain Vasili Turvovtsev destroyed 30 German tanks and nine gasoline tank trucks. Lieutenant Nikolai Karabulin's plane was damaged by two shells. The flier received about 20 wounds but managed to return to his airdrome.

★ ★ ★

The people of Siberia are setting wartime records in factories producing arms for the front, TASS reports from Novosibirsk. Since the first days of the war thousands of Siberian workers have been exceeding their daily production quotas, in some cases by 100-200 per cent.

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PURCHASING COMMISSION CHAIRMAN ASSUMES WASHINGTON POST

Major General A. I. Belayev, Chairman of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission in the United States, who arrived in Washington from the USSR April 13, issued the following statement on assuming his post:

The Soviet Government Purchasing Commission in the U. S. A. has been created by the Government of the USSR for the facilitation of direct contact between the two Governments in the matter of supplying military equipment and other materials which the Government of the U. S. A. has undertaken to deliver to the USSR in accordance with the Lend-Lease Act.

The Soviet Government Purchasing Commission is authorized by the Soviet Government to negotiate and sign agreements with governmental authorities and agencies of the U. S. A. in connection with financial, transportation and other kindred matters, and the Commission is particularly charged with placing orders for military equipment and delivering such equipment to the Eastern Front.

The enemy, whom the Red Army is fighting along a tremendously extended front, is very well

equipped with modern means of warfare that are being supplied by the industries of Germany and of the countries occupied by the Nazis.

Under such circumstances, total annihilation of the enemy in the shortest possible period of time demands not only that the Red Army have equipment superior to that of the well equipped enemy, but that even this superior equipment be forthcoming in greater volume. This problem is on the way to its solution due to the active participation of the U.S.A. and Great Britain.

The Government and the people of the USSR highly appreciate this aid to bring nearer complete defeat of Hitlerism.

The Soviet Government Purchasing Commission is fully convinced that it will find complete understanding and support on the part of the President of the United States, the American Government and American industrial circles.

A. I. BELAYEV

MAJOR GENERAL

Chairman of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission

DEGENERATION OF THE GERMAN AIRFORCE

By Major General of Aviation Grendal

Moscow, April 16, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: During the first two years of the European war the Germans possessed overwhelming superiority of forces in all their operations. That is why they won so many battles at the cost of relatively small losses in materiel and personnel.

Up to the outbreak of war against the USSR the Germans not only had preserved their main contingents of flying personnel, but had increased them by fresh drafts. Thus, while in September 1939 their flying personnel did not exceed 10,000 men, by January 1, 1941 it reached 13,000-15,000. Many of these had had a full training course in pre-war conditions, accumulated nearly two years' fighting experience and entered the war at the age of 22-25, with the rank of sergeant major or non-commissioned officer.

The nine months of air war on the Soviet-German front may be roughly divided into three phases. The first includes June, July and August. It was marked by sudden enemy airforce attacks on our airdromes and fierce air combats along the route of the ground forces' movements. German losses in materiel in this period reached 7,200 planes and about 20,000 flying personnel.

The second phase includes September, October and November. It was marked by bitter struggle for the Soviet south, southwest, Moscow and Leningrad. A fierce duel between the airforces ended in our aviation depriving the enemy of initiative in the air on all fronts. During this period the enemy's losses in materiel reached 5,500-5,700 planes, and losses in flying personnel 12,000-15,000 men.

(Continued on page five)

SOVIET TANKS BEAT GERMAN IN SPRING SLUSH

Moscow, April 15, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: The enemy has intensified his use of tanks in several sectors of the Kalinin front. Spring has not yet come in this area. Frosts, following recent warm weather, have made the snow somewhat harder, but deep snowdrifts still hinder tank movements. Nevertheless the fascists, disregarding losses, are throwing scores of tanks into action.

In sectors where our troops are pressing heavily into the enemy lines and the situation is especially strained and grave for the Germans, they are launching counter-attacks led by tanks. In groups of three to five, and sometimes 15 to 20, in close coordination with infantry, artillery and aircraft, enemy tanks attempt to strike chiefly along roads, and consequently lose tanks to our artillery and anti-tank fire. The enemy does not use heavy tanks but mainly medium and, less frequently, light ones brought from France, Czechoslovakia and other conquered countries. They are accompanied by guns with mechanical traction.

In one sector our troops wedged deeply into German defenses and created a threat to their rear. After massing his forces, the enemy counter-attacked. In the early morning twilight, 10 fascist tanks accompanied by automatic riflemen advanced under cover of artillery and mortar fire along a road leading to a village. Two of our tanks crossed a snow-covered field and intercepted the enemy, their fire compelling him to retreat to his starting point.

The first encounter in which medium tanks participated on both sides showed that our tanks operate successfully in the snow, while the Germans are unable to do this. Soviet tanks are superior to the German in ability to maneuver on difficult ground, which enables them to fight superior enemy forces successfully.

Recently the enemy hurled 15 tanks into a counter-attack. Nine of our tanks intercepted them, while about 10 others remained in ambush on one flank. The enemy lost eight tanks and began to retreat. Seventeen more German tanks came to the rescue, and we had to throw our second group, consisting chiefly of heavy tanks, into action. The enemy was soundly battered. German shells bounced off our land dreadnoughts like pebbles. After losing more tanks, the Hitlerites fled, pursued by the Soviet tanks.

Enemy tank counter-attacks have not weakened the offensive spirit of our troops. The enemy continues to suffer heavy losses and is compelled to remain on the defensive.

Why are the Germans putting their tanks into action so early? This can be explained by the situation resulting from our successful winter offensive. The enemy defense system has been destroyed and he must cling to every chance cover, fearing to lose advantageous positions. That is why enemy tanks have appeared on the battlefields.

THE DESTRUCTION OF MINSK AND VITEBSK

The following article appeared in the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA, together with an aerial photograph of the city of Minsk. The terrible destruction wrought in the city by German bombardments is distinctly shown. Every building in the picture has been reduced to a roofless, charred skeleton.

Moscow, April 15, *Pravda*: Minsk exists no more. Only its skeleton remains—bare walls blackened by smoke, and nothing else. The German Commissioner General of "Byeloruthenia," Kube, said that in his opinion restoration of destroyed cities like Minsk, Vitebsk, Gomel and others is not necessary.

Only 20 per cent of the buildings in Minsk escaped destruction. A considerable part of the population left the city. Able-bodied men were forcibly sent to hard labor in Germany. The Jewish population was almost completely exterminated. People who remain in the town live in exceptionally crowded and unsanitary conditions in the remaining houses. Water works and sewage system do not function. Shops were ransacked by the invaders and trade has completely stopped.

Recently three shops were opened which infrequently sell potatoes, so that the German press can trumpet that "normal life has been completely restored" in Minsk. But the three shops brought no real change. Hunger still reigns in the town.

All through the winter the occupants repeatedly plundered the population. First, under pain of death, they confiscated warm clothing for the army. Then residents were ordered to surrender beds, chairs, kitchen utensils and other hardware for German hospitals.

According to reports of persons who managed to escape from Vitebsk, that city is dead too. Factories are at a standstill—the few remaining machines were shipped to Germany. This once bustling industrial center is now without electric light. Educational institutions are closed. There was an attempt to set up two schools for fascist youth, but no one enrolled. There are few people in the city, streets are deserted and markets closed. The books of the city library were burned. Once Hitler's picture was exhibited in one of the city's squares, but the next day the "fuehrer's" eyes had been gouged out.

SOVIET WAR INDUSTRY READY FOR SPRING BATTLES

Red Army Gets Improved Guns

During the winter Soviet munitions plants have steadily increased their output of artillery, the Soviet press reports. New models have been designed and tested in action, old models have been modernized. The latest models are lighter and more mobile but nevertheless have greater range and accuracy than did the old ones.

The chief engineer of one plant said in an interview: "Recently we completed tests of a new gun which, with the same weight, is twice as powerful as the old model. We worked very hard in turning out this gun. In 30 days we not only designed it and prepared the blueprints, but also completed the first pilot model, put it through its tests, and began quantity production."

Soviet War Factories Built In Record Time

Early last December, the Soviet press reports, an engineer named Myagkov was commissioned to build a munitions plant near Sverdlovsk, in the Urals. The site appointed was a waste—no building materials nearby, no railway or roads, no building machinery, no electricity. The people assembled for the job pitched in with a will and went to work. With the thermometer at 40 degrees below zero they dug ditches, laid foundations and put up walls. In peacetime the job would have taken a year and a half. Myagkov and his staff finished it in three months.

Before the walls were up, machinery was being installed and electric cables connected. The machines began production one by one as they were set in place. Now the plant is running full blast and is being expanded.

In Chelyabinsk several factories have gone up in record time. One of them, completed in three months, has in its drop forging department the heaviest machinery in the USSR. The factory was designed at the site where it was erected and much of the work was done in sub-zero temperatures.

Munitions Orders Stepped Up

Modern war, with its abundance of automatic weapons, calls for tremendous amounts of ammunition. Gigantic demands are made on munitions works. One Soviet plant, TASS reports, recently received orders to increase its output 13-fold, and to prepare for an eventual increase of 20-fold. To carry out this order it was necessary to install

more equipment and make thorough use of all the plant's resources. It was also necessary to rely on the vigorous initiative of all the plant's workers.

In record time new foundations were laid and new lathes and other tools installed. Quick expansion of the foundry proved especially difficult. By the initiative of the plant's own technical experts and workmen, the foundry's capacity was enlarged from 718 kilograms of metal per square meter of working space in the first half of 1941 to 2,900 kilograms in the second half year. New methods were also introduced in other departments.

Productivity of machines was raised by the use of special appliances. Since the war began the plant's workers have submitted over 200 suggestions for rationalization and increasing output which have proved valuable in use. Most elaborate of these was a new type of lathe which has been manufactured within the plant and put into production. The plant has already attained the 13-fold increase which was its first task and is well on its way to the 20-fold mark.

Soviet Steel Industry Leader Got Training in U. S.

The well known Soviet scientist Ivan Bardin, Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, celebrated a triple anniversary April 9, TASS reports. Exactly 30 years ago on this date he went to work at the Gary Steel Mills near Chicago as worker no. 13,331. Twenty years later on the same date, by a coincidence, Bardin attended the opening of the giant Kuznetsk Iron and Steel Works in Siberia—designed and built under his supervision. At the moment when the first pig-iron was flowing from the Kuznetsk blast furnaces, the leading scientists of the Soviet Union were gathered in a hall on the bank of the Neva River, in Leningrad, to elect Bardin to the Academy of Sciences.

Today Academician Bardin is Assistant People's Commissar of the Iron and Steel Industry and a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. His books on the organization of production in American steel plants are considered standard works. He is head of the Urals branch of the Academy of Sciences and is responsible for its three largest research laboratories: metallurgical, chemical and geological. Since the war began he has headed an Academy expedition exploring for copper, iron, nickel and manganese ores.

(Continued on page four)

URALS ARE NEW SOVIET ARSENAL

The new Soviet industrial area, half in Europe, half in Asia, where the mineral wealth of the Ural Mountains meets the rich black soil of the Kazakh steppes, is now the Red Army's main arsenal, Academician A. E. Fersman, prominent Soviet geologist, said in a recent TASS interview.

Contrasting the protected situation of the Ural industrial area to the exposed position of German war industry, the geologist, Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and of the Mendeleev All-Union Chemical Society, pointed out that the Soviet Union can afford to observe calmly all momentary shifts in the tide of battle. He predicted, on the other hand, that the concentration of German industry near the Reich's borders will prove a serious weakness.

Over 80 elements of Mendeleev's Table are found in the Urals, Academician Fersman said, adding that recent investigation has indicated a close geologic link between the Urals and the Kazakh steppes—both rich in strategic metals. Prospectors, he said, have found about 9,000 different minerals in the Urals, including ores of gold, platinum, copper, iron, nickel, cobalt, chromium, titan-

ium, arsenic, zinc, lead and rare earths. In the Kazakh steppes are found gold, copper, tungsten, chromium, nickel and aluminum.

Coal deposits are scattered along both flanks of the Ural range, Academician Fersman noted, at some points in isolated strips, elsewhere in vast fields with a potential yield of billions of tons. In the west these deposits give way to layers of salts left by the ancient Permian Sea. These valuable salts include sodium, potassium, magnesium, chlorine, bromine and boron. In the western foothills are petroleum deposits which, around Ufa, have been tapped in the highly important oil field known as the "Second Baku."

In the southern Urals and northern Kazakhstan, where industrial and agricultural areas meet, gigantic industrial plants have been set up. In the area centering on Magnitogorsk great mines and blast furnaces are working to capacity. This is where the metal for Soviet tanks, planes and guns is now being smelted, Academician Fersman said, and where the Red Army's most formidable weapons are produced.

SOVIET WAR INDUSTRY

(Continued from page three)

Pravda on Soviet Coal Mines

For exemplary execution of the Government's assignments in coal output and ammunition production, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR recently awarded orders and medals to 823 coal industry workers. PRAVDA commented April 16:

The German fascists schemed to deprive our country of coal in order to undermine socialist industry and the whole national economy. The Hitlerite clique miscalculated. The eastern coal districts of the Soviet Union, containing inexhaustible reserves, supply the country with millions of tons of fuel.

Soviet miners have sent their best sons to defend the freedom and honor of the motherland. Tens of thousands of miners build defense lines. At the same time an army of miners continues exerting utmost efforts to increase coal output so that the country will have as much coal as it needs.

Last year, particularly important achievements by coal miners of the eastern districts of the USSR were recorded. The Kuznetsk, Cheremkhovo and Khakass coal basins considerably exceeded their year's program. Coal output also increased in

the Urals, Karaganda, Central Asia and the Far East. This year all coal basins are considerably raising their output. More pits are being sunk. Output will rise especially rapidly in the Urals and Karaganda.

Extensive restoration work is under way in the Moscow and Donets coal basins. Recently liberated mines of the Moscow basin and of the "Rostovugol" Trust increase their output daily. New mines are being driven in the Donets Basin. Stiff battles against German bands in the Donbas are still in prospect, but the sun of freedom is already rising, and the time is not far off when the Soviet Donbas will be cleared of German invaders.

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Lomonosov University at Moscow, the oldest in Russia, will graduate 600 science students this year, including specialists in physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics and mechanics. There are 1,800 students in attendance.

Studies have not been suspended for a single day, even though one university building was demolished by a German air bomb. Recently the University opened four new departments—law, philosophy, geology and history of the theater. Scientific research has continued without interruption.

SOVIET ART AS A WEAPON AGAINST HITLERISM

By Dmitri Shostakovich

The following article by the well known young Soviet composer Dmitri Shostakovich, whose recently completed Seventh Symphony has won enthusiastic acclaim in the Soviet Union, was published in IZVESTIA April 12:

The bloody war imposed on us by the German fascists not only aroused our people's anger and hate for the invader. It unleashed a flood of creative strength, and illumined a flame of audacious imagination. At the front and in the rear Soviet citizens display unprecedented morale, courage and self-sacrifice. They also display the great strength of their creative talent.

This strength inspires us with certainty that, whatever trials await us, whatever burden the war may inflict on us, we shall endure, conquer and surmount everything and will see the triumph of our cause. The proud Russian people, which never has surrendered to a conqueror, will emerge victorious from all storms and adversities.

That is why we artists, sons of our people, bred and formed by it, incur obligations which we have perhaps not yet fully understood. We must, by every means accessible to the artist, strengthen our people's faith in the victory of its cause, awaken it to exploits on the battlefield and in the factory. We must tirelessly learn from the people. We must avidly grasp everything which the people creates, so that we, as artists, may be worthy of the epoch in which we are fortunate to live.

There is no citizen of our country, nor can there be, who would stand aloof from the great battle. The worker's self-denial, the collective farmer's industry, the scientist's curiosity, the designer's audacity, the poet's lyricism, the composer's crea-

tive imagination—all must be wholly devoted to our sacred goal, for which we live and breathe, our victory.

The upsurge of patriotic feeling which has seized the peoples of the Soviet Union, defending their free life, has created a splendid foundation for the growth of new artistic achievements in time of war. Our theaters are working intensively, staging new plays, creating new characters, awakening noble and heroic sentiments in the people. Along with their new productions they present the world's great dramas of past epochs.

Our symphony orchestras are presenting their usual concert seasons with great success. Our musicians, as always, delight composers with their profound understanding of the compositions they perform. Our critical Soviet listeners follow the concerts keenly.

These facts are highly important to us and terrible to Hitler and Goebbels. In these days of bloody battles and unceasing thunder of guns, we may tell the world: Music does not cease in besieged Leningrad. Art, which in any other country would be relegated to the background at such a time, which would take shelter far from the battle lines, has become a weapon striking at the enemies of our country. From the inspired sounds of symphonies, songs, marches and oratorios, the Soviet people draws strength for the struggle.

These facts give us Soviet composers supreme satisfaction and at the same time invest us with a great responsibility. We must justify the confidence placed in us and the hopes built on us. We treasure our future too dearly to rest content with what we have already achieved.

GERMAN AIRFORCE

(Continued from page one)

Finally, the third stage includes the four months of December, January, February and March. It was marked by the obvious superiority of the Soviet airforce, which vigorously supported the advancing Red Army troops all along the front. Enemy losses continued to mount, and by the end of the ninth month of war they reached 38,000 men.

Assuming that at the outbreak of war the German flying personnel numbered 34,000-36,000 men, the conclusion may be drawn that during the past nine-odd months of war, Soviet fliers have annihilated an overwhelming majority of the Hitlerite flying personnel trained before the war.

What can be said about Hitler's present flying personnel? Flying schools still remain the basic

centers of personnel training in Germany. During the war their number was increased to 74. The instruction course for fighter pilots has been shortened during the war to three to six months, for bomber crews three to five months. Each school has facilities for training 150 men. The majority of fliers now in service graduated from flying schools in 1941 or 1942. They have the rank of lance corporal, their average age is 18-21 and their fighting experience three to seven months.

But it is not only the low professional level of the flying personnel that matters. No less important is the fact that this personnel enters combat after their predecessors—much more experienced and skilled fliers—have suffered grave defeat. Hitler's fliers are beginning to lose faith in the strength of the German air arm, and the Hitlerite clique is powerless to revive this faith.

THE FALL OF VICHY

By Ilya Ehrenbourg

Moscow, April 16, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: What has abruptly made Hitler pay attention to the uproar in one of his slave quarters? Seemingly he might better count his tanks than try to reconcile Laval and Petain. But Hitler has been forced to shift from offense to defense everywhere. The attention he is giving his Vichy retainers is due to spring.

He talked continually about spring, and when it came, it transpired that it had come to everyone. American and British newspapers are urging offensive operations. The emaciated people of France have turned hopeful eyes westward. But Hitler has had to transfer divisions from France eastward. Hitler became alarmed.

The legend of French independence has been wrecked. Laval, Deat, de Monzie, Doriot and Darlan are only Hitler's hirelings. From a country subordinate to Germany and obeying the conqueror's demands, Vichy France must turn into a kind of Rumania. Like Mannerheim and Antonescu, Petain may hope to receive an Iron Cross from Hitler.

After the fall of Paris, the fall of Vichy will hardly surprise anyone. The fate of the French warships now depends not on Vichy policy, but

on the patriotism and courage of French seamen. War bases in Algiers and Tunis may be turned over to the German Command.

However, the fall of Vichy is pregnant with considerable dangers for Germany. Governments which up to now "spared" Petain will hardly want to spare Laval. It is likely that the sea gate of Marseille will be closed now and Germany will no longer receive smuggled gifts from overseas. The owners of the Creusot works, serving Hitler, may think over the fate of the Renault factory. The position of de Gaulle's Committee will grow stronger, as it is now the only representative of independent France.

Lastly, the struggle against the German invaders and their hirelings will break out with still greater vigor in France itself. On the very day that Petain surrendered to Hitler for the second time, a German court in Paris sentenced 25 French patriots to death. When a small detachment of British special troops landed at Saint-Nazaire, all France was stirred. "To arms!" That is what France shouts, prays for and demands. And Normandy's dunes are clearly visible from the British coast on a bright day. Spring has come to Europe, and who knows what it has in store for enslaved but indomitable France?

SOVIET 1942 WAR LOAN SUBSCRIBED 100%

The Soviet State War Loan of 1942, officially launched April 13 by decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, has already been completely subscribed, *Pravda* reported April 17. Over 10,000,000,000 rubles were subscribed in the first 48 hours.

All parts of the Soviet Union responded enthusiastically to the Government's call for war funds, *Pravda* said, even districts but recently freed from German occupation contributing substantially. The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions had called on every Soviet worker to give between three and four weeks' pay.

The loan met especial success in the Red Army and Navy, TASS reported. The entire personnel of the Baltic Fleet subscribed on the first day of the loan, contributing an amount two and one-half times as great as the fleet's monthly payroll. Army units at the front in some instances reported that over 95 per cent of their men had subscribed. Wives

of Red Army commanders contributed over 1,500,000 rubles. Troops of the Leningrad Front gave 12,500,000 rubles and troops of the Western Front 7,500,000 rubles.

★ ★ ★

For exemplary execution of Government assignments in trench mortar production, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor to plants no. 808 and 718—the Engels and the Marx plants of the People's Commissariat of Trench Mortar Armament, TASS reports. Five hundred seventy-six workers in the trench mortar industry were decorated with orders and medals.

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The Soviet All-Union Institute of Plant Cultivation is experimenting with 9,000 varieties of wheat from all parts of the world, including the United States, Australia, Africa and China.

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IN DEFENSE OF CHILDREN

A meeting "in defense of children" was held in Moscow April 19, TASS reports. Women factory workers, doctors, wives of Red Army men and others heard eye-witnesses testify to Hitlerite atrocities and discussed ways of protecting Soviet children from enemy cruelty. Proposals for widespread adoption of war orphans were considered and an appeal was made for assistance from allied countries to feed and shelter homeless child victims of the German invasion. Proceedings were broadcast by the Moscow radio.

Dr. Kruzhkov, Director of the Russakov Hospital in Moscow, described the arrival of child patients with bullet and shrapnel wounds, broken bones and frostbite. He told how small Mitya Khobotov had been locked in a house by fascist troopers and the house set on fire. When Mitya jumped out a window, the Germans shot at him. He told how 10-year-old Volodya Karyagin was wounded when a German bombing plane swerved from its course to drop a bomb on a group of children playing ball.

Applause greeted the mother of young Sasha Chekalin, who died on a German gallows shouting the words of the *International* at his executioners. He was posthumously made a Hero of the Soviet Union. Chekalina appealed to the meeting: "My dear sisters! Let each of us, wherever she is—on a collective farm, in a hospital, with a guerrilla detachment—do her utmost to free our soil from the fascist beasts and restore to our children the happiness they have lost."

Speaking in English, Academician Liza Stern called on the scientists of the world to protest fascist atrocities against children and unite their efforts for the destruction of Hitlerism. "The working people of my country," she said, "are

doing much to alleviate the sufferings of children orphaned by the war. Dear friends in Great Britain and America! Follow this noble example. Give funds to aid children who have suffered from the war. Care for the infants whose fathers are fighting the fascists!"

Several mothers from German-occupied territory related the hardships which they and their children had suffered in escaping from the invaders. Many children were frozen to death when whole families were ejected from their homes in mid-winter. Women representing various factories told of plans for wholesale adoption of refugee children.

The mood of the meeting was expressed by Olga Chkalova, who said: "We shall never forget and never forgive a single one of the monstrous crimes committed in our land by the fascist villains. The Red Army and invincible Soviet people will take revenge on the enemy for everything. The blood-thirsty monster Hitler and his criminal gang will answer for every crime. Soviet women! Let us rally still closer. Let us double and treble our efforts to help the Red Army. Let us enfold with the love of the whole people and comfort with motherly tenderness the children whose eyes are dimmed by the horrors they have seen."

The well known aviatrix, Hero of the Soviet Union Valentina Grizodubova, said: "Listen to me also, you dear friends, women of Great Britain and America! No matter what thousands of miles divide us, a common aim unites us. Our aim is to fight against fascism. Hitler is the enemy not only of the Russian children, but of little British and American citizens as well. By fighting fascism, we Russian women are defending not only our children, but yours as well."

USSR TO OBSERVE SHAKESPEARE ANNIVERSARY, APRIL 23

The Soviet press reports that many observances are planned for the anniversary of the death of William Shakespeare, April 23. Sergei Radlov, well known producer of Shakespearian plays in the Soviet Union, and Anna Radlova, a leading Soviet translator of Shakespeare, have arrived in Moscow from Leningrad to take part in these observances. Radlov has recently completed a study of the Elizabethan theater in which he strives to refute the classical idea that it was limited to primitive scenic methods.

In the Moscow House of Trade Unions on April 23, Professor Morozov will read a lecture on Shakespeare which will be followed by a recital of music on Shakespearian themes. On April 21 students of the Moscow Theatrical Society will read papers on such subjects as "Shakespeare and War," "Shakespeare's Humanism as an Enemy of Fascism," and "English Humor in Shakespeare's Plays."

SOVIET PRESS ON HITLERITE PROPAGANDA

Moscow newspapers published the following article April 19:

The immense losses suffered by the German Army on the Soviet front, the heavy defeats which the Red Army inflicted on the fascist troops during the winter months, and the obvious hopelessness of the so-called "spring offensive" about which Hitler's propaganda has trumpeted, compel it to search for new methods of duping the German people. In order to raise the spirits of the army and the people and dispel the gloom which is spreading among the Germans, the Hitlerite press and radio recently unleashed a campaign of the most unrestrained lies. This time these malodorous kitchens of base lies outdid themselves. The Hitlerite bandit hacks launched the most incredible, fantastic falsehoods and provocative fabrications, completely disregarding the fact that their stories often failed to agree. They followed the principle that if you publish enough slanders, some of them will be believed.

Fake Stories, Photos

Day after day the *Berliner Boersen-Zeitung*, the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* and other fascist newspapers print faked stories about the Red Army. For instance, the whole German fascist press circulated a faked story alleging that "the Bolsheviks are sending 14-year-old boys into action." The Finnish sheet *Helsingin Sanomat* howls in key with its bosses, alleging that "the majority of Russian prisoners are youths 16-17 years old or old men of 60-70." To make it more convincing, the German Ministry of Propaganda circulated among German newspapers alleged photos of Soviet "14-year-old soldiers taken prisoner."

This fake was printed by dozens of German newspapers. It is not difficult to expose it. It is enough to examine the German photo to reveal that the "14-year-old soldiers" are bearded, and the faces of most of them are indistinguishable.

The Hitlerites and their lackeys, especially the Finns, exert themselves to invent something particularly striking about the exhaustion of the Soviet army, the destruction of the Soviet airforce, etc. But there are too few fools in the world to believe the Hitlerite lies. No one believes the latest tricks of the German press. Who could believe them? They disseminate so many lies that they often forget what they said yesterday and say the opposite today. It is known, for instance, that the German Information Bureau reported more than once that the Red Army lacks uniforms and that Red Army men wear civilian clothes, ragged garments, etc. The explanation of this is rather simple. The lousy Hitlerite soldiers, numbed with cold, stripped dead Red Army men of their clothes. Then photographers clicked their cameras, and the picture was

ready. It only remained for the editor to print this fresh concoction.

Soon, however, the German newspaper *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* forgot this lie for another one. "The Bolshevik soldiers," it wrote, "were certainly much better and more completely equipped for fighting in winter conditions than their German adversaries."

Germans Forced to Admit Lies

It is recognized that lying has been and still is one of the principal instruments of Hitlerism. The Hitlerite swindlers themselves frankly acknowledge this, as is shown in issue no. 161 of the German *Army News*, issued by the Supreme Command of Germany's armed forces. It published an explanation of a statement made by Reich press leader Dr. Dietrich. On October 9 Dietrich had told newspaper men that the campaign in the east could be considered completed. The statement evoked tremendous indignation among German soldiers. *Army News* said: "When soldiers of the Eastern Army learned about that statement they were astounded and rejected it. 'How can they say the campaign has ended?' they asked. 'Shells are whizzing around us, the enemy is making successful progress, he still has arms—and what arms! We are entangled in defensive and offensive engagements, while at home they assert the campaign is over. This is the limit.'"

The soldiers' indignation became so acute that the German Command was compelled to explain to them why the Hitlerites resorted to a deliberate lie: "Clearly formulated, pointed information presented at the proper psychological moment may have an extremely strong effect. The statement made by Dr. Dietrich at the height of the most difficult struggle resounded through the whole world as a document of firmness, faith and confidence in the victory of the German people, exerting a necessary influence on world public opinion." Thus the Hitlerites themselves admit that their clamorous and extravagant promises are aimed at psychological effect, both at home and abroad.

Now, when Hitlerite Germany is facing catastrophe, the fascists are resorting to their old favorite methods. They again mount the stage and beat the drums in an effort to conceal the real state of the German Army and populace and exert a needed influence on "world public opinion." Therefore it is not hard to understand that the hue and cry raised by the German fascist press and radio is nothing but manifestation of a dread of approaching retribution for the crimes perpetrated by the Hitlerite clique. Indeed, "the coward sings to conceal his fear."

(Continued on page five)

ANKARA TRIAL*(Continued from page three)*

"I have no opinion of my own on this question and do not know anything about it." Pavlov asked the court to determine "who spoke for Suleiman at the preliminary inquiry."

Taking up data recorded at the preliminary inquiry, Pavlov drew the court's attention to the fact that the distance of the explosion from von Papen was nowhere recorded. After the explosion, he recalled, von Papen and his wife proceeded to an automobile which stood 100 yards away and left for the German Embassy without awaiting the arrival of police.

Citing facts brought out by the preliminary investigation, Pavlov said: "They permit the conclusion that we are dealing not with a real attempt, but with a sham attempt, and that the place for the explosion was chosen by the organizers of this sham attempt with exceptional precision. The bomb was hurled not at von Papen, but at Soviet citizens, and the provocateurs achieved their purpose. Later on, I will show how they succeeded in striking at us."

Defendant's Testimony Interrupted

The court postponed the continuation of Pavlov's testimony. On April 15 and 16, without resuming Pavlov's interrogation and without specifying when he would be allowed to continue his testimony, the court examined several prosecution witnesses, whose evidence proved detrimental to the prosecution.

Igum Torguz, lightly wounded by the explosion, said that the bomb had exploded 15 or 16 yards from von Papen. In an earlier statement, made to Turkish authorities February 25, this witness had stated, with transparent purpose, that the bomb went off only six or seven yards from the German Ambassador.

The taxi driver Fahri, who had allegedly been about 200 yards from the explosion, asserted in court that several minutes before the explosion, he had seen an automobile with Kornilov seated in it. The judge inquired: "To whom, in your opinion, did the car belong?" Fahri replied: "To the Soviet Embassy."

Kornilov easily exposed this provocative lie by asking the color of the car. Fahri replied that it was cherry colored. Kornilov called the court's attention to the fact that the Soviet Embassy owned no car of such color and pointed out that at the preliminary investigation Fahri had mentioned neither the automobile nor having seen Kornilov in it. The judge inquired why the witness had not made these assertions previously. Fahri, obviously at a loss, failed to give an intelligible answer. Pavlov reminded the court that

Fahri had been interrogated twice and at neither interrogation had mentioned anything like his most recent testimony.

The court also examined the Polish engineer Romanovski who, according to Suleiman's provocative statement, allegedly "put him in touch" with the Soviet Embassy. Romanovski referred to Suleiman as a secret police agent and branded his testimony as a lie.

In answer to questions put by Kornilov, the provocateurs Abdurahman and Suleiman admitted that they had not introduced Kornilov to Omer, who was killed by the explosion.

In connection with Pavlov's and Kornilov's statement at the session of April 15, the court ruled that, since the Soviet defendants had no counsel, they themselves acquired the rights of counsel for defense and might therefore obtain from the court the documents relating to their case. By the same ruling the court confirmed the measures of restraint adopted and remarked that it "can not forbid" Pavlov and Kornilov to see a Soviet legal adviser.

The next session of the court was unexpectedly put off to April 29, with the explanation that witnesses must be brought from Istanbul. Journalists covering the trial interpreted this new postponement as due to the prosecutor's inability to substantiate his case with evidence on hand, the artificial nature of which has become clearly evident.

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Soviet readers' interest in American literature was reflected in a series of critical notes in the latest issue of *International Literature*, published in Moscow. Novikov-Priboi, author of the novel *Tsusima*, wrote:

"I came to know American literature rather late. In my childhood I had no opportunity to read it. Only after I had served as a sailor did I come across Bret Harte's captivating novels and the joyous adventures of Tom Sawyer. All the greater, then, was my pleasure in reading them. It seemed as if a clear spring had appeared before me, and I drank without being able to quench my thirst.

"Later, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* helped awaken my revolutionary consciousness. I derived unforgettable impressions from Walt Whitman's songs of revolt and the fantastic novels of Edgar Allan Poe. The *Song of Hiawatha* was a real adventure in my life. Theodore Dreiser, Upton Sinclair, Erskine Caldwell, Richard Wright and Ernest Hemingway are also popular in our country.

"Now that the peoples of Great Britain, the United States and the USSR are united in common struggle against fascism, we Soviet writers are more than ever happy to recall our old friendship with the literature of these countries, which breathes humanity and justice."

GOEBBELS "COORDINATES" AXIS PRESS, RADIO

GENEVA, April 16, TASS: The recent convention of the fascist "International Journalists' League" at Venice is reported by informed circles in Switzerland to have resulted in strengthened German control of all Axis newspapers and radio stations.

The convention adjourned April 12 after accepting proposals advanced by the German delegate Sundermann that a "Department of Coordination" be created in Berlin to guide fascist propaganda in all the German-dominated European countries. This department will be subordinate to Goebbels' Propaganda Ministry.

Berlin is said to have been embarrassed by conflicting explanations of recent German military failures appearing in newspapers of various Axis countries. In addition, the press of the Hitlerite bloc has tended to split into hostile camps on the issue of Transylvania. Slovakian and Croatian newspapers have supported Rumania and the Bulgarian press has backed Hungary. The German Propaganda Ministry is said to have taken the initiative in convoking the convention in order to smooth over these discords before the impending spring military crisis begins.

THIRD SESSION OF ANKARA TRIAL

ANKARA, April 18, TASS: The Ankara Criminal Court resumed hearings April 15 in the case arising from the alleged attempt on the life of German Ambassador to Turkey Franz von Papen.

The Soviet citizens Pavlov and Kornilov, arraigned as defendants, asked the court to release them for the duration of the trial on their own recognizance. Pointing out that under Turkish law this request can be refused only if it is believed the defendant intends to evade trial, Pavlov recalled that he had voluntarily presented himself at police headquarters on request of the Turkish authorities. On April 16 the court handed down a ruling refusing this request.

Violations of Defendants' Rights

Pavlov and Kornilov protested numerous violations of legal procedure both at the preliminary inquiry and at the trial. Despite a provision of the Turkish legal code that a person arrested is entitled to learn at once what charge is brought against him, Kornilov, who was arrested March 6, was not informed of the charge until March 17. Pavlov was informed a week after his arrest. Neither of the defendants received any explanation of the Turkish laws affecting their defense. Only one of several reports of the preliminary investigation was shown them. During this investigation Pavlov was subjected to third-degree methods, such as the repeated assertion that "Kornilov has admitted everything," followed by demands for a confession.

Pavlov demanded that the court record the fact that provocative methods had been employed, but the judge, without denying the facts, replied evasively that the defendants were raking up "things which already belong to the past."

The judge frequently violated the rights of the Soviet defendants by interrupting their defense, which they are conducting themselves, with the assertion that "the court has no time." He was, however, compelled to admit that legal procedure had been violated in the treatment of the Soviet

defendants. This admission he glossed over by saying: "Why do you bring up all this? These violations occurred in the past, during the preliminary inquiry. This is already a past stage."

Pavlov and Kornilov then asked the court to allow them to consult a Soviet legal adviser in Ankara. This request was subsequently granted.

Pavlov Takes Stand

Not without difficulty, Pavlov prevailed on the court to allow him to testify on the essence of the charge, and spoke as follows: "I have not nor did I ever have any relation to the so-called attempt. This whole case is a tragic farce which arouses my profound indignation. Provocateurs have done and continue to do everything, in accordance with a plan worked out beforehand, to give a political taint to this purely criminal affair. The sham attempt on von Papen was staged for purposes of blackmail and slander. These provocateurs are the bitterest enemies of the Soviet Union and of all democratic countries, and consequently are enemies of Turkey. The real organizers of this provocation have so far succeeded in escaping trial. The purpose of this provocation is to lay the so-called attempt on von Papen at the door of 'communists' allegedly connected with Soviet citizens, to compromise the latter in the eyes of the public and of the Turkish authorities, and to damage Soviet-Turkish relations."

Pavlov pointed out that the provocateurs Abdurahman and Suleiman and their accomplices are either not Turks at all or are "Turks for an hour" who adopted Turkish citizenship for criminal purposes. "These people," he said, "have no idea of patriotism, principles or honor."

Pavlov pointed out that at the preliminary inquest March 6, the provocateur Suleiman allegedly said that "the attempt was intended to mar relations between Turkey and Germany." But at the first session of the court, April 1, Suleiman said:

(Continued on page four)

GERMAN PROPAGANDA

(Continued from page two)

In order to reestablish the truth, we believe it proper to make public certain passages from Hitler's statements, orders of German authorities, and the Hitlerite press, showing the real state of affairs.

Hitlerites Make Conflicting Statements

Hitler announced on January 30: "We are facing an enemy who probably exceeds us in numbers."

Von der Chevallerie, Commander of the 59th German Army Corps, stated in his January 27 Order-of-the-Day: "The Russian soldier is skilful in building concealed positions and in camouflage. He is sly and cunning in action." General Chevallerie did not have in mind 70-year-old men or women's regiments, much less units composed of infants.

In its issue of April 5, the fascist newspaper *Frankfurter Zeitung* mourned for the "many thousands of mute crosses on the battlefields, the wounded in the hospitals and on the streets, the dead men of Berlin, Mannheim, Lubeck and innumerable other cities."

Another newspaper, the *Krakauer Zeitung*, repeating the stupid lies of the German Command concerning the exhaustion of manpower resources in the USSR, was compelled to admit in its issue of March 28 that "nobody denies the existence of manpower reserves in the USSR."

The German paper *Danziger Vorposten* yelps that "Bolshevik attacks put the German troops in a critical situation and constitute an unprecedentedly heavy trial for the nerves of the soldiers and commanders."

Germans Try to Hide Own Losses

Such, according to the Hitlerites themselves, is the value of the whole stupid campaign of the Hitlerite clique concerning the exhaustion of manpower resources in the USSR. The purpose of the present absurd propaganda hullabaloo is transparent. The Hitlerite government is making clumsy attempts to divert the attention of the German people from the large scale mobilization which Germany was compelled to effect in order to compensate for heavy losses suffered on the Eastern front. Boys of 16-17 and men of 50-55 years old are being called to the colors in Germany. The German Command is compelled to call up munition workers, invalids and cripples. The manpower reserves of Hitlerite Germany are rapidly dwindling, and she is increasingly compelled to resort to threats and pressure on her vassal countries to obtain fresh consignments of cannon fodder.

Hitlerite propaganda is a little embarrassed by the fact that it must place itself in foolish positions.

Indeed, if the Red Army consists of "14-year-old soldiers" or "60-70-year-old men," why has the German Army been retreating before the Red Army's onslaught for so many months? It would appear that under the pressure of an army of children and old men, the "invincible" German Army is losing hundreds of thousands of men and large quantities of arms and ammunition.

The Hitlerites' affairs at the front and in the rear are going from bad to worse. The nearer fascist Germany and her army approach to inevitable disaster, the more stupid and impudent are the lies of the German Command and the fascist press. The Hitlerite half-wits are gradually beginning to understand the bitter truth that a profound difference exists between their vociferous statements about the victories of German arms and weakness of the enemy army, and the real progress of hostilities. The time is not far off when the swindlers and sharpers of the Hitler and Co. gambling house will be forever deprived of the possibility of continuing their criminal gamble by duping, ruining and plundering peoples.

HONESTY IN THE GERMAN ARMY

During recent fighting on the Soviet-German front, various orders-of-the-day of the German Command were captured which reveal the decline of German Army morale, TASS reports. In these documents German officers admit that their army engages in wholesale robbery. The commander of a tank formation says:

"Looting of homes of the civilian population does not cease. This looting creates the impression that German soldiers are going systematically from house to house and carrying off whatever they want."

German soldiers even rob each other. Reporting the loss of a fascist tank which suffered a direct hit by a Soviet shell, a German commander says: "The men not only refuse to spare the personal effects of our dead and wounded soldiers, they also rummage through their clothing and pocket-books and appropriate many objects."

Order-of-the-day no. 10 signed by General Kochenhaus, commander of a German infantry division, says: "The loudspeaker of the service radio set has been stolen from the car of the First Officer of the General Staff. This theft has rendered the set useless. The set was provided on orders of the Supreme Command, therefore this is a special offense..." General Kochenhaus then cites examples of "worthy conduct" by German soldiers during the war and concludes: "Why have German soldiers changed so much since that time? This is a very sad drop from the morale of soldiers to that of robbers and mercenary plunderers."

NEW PLANES FOR THE RED AIRFORCE

By F. Panferov

One year ago we hunted hares on this spot. Today M. I. G. fighter planes and Ilyushin's new assault planes are being manufactured here. In one year a huge aircraft factory has been built on the open steppe.

Since I hunted hares here war has begun, and I have been in Moscow and to the front and have seen how competently the M. I. G. fighters deal with German bombers. The men at the front endearingly call the M. I. G.'s "little swallows," and often gape at the sky and applaud as these elusive little planes slip among the enemy formations.

I could hardly believe the factory had really been built. But as we crossed the ice-bound river a wide panorama opened before us. Over many acres, farther than the eye could grasp, sprawled new buildings, belching out smoke and glistening in the winter sun. Between the buildings were asphalt roadways and patches of earth where flowers would grow in spring.

The facades of the buildings were not quite finished and here and there one could still see traces of the steppe—gray feather-grass and frost-covered shrubs. But indoors the factory was already working full blast. Forty thousand hands were busy forging new weapons for the Red Airforce.

We walked through glass-covered halls flooded with sunlight. It seemed gay, as if a band ought to strike up or a chorus break into the latest song. But these halls have a music of their own—the song of hundreds of lathes turning out parts for war-planes. It took us several hours to walk through the entire plant. In the last hall stood two rows of finished planes, ready to take off.

Near the planes lounged a man in pilot's uniform talking to a small group of workmen. He was compactly built, with a charming smile. "That looks like Anastas Mikoyan, the People's Commissar," I exclaimed.

"He is the Commissar's brother, Artem Mikoyan," my guide explained. "He is one of the designers of the M. I. G." I was led forward and introduced to the designer.

Artem Mikoyan had, indeed, a strong resemblance to his elder brother. He smiled and led me toward the planes. I thought he was going to show us his M. I. G., but instead he took me to one of Ilyushin's assault planes and began to describe it as enthusiastically as if it were his own creation.

"It's invulnerable," he said. "A bullet won't pierce it, nor will shrapnel. Probably only a direct shell hit will damage it. But it can practically run away from a shell." He laughed delightedly.

I pulled him over to the M. I. G. fighter. He stood silently in front of his machine, with a frown of anxiety on his face. Then he smiled. "Quite a tiny bird, compared with a bomber," he said. "But an enemy bomber would do well to keep out of its way. Today the first one made in this factory is going to be tested."

At lunch time a crowd gathered outside the factory at the edge of the big flying field. Mechanics were filling the tanks of several of Ilyushin's assault planes and one M. I. G. fighter. All eyes were riveted on the latter.

"In a minute it will be alive," someone said. The M. I. G.'s propeller began to turn, the plane rolled forward softly along the concrete runway. It had indeed come to life. Suddenly it tore off the ground, zoomed upward in a turning climb, then straightened out and seemed to soar almost straight up. The crowd shouted and clapped.

At that moment Artem Mikoyan walked out from the edge of the field. He walked fast, with a controlled agility somehow reminiscent of his M. I. G. He scanned the sky, following its flight. Then the frown of anxiety dissolved from his face and he murmured, "It will live."

I walked over to him. "So it will live?" I said.

He smiled. "Absolutely. It will live and fight for its country, and thousands of others like it."

"Why were you so anxious about it?" I asked. "After all, it wasn't the first."

"This particular type is the first," he said. "We have perfected the old model so that it can work in the cold and make things hot for the enemy. If you want to know what a plane is worth, you must see it fly . . ." And the smile did not leave his face until the M. I. G. taxied in from its landing.

Already the M. I. G. No. 2 was being rolled out for its test. Numbers 3 and 4 were just coming off the production line. And in the great factory, workmen were machining the parts for No. 1,000.

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Reliable sources in Bern, according to TASS, report that extensive arrests have been made among Italian Fascist Party adherents who oppose dispatch of more Italian troops to the Soviet front.

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No. 49

Washington, D. C., April 23, 1942

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RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA

A gala meeting and concert for medical aid to Russia will be held at Convention Hall in Philadelphia April 25, the Philadelphia Chapter of Russian War Relief, Inc., announces. Proceeds will be spent in the United States for medical supplies to be sent to the Red Army and Soviet people.

Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, will head the list of speakers. Captain Ivan Yegorichev, Soviet naval attache, will represent the Soviet Embassy. The distinguished singer Paul Robeson will appear on the musical part of the program, together with a balalaika orchestra and a Russian chorus of 400.

In connection with this meeting the Acting Mayor of Philadelphia, Bernard Samuel, issued the following proclamation on April 8:

WHEREAS, the United States of America has declared by word and action their friendship to the peoples of Russia, and

WHEREAS, the soldiers of Russia have been staging a remarkable and successful battle against our common enemies, and

WHEREAS, a group of America's best known citizens have indicated their willingness by deed and effort to furnish much needed supplies to the peoples of Russia, who have battled so willingly and eagerly along with the soldiers of that nation, and

WHEREAS, many of the leading citizens of the City of Philadelphia have become part of this movement known as Russian War Relief, and

WHEREAS, the people of the City of Philadelphia are lending every aid and support to raise funds for medical equipment and other necessities which will be sent to the ever-willing Russian people, and

WHEREAS, a gala meeting will be held at Philadelphia's Convention Hall on Saturday evening, April 25, in an effort to assist this raising of funds to help the Russian people,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BERNARD SAMUEL, Acting Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, in token of the unfailing and magnificent offensive which the Russian people are staging, do hereby proclaim Saturday, April 25, 1942, as Russian War Relief Day in the City of Philadelphia, and do urge the citizens of our City to pay humble tribute and homage to these people.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand this eighth day of April, 1942, and have caused the Seal of the City of Philadelphia to be affixed.

(s) BERNARD SAMUEL,
Acting Mayor

PLANES THAT RAIDED JAPAN NOT BASED IN USSR

Moscow, April 22, TASS: According to the *New York Times*, the Bern correspondent of the Italian fascist *Gazzetta del Popolo* alleges that American planes which participated in an air raid on Japanese cities "have a base on Soviet territory." TASS (Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union) is authorized to state that this allegation, whose provocative purpose is obvious, is false.

BIDDING ON SOVIET FISHERIES

VLADIVOSTOK, April 22, TASS: Soviet fishery allotments were auctioned here April 15. In all, 43 allotments were auctioned, including 24 previously leased by Soviet fishery organizations and 19 previously leased by Japanese organizations. The leases on these allotments had expired December 31, 1941.

At the auction, Soviet organizations secured five of the allotments—nos. 270, 540, 541, 542 and 545—previously leased by Japanese, as well as all 24 allotments previously leased by Soviet organizations. Japanese fishery owners secured 14 of the 19 they had previously leased.

THE RED ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE

By Brigadier Surgeon Professor Valentina Gorinevskaya

The author of the following article has held the Chair of Traumatology and Field Surgery at the Central Medical Requalifying School for 12 years. She received the Order of the Red Star in 1939 during the Finnish campaign and the Order of the Red Banner in the present war. She is now Inspector of Red Army Medical Services.

The prime concern of the Red Army Medical Service in the difficult conditions of our patriotic war is to take advantage of the latest achievements of medical science in giving prompt, efficient and organized assistance to wounded Red Army men. Our purpose is not only to preserve the men's life and health, but to fit them for service again or for useful labor in the rear.

Under conditions of modern warfare this requires first of all a carefully thought out and efficient organization which will not leave the wounded without prompt assistance during a rapid advance or during defense of fortified positions. This organization is provided by the Red Army Medical Service, which has an extensive network of first-aid stations and hospitals along the routes of evacuation, staffed with medical specialists and furnished with the necessary medical apparatus and supplies.

Surgeons Work Close to Front

Despite all the difficulties and complexities of modern warfare, it has been found possible to bring qualified medical aid very close to the front lines. Eminent surgeons and rank-and-file army doctors display supreme devotion to their duty by performing operations on intestinal and pulmonary organs under the most primitive conditions—in dugouts, tents and huts. Even under these primitive conditions no departure from the fundamental requirements of antisepsis and antiseptic surgery is tolerated. Surgeons invariably operate in sterilized smocks, in gloves and masks, with portable electric lamps and good instruments whose proper maintenance is the pride of the nurses, many of whom come from the finest city clinics. Dressings are sterilized on the spot by each medical battalion or traveling field dressing station. Steam sterilizers are set up, usually in a dugout or small tent, and maintain a steady supply of sterilized material to operating surgeons, who work indefatigably day and night.

Many brave lives have been saved by the skilful hands of our surgeons, and many more have been saved thanks to our splendidly organized blood transfusion service. Blood is willingly donated by all sections of the population. Collection stations have been set up in the cities and rural districts,

where the blood is drawn. It is placed in thermos containers and sent by airplane and automobile to hospitals or directly to dressing stations at the front. As a measure against shock and excessive loss of blood—the first formidable complications encountered under war conditions—blood transfusion works miracles. Never in the war have we experienced a shortage of blood for transfusion purposes. In an emergency, donors among medical personnel are always found ready and willing to offer their own blood. The scale of this service is evidenced by the fact that the amount of blood transfused in the larger classification and field hospitals every month is measured in tons.

Quick Evacuation Important

Prompt and skilled assistance in the initial stages of evacuation cuts down deaths from anaerobic gas infection. Treatment of such infections consists in early surgical attention to infected wounds and timely injection of prophylactic and curative serums. The same may be said regarding tetanus, which accounted for many thousands of deaths in earlier wars, but which is now encountered only rarely in the Red Army.

The fact that the Red Army counter-offensive was launched in severe winter conditions induced our Medical Service to devote considerable attention to prevention of frostbite in evacuating the wounded. These precautions met a high measure of success. They included heated ambulance cars, fur and padded blanket bags, improvised padded dressings to protect affected organs from the cold, extensive use of chemical heating pads, and frequent warming and feeding stations along ambulance routes.

Our effort was to avoid all possibility of the wounded being chilled during evacuation. The wounded had to be carried through vast snowy wastes, sometimes in the midst of blizzards and snowstorms which made roads almost impassable. Despite this we have not had one case of a wounded man in transit contracting frostbite. Men frost-bitten during battle were immediately dispatched to field or rear hospital for treatment. Treatment was usually by the open method with the help of physiotherapeutical apparatus.

Red Army hospitals are highly specialized. Wounds of the skull, eye, face, jaw, breast and limbs—especially fractures of the thigh—are each treated in a separate hospital where they receive expert care. Even such apparently simple injuries

(Continued on page three)

PSKOV IN GERMAN CHAINS

Moscow, April 21, *Pravda*: The following letter about German rule in the ancient Russian town of Pskov was written by a guerrilla named Arkadi K.:

Everywhere one sees only skeletons of brick buildings and charred remnants of wooden houses. The walls of the Pskov Kremlin are shell-battered. The girders of a blown-up bridge protrude from the ice of the Velikaia River. The Germans heat their barracks with logs taken from ancient wooden houses, which they demolish by the block.

The Germans destroyed the ancient Russian Pokhankiny Palaty Museum. They defiled its halls, adorned with frescoes by ancient Russian painters, and carried off the wonderful antique utensils and precious handwoven carpets. Pskov also lost its remarkable picture gallery, which prided itself on its canvasses by Aivazovsky, Repin and Shishkin. Exhibits of the scientific museum in the ancient cathedral were partly stolen and partly destroyed. All schools are closed. The doors of the Pushkin Theater are boarded up. Streetcars are not running.

In the last few years several new industrial plants were built in Pskov—the “Metallist” and “Vydvizhenets” works, the “Proletari” machine-building works, and a textile mill. Now wind sweeps through the buildings and snowdrifts are piled in the machine shops. The Germans have been unable to put a single plant into production.

Hunger reigns in Pskov. Not a single shop is open, and the Germans provide no food for the population. On the rare occasions when a peasant brings a sack of potatoes or a half dozen eggs to market, German soldiers pounce on him and snatch the food.

The most dreaded place in Pskov is Proletarski Boulevard, where the Germans hang Soviet citizens on telegraph poles. Pskov is in fetters, but the Russian people have more than once broken chains fastened by an enemy on this free town. The time is not far off when the Red Army will break the fetters which the Hitlerite robbers have put on Pskov.

MEDICAL SERVICE

(Continued from page two)

Finger and wrist wounds are treated in specialized hospitals, where every effort is made to restore the normal function of the damaged organ.

Surgeons at front-line hospitals work devotedly to save the lives of men severely wounded in stomach, breast and head. Doctors at base hospitals give time, knowledge and patience to the functional treatment of limbs, devoting special attention to injuries of fingers and wrists. For our surgeons know that on this depends man's future, his ability to follow his calling or profession. In the Soviet Union, where labor is regarded as a matter of honor, our medical men consider their responsibility to restore the working capacity of men and commanders.

Men Put Back in Fighting Trim

In the hospitals for treatment of light wounds in each army area—sometimes housed in dugouts, tents, cottages or huts—systematic treatment is given, including curative physical culture, the latter consisting of local and general gymnastic exercises, sports and games. Labor therapy, for which special workshops are set aside, walking games in the open air, and lastly military exercises, are all designed to render the lightly wounded man fit for return to the ranks.

Hospitals for the lightly wounded are fitted with quartz lamps, paraffin and other methods of heat

treatment to facilitate absorption of infiltrations and swellings and to speed regeneration of injured tissue. Heat treatments are also found valuable in preventing chronic contractions, immobility of joints, and deformations that might cause permanent invalidism.

Functional cure of injured limbs is practiced when necessary by the use of plaster of paris casts and a regime of alternating movement and rest for the restoration of function.

In spite of varied, difficult and at times dangerous work at the front, Soviet physicians never lose their interest in scientific work. Regular army medical conferences are held at which papers are read by eminent surgeons as well as communications and demonstrations by younger surgeons, based on their experience under field conditions. This experience is summarized and analyzed and forms a strong basis for the development of field surgery.

Our country is making every effort to keep our hospitals at the front and in the rear adequately supplied with medicaments, instruments and apparatus. Our medical circles note with gratitude the activities of the public in America and Great Britain, whose noble purpose is to send medical supplies to aid the Red Army bear the main brunt of the impact of the Hitlerite hordes and for the liberation of the world from the German fascist menace.

HUNGER UNDER THE NEW ORDER

Soviet Baltic Republics

STOCKHOLM, April 21, TASS: Famine looms over the Baltic regions occupied by the Germans, according to reports reaching Sweden. The slim rations allowed the inhabitants of the Soviet Baltic republics since the German Army moved in were recently further reduced. Symptoms of desperation among the inhabitants elicited an editorial in the fascist newspaper *Deutsche Zeitung in Ostland* violently attacking "many people who think only of rigorous wartime needs from their own egotistic point of view."

The fascist writer told his readers bluntly: "The German authorities consider that the most important thing is to satisfy the needs of their army. . . . The Ostland region must make a contribution in food to fighting the war." Conceding that food reserves are now inadequate for civilian consumption, the editorial advised the people to "do more fishing for private consumption."

Short Rations in Germany

The German press, TASS reports, is currently printing columns of advice to its readers on how to keep working despite undernourishment. *Der Angriff*, in an article headed "How to Do Without Meat," advises the starving population to become vegetarians, since "meat is unobtainable anyhow." Bulk foods are recommended which despite low caloric content "still create a feeling of satiety."

Der Angriff goes on to say that in making sandwiches such ingredients as sausage, butter and cheese may be replaced by horseradish, mustard and greens. "Mustard, not sausage, is the German national food!" *Der Angriff* exclaims. The fascist newspaper recommends that only stale bread be eaten, because fresh bread "is easily gulped down."

Starvation in Finland

STOCKHOLM, TASS: Finnish newspapers received here frequently publish letters from Finland emphasizing the shortage of food. "When will all this end?" reads a typical message in the *Arbeter-bladet*. "When shall we have bread? Clearly, only after we are all dead of hunger. And that will be soon, for turnips are the only food we have now."

"When it was cold we received no potatoes," reads another letter, "and they said it was because of the cold. Now the weather is warm and just the same we have been 20 days without potatoes."

The *Suomen Sosialidemokraati* reports the suicide of a woman whose husband had been killed

at the front. She left a note saying that three of her children had starved and she could not bear to see the sufferings of her other children. The wife of a peasant at the front hanged herself in the village of Kalani, leaving a note saying: "It is impossible to live in such terrible conditions. We shall all die of hunger."

The Finnish press notes that in March city residents received practically none of the small food allotments listed on their ration cards, and comments freely on the bad effect on civilian morale. Other sources report from Helsinki that hunger riots have occurred in Abo, Kotka and Rovaniemi. During a recent blackout in Helsinki, hungry people reportedly smashed two food stores.

Bulgarian Farms Stripped

Bulgarian authorities, under the pretext of "requisitioning surpluses" from peasants, are draining the last grain reserves from the Bulgarian countryside, TASS reports from Istanbul. Special military detachments led by reserve officers were said to be carrying out the requisitions and suppressing peasant resistance.

Strict rationing has been imposed, although Bulgaria continues to export grain, meats, fats, vegetables, textiles and footwear to Germany. Sugar, tea, cheese and butter are inaccessible to Bulgarians, who are also advised to wear shoes with wooden soles. Workmen are being sent to Germany—a process facilitated by the closing of all Bulgarian factories not contributing to the German war machine.

The populace has not accepted this situation without protest, but resistance to the policy of aid to Germany has been harshly repressed. Death sentences have been numerous, especially in the army. The Gestapo, backed by the German troops stationed in Bulgaria, works closely with Bulgarian secret police in crushing all traces of opposition. According to persons recently arriving in Istanbul from Sofia, 60 persons were executed in the latter city in January alone.

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Sources in Geneva, TASS reports, say the Italian submarine fleet will soon be transferred to the Atlantic under German command, possibly for cooperation with the French navy. Reportedly Italian Admiral Riccardi opposed the move, asserting that weakening of the Italian fleet in the Mediterranean may force Italy to withdraw from the Libyan campaign.

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Russia

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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Information Bulletin

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LOZOVSKY ON SOVIET RESERVES, VICHY GOVERNMENT

Moscow, April 24, TASS: At his press conference in Kuibyshev April 23, Solomon Lozovsky, Assistant Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau, was asked by a foreign correspondent: "Can you give us any information about Soviet reserves?" Lozovsky answered:

If we recall that as far back as September and October, 1941, the German Ministry of Propaganda and its press department not only "destroyed" the Soviet Army, but persistently persuaded the German people and world opinion that Soviet reserves were exhausted, it must be admitted that all the events which began December 6, 1941 constitute an inexplicable miracle. But as the time of miracles has passed, it follows that Goebbels and Dietrich simply lied to console themselves and deceive the German population.

Although Germany is squeezing cannon fodder out of Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Finland and Slovakia, the latest reports from Germany testify that she is straining her resources to the limit to repair her tremendous losses on the Soviet-German front. In addition to younger classes, Germany has called to the colors about 500,000 workers employed in industry and sent them to the Soviet-German front, thus considerably aggravating the labor shortage of German war industry—despite the fact that, by forcible mobilization and pressure upon her allies, over 2,500,000 foreign workers have been driven to Germany.

While Germany uses up her last reserves, scours all Europe, and extorts cannon fodder from her allies by force and terror, the Soviet Union, struggling to liberate Soviet territories from the German invaders, relies on its own forces, which tirelessly and ceaselessly wage an intense struggle along the whole front from the Arctic to the Black Sea, fighting nine-tenths of the armed forces of Germany and all her vassals.

In comparing the fighting qualities of our reserves with those of the enemy, it must be remembered that the Soviet reserves consist of patriots, fighting selflessly for the freedom and independence of their native land and backed by the whole Soviet people, which has rallied morally and politically, while the reserves of the Hitlerite invaders and their mercenaries consist of demoralized men who have already felt on their own hides the strength of the Red Army's hammer blows, and who have an exhausted and discontented hinterland at their backs.

Another correspondent asked: "What is your opinion of Laval's appointment as head of the Vichy Government?" Lozovsky answered:

While retaining for a certain period the pretense of "independent" government in part of French territory, the Germans at the same time got everything they wanted from it: operation of munitions plants in occupied and unoccupied France on behalf of the German Army, joint struggle by the Vichy Government and the occupation authorities against the patriotic movement, supply of deficient commodities and foodstuffs through the Vichy Government, transport of troops across unoccupied France and French colonies for hostilities against Great Britain.

If, until now, the Germans have not taken over the French Navy and French naval bases in the Mediterranean, this was by no means the fault of Darlan & Co. It was because patriotic French Navy men would probably prefer to scuttle their ships rather than turn them over to Germany.

Intimidated by the growth of the movement for the liberation of France, both within and without French territory, the Hitlerites decided to complete the fascization of the unoccupied part of France, and placed Laval at the head of the Vichy pseudo-government. Laval is their outright, 100 per cent agent, who will go to any length to please his German masters. Under these conditions nobody would think of speaking of such a thing as an independent Vichy Government or an independent Vichy policy. The pretense of Vichy's independence stands exposed and destroyed.

To the question: "How do you explain the latest utterances of Goebbels, Ley and others against the rudeness and nervousness of their compatriots?" Lozovsky replied in part:

The starving, exhausted German people, which has been bled white, daily feels more sharply the great disasters which have befallen it as a result of Hitler's mad plan to conquer the world. For this mad plan the German people has already paid with millions of youthful lives and with the hunger and misery of its masses.

True, a handful of big businessmen and of Hitler's satellites has made enormous profits on the people's misery. This is exactly what drives every German into a paroxysm of "rudeness" and "nervousness."

LIGHTS ON THE STEPPE

By V. Ilyenkov

All night the bluish ray of a floodlight illuminated the steppe. It stretched along the ground like a road banked by black walls of darkness. Overhead hung the starry cupola of the winter sky. This is the roof under which airplanes are being assembled.

The planes are brought here—the assembly site of a reserve aircraft regiment—in huge cases on long flat railway cars. A branch rail line has been laid across plowed fields. Five months ago they were covered by dense rows of wheat.

Tractors drag the cases up ramps to platforms. "Platform" is a fine sounding word, but actually it is nothing but a patch of frozen ground, plentifully soaked with oil and scattered with scraps of paper. Derricks tower up like huge black storks.

Long range bombers are complex machines. They arrive at the platform unassembled. In a factory beneath a roof it is not difficult to put them together. But how can it be done in the open on a snow-covered steppe, when a bitter wind howls and one's fingers are too numb to hold a tool?

In winter the steppe wind pierces you through and through, even though you wear a sheepskin coat, felt boots and a fur cap. It chills your very heart, freezes your body and fetters your movements.

Protecting my face with my hand, I crossed the field, looking for platform No. 2. Airplanes stood to the right and left. Some were without tails, others without wings. In the brilliant glare of the floodlight they looked like moths gathered here for warmth and protection from a wind which had torn off their wings. The wind whistled and made the struts hum like piano wires.

I caught sight of a small figure in a short, black fur coat, felt boots and Red Army helmet, hopping from foot to foot before a large twin-engined plane. This was Ronin, the engineer in charge of the platform. He had a large face and small, tired-looking eyes—it might have been fatigue that lent them a slight squint. His weatherbeaten, frostbitten face was covered with dark stains of carbon and oil.

Ronin hopped about, kicking one foot against another and blowing on his red, swollen fingers. Beside the bomber he looked so tiny and feeble that it was hard to believe this frost-numbed little creature could have assembled the vast, powerful machine, that those swollen red hands had felt and tested every one of the plane's countless and complex parts.

When war broke out Ronin was preparing for a scientific career. On his writing table back home in Moscow there still lies an unfinished treatise which he had been writing under the direction of

the aeronautical expert, Maslenikov. The gifted young engineer had been working on the problem of using low-grade fuels for plane engines.

"Weren't you sorry to give up your scientific work?" I asked, trying to make my voice heard above the noise of an engine which suddenly began to roar nearby.

"That's why I came here—so that some day I'll have a chance to finish my book," he said. "I have two sisters and a brother, an engineer, and all three are at the front. Our whole family is fighting."

Ronin abruptly dashed off into the darkness. Soon he returned with an oil pump and handed it to a young army mechanic, Tupotin, who was standing on the wing of the bomber. "We will be starting the engine soon, after we have heated it up a little," Ronin said.

The heating torch began to roar near the left motor. Its bent metallic tubes made it look like a man who had flung his arms around the engine, trying to warm its heart which had frozen in the cruel wind.

At last this mass of metal was ready to spring to life and become a plane. The 15 men who had assembled it under Ronin's supervision were filled with excitement. The mechanic Tupotin, a merry, dark-skinned youth who had recently been a steel smelter in a Nizhnedneprovsky iron mill, was as happy as when the molten, glowing steel used to pour from his crucible. He had helped assemble a machine that would drop a death-dealing load of bombs on the enemy who had laid hands on Tupotin's native town and on his family.

A rigger named Yablokov was completing the assemblage of the bomber's tail. A weaver from Vichuga, he had quit his textile mill to learn to adjust elevator fins. Today his country needed bombers more than gay fabrics.

Ronin and Yablokov seized the propeller by the blades and swung it. "Don't force her," Ronin cried to the mechanic Baranov, sitting in the pilot's cockpit. "The engine is frozen—don't get it jammed."

The engine roared and the exhaust pipe coughed blue flames. The huge plane trembled as if preparing to take flight. Scraps of turf whirled up from the ground and flew off into the steppe like frightened birds. The wind became fiercer than ever, its force multiplied by the propeller blast.

Ronin was hopping up and down before the roaring machine, not from cold but from happy ex-

(Continued on page three)

WAR FACTORIES IN CHELYABINSK

Moscow, April 21, *Pravda*: An official of the Chelyabinsk regional Soviet, Patolichev, writes:

As far back as 1937 Chelyabinsk Region held first place in the Soviet Union for tractor output, second place for iron mining and production of iron alloys, and third place for pig iron and steel output. During the Third Five Year Plan, the industry of the southern Urals continued its steady development.

Since Hitlerite Germany's attack on the USSR, Chelyabinsk industry has been reorganized and put on a war footing. Scores of industrial plants evacuated to our region were put back into production in two or three months, including the time required for construction of new factory buildings. Our steel smelters mastered production of high grade steels in record time. The Magnitogorsk and Zlatoust Iron and Steel Works have almost completely switched over to production of high grade steels for special purposes. The Zlatoust works alone has mastered production of 70 new kinds of steel.

The problem of turning out armor plate with existing equipment has been successfully solved, and output of ferric alloys and non-ferrous metals has sharply increased. New industries serving war needs have sprung up in the region. Chelyabinsk munition works are turning out weapons which are

SOVIET SPORTSMEN IN THE WAR

Moscow, April 23, TASS: Soviet sports societies have reoriented all their activities to contribute to the Soviet war effort. Thousands of athletes are now in the Red Army. Sports programs at factories and educational institutions stress grenade throwing and bayonet drill. The 1942 winter sports season in Moscow ended with a bayonet fencing tournament in one of the capital's central squares in which 32 teams participated.

Recently the heavyweight boxing champion of the USSR, Nikolai Korolev, returned to Moscow after spending five months behind enemy lines with a guerrilla detachment. His group was recruited entirely from sports clubs and included boxers, skiers, soccer players and track and field athletes.

The Leningrad swimmer Leonid Meshkov, who holds world records in the 400 and 500 meter breast stroke (5 minutes, 8.6 seconds and 7 minutes, 10.6 seconds), is now taking part in swimming meets again after recovering from a shoulder wound received at the front.

the terror of the fascists on the battlefields. Output of ammunition in our region has increased several fold. It is hard to find a single industrial plant in the region not engaged in production of ammunition or arms.

FIGHTS ON THE STEPPE

(Continued from page two)

tement. The engine was working smoothly. He was shouting something and waving his red hands, and he himself looked like a bird ready to take to the air.

The engine idled down. "The fuel pressure isn't what it should be," said Baranov, climbing out of the cockpit.

"Give the reduction valve a turn and a half," Ronin said, and he set about feeling every part of the machine, as though he were trying to locate a pain in his own body.

Later I saw Ronin eating soup in a dugout. He lifted the spoon to his mouth with difficulty, as though it were made of stone. He could scarcely keep his eyes open—he hadn't slept for 48 hours, and the warmth had made him conscious of his fatigue. He had taken a tumbler of vodka before his soup to warm him up quicker.

"Tomorrow morning Hero of the Soviet Union Fedorov leaves for the front in our bomber," he informed me with a smile, and his eyes closed

with fatigue. The spoon dropped from his hand and clattered on the table.

Ronin opened his eyes in surprise and stared around him. "Tomorrow morning," he repeated.

"You mean today," the field superintendent corrected him. "It's morning already, Ronin."

A tractor had dragged the last plane to the flying field. There were nine in all. They stood with broad wings tip to tip, greeting the rising orange sun with a concerted roar.

One by one they rose into the air, made a circuit over the field, retracted their landing gear and sped toward the west, where the USSR was stemming the enemy onslaught. Ronin waved goodbye with a hand red and swollen by the angry wind of the steppe.

★ ★ ★

Moscow, April 24, TASS: Orders and medals have been conferred on 73 Red Army commanders and men of the automotive, transport, road maintenance, road construction and bridge building corps.

LOZOVSKY ON ANTI-FASCIST COMMITTEES IN USSR

In answer to a correspondent's written inquiry: "Can you give us information about the work and significance of the anti-fascist committees?" Solomon Lozovsky, Assistant Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau, said at his April 23 press conference:

At present, the following five anti-fascist committees exist in the USSR: the All-Slav Anti-Fascist Committee, the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Women, the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Youth, the Anti-Fascist Committee of Scientists and the Anti-Fascist Jewish Committee. All these committees arose in connection with Hitler's treacherous attack on the USSR and the mad plans of the fascist invaders to conquer the world by force of arms.

Hitler set out to exterminate part of the Slavs and turn the rest into slaves. It is no wonder that the Slav peoples are rallying to destroy Hitler, his clique and the system he created.

Hitler has already widowed millions of women in Germany and other countries and killed millions of their sons. He would reduce women to the status of mute slaves. No wonder that the women of the whole world are rallying for collective struggle against those responsible for their suffering and the starvation of their children, against misery, against the Hitlerite ravishers.

Hitler, by his wars for world domination, dooms the youth of the world to extermination. It is no wonder that the youth of all countries is rallying to destroy Hitler and put an end to the extermination of the young generation.

Hitler uses the achievements of science for his own means—to throw humanity back many centuries, to destroy everything achieved by human genius, in order to subjugate other countries to German fascism. No wonder that scientists of all countries are rallying to help the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States smash the bitterest enemy of science and culture—Hitler and his vassals.

Hitler set out to destroy the Jewish people, and he is carrying out this aim in the occupied countries and districts, exterminating the Jewish population to a man. No wonder then that the Jews have created an anti-fascist committee to help the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States put an end to the bloody madness of Hitler and the other fascist apes who imagine themselves a superior race.

To my knowledge, all these committees have established close contacts with their partisans in Great Britain, the United States, Canada and the occupied countries to develop the struggle against the brown plague that threatens all humanity.

SECOND JEWISH ANTI-FASCIST MEETING IN USSR

The Second Jewish Anti-Fascist Radio Meeting will take place in Kuibyshev May 24. The meeting was called on the initiative of the Soviet Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee. Outstanding Jewish writers, actors, painters and scientists will take part. The proceedings will be broadcast.

Persons wishing to send messages to the meeting may address the Press Division of the Embassy of the USSR at Washington, D. C., or

Second Jewish Anti-Fascist Radio Meeting,
Kuibyshev, USSR.

US PLANE INTERNED IN USSR

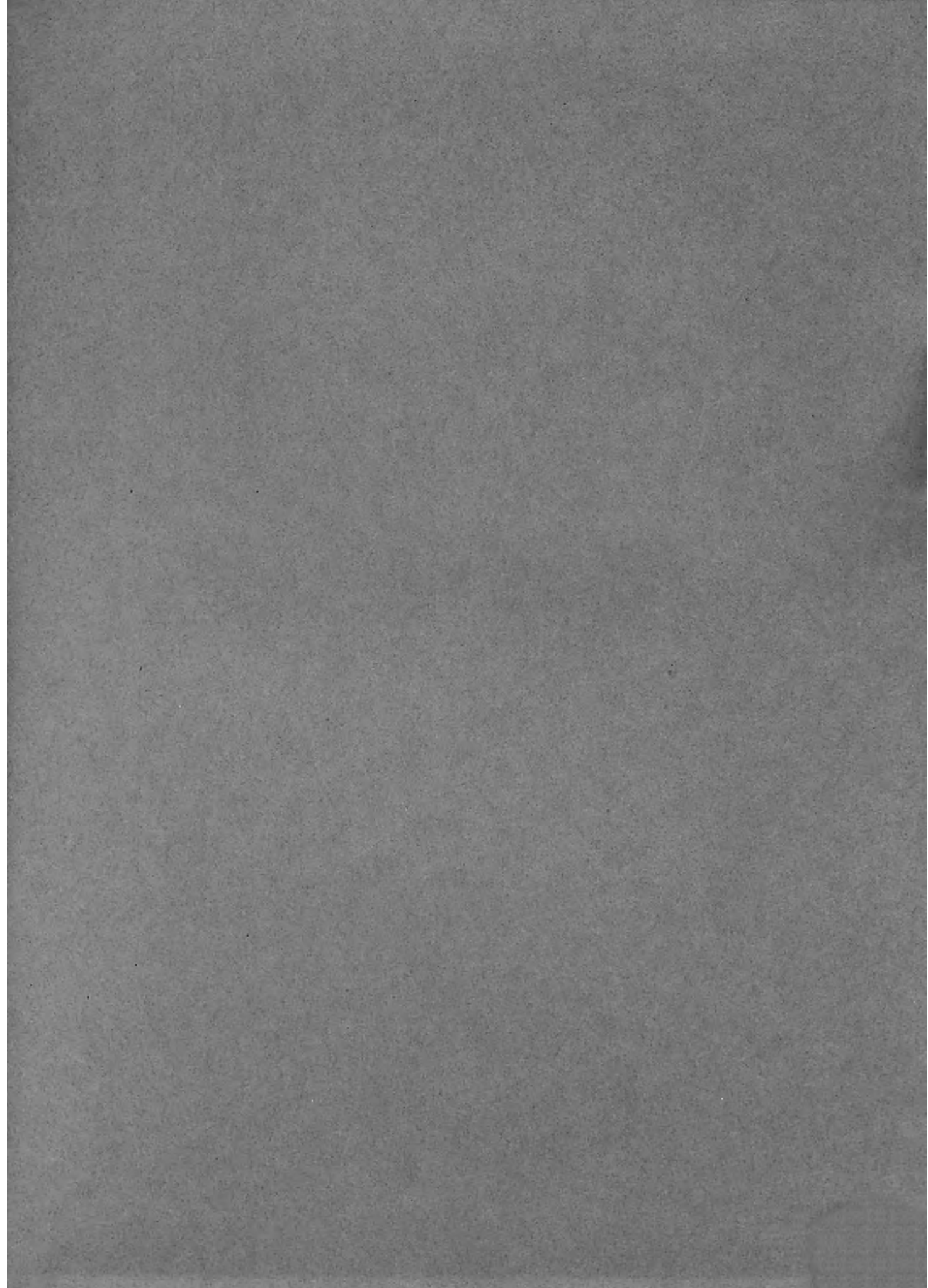
KHABAROVSK, April 24, TASS: On April 18 an American warplane landed in the (Soviet) Maritime Territory. According to the statement of the plane's crew, the plane on that day had participated in an American air raid on Japanese islands and, having lost its bearings, made a forced landing on Soviet territory. In conformity with universally accepted international rules, Soviet authorities interned the American plane and its crew.

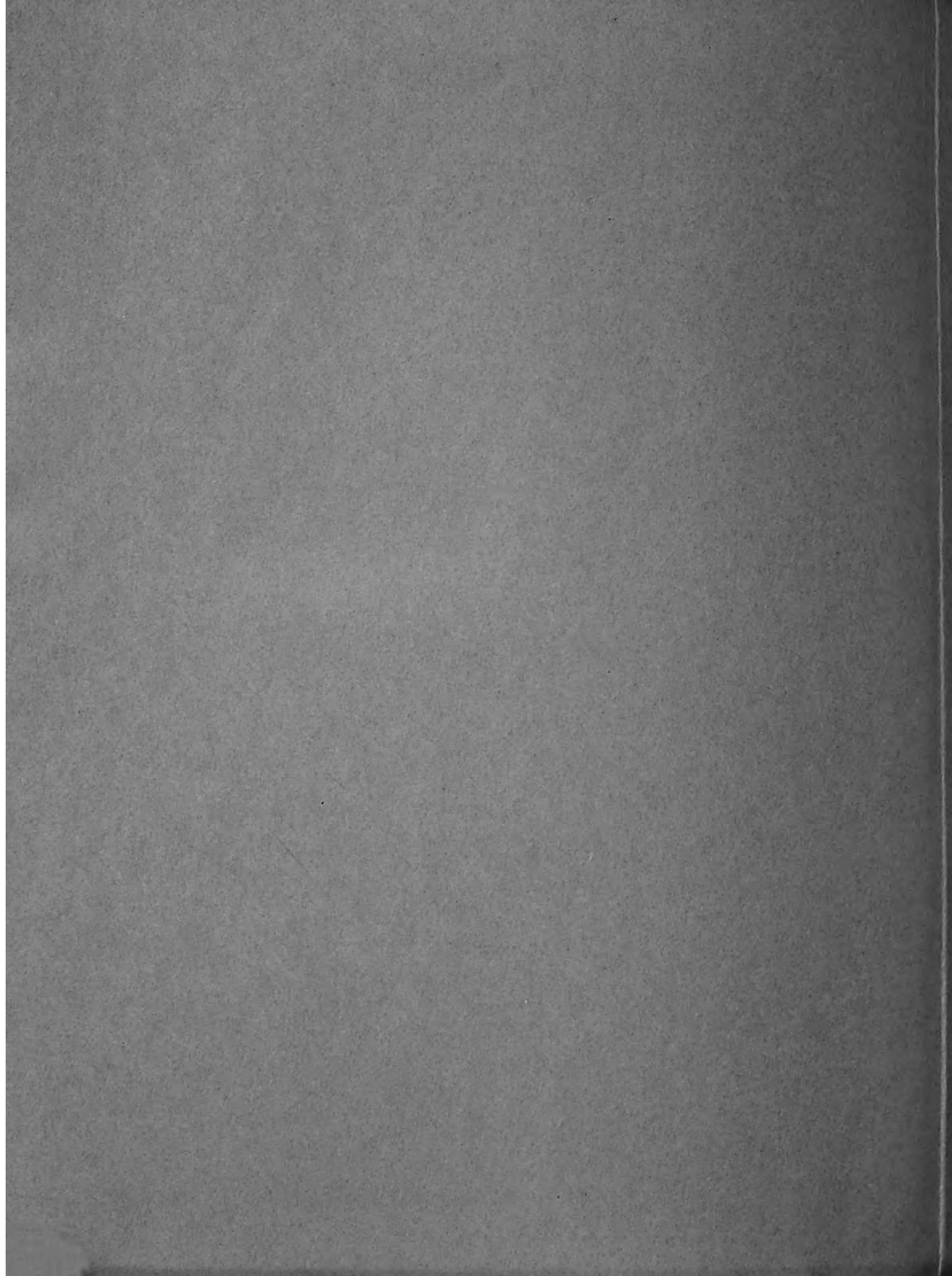
STALIN RECEIVES STANDLEY

Moscow, April 24, TASS: On April 23 the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, Joseph Stalin, in the presence of People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs Vyacheslav Molotov, received Admiral William Harrison Standley, Ambassador of the United States. The conversation lasted over an hour.

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The Hungarian motorized corps which had been fighting on the Soviet front has been withdrawn in a state of complete demoralization, according to admissions in the *Berliner Boersen-Zeitung*, TASS reports. The German fascist newspaper said that the Hungarian unit, which had been given only two weeks training, suffered heavy losses at the front and was further weakened by Soviet guerrilla attacks.





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