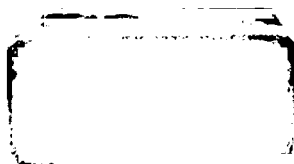


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Embassy
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

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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.

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.

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."

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.

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.

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."

Embassy
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Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1942

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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.

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.

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.

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 inextinguishable 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 L'vov 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.

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."

Embassy
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

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FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1942

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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.

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.

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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 whirred -- 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

THE HISTORY OF THE

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OF AMERICA

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THE HISTORY OF THE

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OF AMERICA

largest in the Soviet Union. There were branches of the Institute at Kiev, Dniepropetrovsk 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.

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.

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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.

Embassy
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1942

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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.

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, Narfominsk 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.

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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.

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."

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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.

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.

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.

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

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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."

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 Gorinevskaia, 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.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN THE YEAR 1625, CHARLES THE FIRST, KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, WAS CROWNED AT WESTMINSTER. HE WAS THEN TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE. HE WAS A VERY VALIANT AND COURAGEOUS PRINCE, AND WAS VERY DESIROUS TO EXTEND HIS KINGDOM, AND TO BRING IT TO A PERFECTION. HE WAS ALSO A VERY PIOUS AND GODLY PRINCE, AND WAS VERY DESIROUS TO REFORM HIS KINGDOM, AND TO BRING IT TO A PERFECTION. HE WAS ALSO A VERY PIOUS AND GODLY PRINCE, AND WAS VERY DESIROUS TO REFORM HIS KINGDOM, AND TO BRING IT TO A PERFECTION.

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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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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.

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 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.

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.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861.

2. The second part is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861.

3. The third part is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1861.

4. The fourth part is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861.

5. The fifth part is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861.

6. The sixth part is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1861.

7. The seventh part is a report from the Secretary of the Army, dated January 1, 1861.

8. The eighth part is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861.

9. The ninth part is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861.

10. The tenth part is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1861.

11. The eleventh part is a report from the Secretary of the Army, dated January 1, 1861.

12. The twelfth part is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861.

13. The thirteenth part is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861.

"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.

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.

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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 did realize 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 has, 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 8,000 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 Kosmodemyanskaya, Dusha 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 Muradeli 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 cart 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 Kolo-mitsev 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 Golomidov brought down a fascist fighter by automatic rifle fire. A unit commanded by Senior Lieutenant Kruchkov 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 Munk brought down an enemy bomber with several machinegun bursts. Red Army man Potukevich brought down a Messerschmitt-109 with a self-loading rifle. Sergeant Melnikov, Lieutenant Stasin and Junior Lieutenant Bambal brought down one 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.

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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, 482,200 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 foodstuffs 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.

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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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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.

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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.

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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. Stifled 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.

Staraiia 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 Staraiia 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 Staraiia 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.

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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.

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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 frenzied 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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ZASLAVSKY

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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 in 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 in the United States, is being drilled in a Baku oil field of the Ordzhonikidzeneft 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.

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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 occupant's yoke. Your order to wipe out 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 Scouting 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 garisons 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.

Material in this Bulletin may be quoted or reproduced

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SHVERNİK, 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 1,291,300 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 Dniepropetrovsk, 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 accursed 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 Bogomollets, Palladin and Lysenko, artists Patorzhinsky, Litvinenko-Volgmut, Gaidar and Buchma, artists Dovzhenko and Zabolotny, composers Revutsky and Kositsky, writers Rylsky, Tychina, Korneichuk, Bazhan 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 transshipped 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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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 rammings, 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 "Volks-deutsche" 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 Svec, 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.

Ales Hrdlicka, 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 whose blood liberated the Serbs, the Bulgarians, even the Rumanians from the old Turkish yoke, realize fully for what and for whom the splendid Russian armies are fighting now, and then merge solidly 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 KRASNAYA 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 Elets, the German Command was forced to draw reserves from its 6th Army to reinforce General Weich'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 up 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.

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 24.

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.

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-

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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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 1 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 Ataturk 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.

Germans 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 at 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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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.

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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.

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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 Glaschuette, 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.

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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 airdromes 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 this 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 110th 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.

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.

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.

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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Washington, D. C., April 18, 1942

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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 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.

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.

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 hands 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 kindled a flame of audacious imagination. At the front and in the rear Soviet citizens display more tested morale, courage and self-sacrifice. They also display the great strength of their creative talent.

This strength inspires us with certainty that, whatever trials lay before 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 great Russian people, which never has surrendered to a conqueror, will emerge victorious from all storms and adversities.

That is what we artists, sons of our people, bred and formed by it, pour obligations which we have perhaps not yet fully understood. We must, by every means possible 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 officer of our country, nor can there be, who would stand apart from the great battle. The worker's self-denial, the collective farmer's industry, the scientist's curiosity, the designer's industry, 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 took place 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 33,000 men.

Assuming that at the outbreak of war the German flying personnel numbered 24,000-25,000 men, the conclusion may be drawn that during the past nine-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.

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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 inquiry 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:

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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*, refuting 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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Information Bulletin

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

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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 Pogankiny 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)

as 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 it 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.

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.

LIGHTS ON THE STEPPE

(Continued from page two)

citement. 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.

★ ★ ★

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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Information Bulletin

No. 51

Washington, D. C., April 28, 1942

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PRAVDA ON MAY DAY, 1942

Moscow, April 26, *Pravda*: This year the Soviet people faces the May Day celebration, a day of review of the fighting forces of the working people, in the stern, portentous atmosphere of a great patriotic war against Hitlerite Germany. Hundreds of millions of people have been thrust into the abyss of war by the criminal Hitlerite imperialistic bandits.

The traditional slogan of the international solidarity of working people sounds in our days with redoubled force, like a call to battle: Workers of all lands, unite for struggle against the German fascist invaders! For in our time there is not and cannot be any task greater, more urgent, more momentous and decisive than defeat of the dark forces of Hitlerite imperialism, destruction of the brown pestilence threatening to strangle humanity and exterminate everything that adorns the lives of men. The working masses of the world must subordinate all their activities and devote all of their strength to this great and honorable task.

The principal front of the struggle against Hitlerite Germany stretches across our land, and the Soviet people bears its brunt. That is why our call to the peoples of Europe, the patriots of European countries, to struggle for liberation from the fascist yoke is so convincing and forceful. It is a call to our oppressed Slav brothers for a just, people's war against the Hitlerite bandits, a call to the working people of Germany, groaning under the Hitlerite yoke, to overthrow bloodthirsty Hitler and his clique.

Hitlerite tyranny will be destroyed by the combined efforts of all the freedom-loving peoples of the powerful anti-Hitler coalition. This coalition will doubtless prosecute the joint struggle against Hitlerite Germany with increasing activity, for it is called upon to crush the worst enemy of humanity.

Under the leadership of great Stalin, the Red Army has withstood the onslaught of the German war machine with unexampled heroism, dealt it a number of crushing blows, buried forever the myth of the invincibility of the Hitlerite army in millions of German graves, and laid the foundation for its downfall. The exploits of the Soviet warriors arouse the admiration of all progressives and of the whole civilized world. All of freedom-loving humanity is breathlessly watching the titanic struggle of the Red Army.

This struggle awakens hopes of approaching liberation and revives the will to action among

scores of millions in European countries groaning under the iron heel of Hitlerite imperialism. Millions of Soviet citizens languishing under the German fascist yoke impatiently wait for the Red Army to free them. To clear the Soviet land of the fascist invaders—this great liberating mission inspires the Soviet warriors to fresh heroic exploits, to new glorious deeds.

The Hitlerite bandits, while suffering a number of serious defeats by Soviet troops during the winter, raised a boastful hullabaloo of self-advertisement in connection with the promised "spring offensive." However, it is not for them that spring has come. Spring—the blossom time of life, hopes, freedom—will bring nothing pleasant to the German fascist carriers of death, hopelessness and slavery. The new adventures upon which the Hitlerites have embarked will not bring them victory—they will bring fascist Germany only more millions of corpses.

The hinterland of the Hitlerite robber army is unstable. It seethes with hatred. It smolders like a volcano ready to erupt at any moment and bury the house of cards of predatory Hitlerite imperialism.

On the other hand, the hinterland of the Red Army is as firm as a granite wall. The Soviet people has never before been so united. The foundations of our social system—Stalinist friendship of the peoples of the USSR, fraternal alliance of workers, collective farmers and intellectuals—have never before been so firm and inviolable. Our front and rear live with a single determination, a single thought, a single resolve: struggle until victory, exert every effort for victory over the enemy, ensure the defeat of the German fascist invaders. Everything for the front, everything for victory!

SOVIET WAR LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED

Moscow, April 25, TASS: *The People's Commissariat of Finance of the USSR makes the following announcement*: The 1942 State War Loan, floated April 14 of this year in the amount of 10,000,000,000 rubles, was subscribed up to April 23 inclusive—i.e., within 10 days—to the amount of 12,860,831,000 rubles. The amount fixed for the loan has been exceeded by 2,860,831,000 rubles. Consequently the People's Commissariat of Finance of the USSR, on instructions of the Council of People's Commissars, has ordered the discontinuance of subscriptions to the 1942 State War Loan, beginning April 25.

APPEAL OF MEETING "IN DEFENSE OF CHILDREN"

The meeting "in defense of children from fascist barbarism" held in Moscow April 19 adopted the following appeal to the women of the world:

Mothers, friends, sisters! We call upon you to raise your voices in protest against the mass murders, unparalleled outrages and torture to which the German Army subjects innocent children. Children are the future of peoples, the future of culture and mankind. Children's life is our life, their happiness is our happiness. To defend children from death and suffering is our duty to mankind.

Who started this war? Who orphaned millions of children? Who sent planes against the towns and villages of England, France, Belgium, Holland, Greece, Yugoslavia? Hitler! Who wipes out the Slav population and slays children? Who treacherously attacked the Soviet Union? Who sent an army of infanticides against peaceful lands? Hitler! Whose guilt is it that thousands upon thousands of children die daily of hunger and disease in the German-occupied countries? Hitler! It is on Hitler's orders that German soldiers murder children. The fascist fiends machine gun children in low-flying attacks, burn them alive in houses, drive them through minefields in front of German units, chop off their hands and feet, gouge out their eyes. In their sadism they take blood from two-year-olds and cut out pieces of their skin.

Breaking into a school in Zhagubitze, Yugoslavia, the fascists shot 70 children. In Kerch, in the Crimea, Hitlerites killed 245 Russian and Tatar children. In a street of the town of Petrikov, the fiends snatched a child from its teacher, Kustanovich, and flung it into a burning house. On the Leningrad Front, near the "Vyborg" State Farm, fascists used women and children as a shield for their advance.

Such facts run into many thousands. As long as Hitler and his gang of infanticides exist, not a single mother in the world can feel her child secure. Only by destroying fascism can we save the lives of our children.

Women of the whole world: Rise to the defense of children! Let one mighty force—love for country and for children—unite all peoples, irrespective of race, creed, political convictions or social standing, for struggle against the common enemy—Hitler and his criminal gang.

Women of the Soviet Union: Liberating our land from the German invaders, the Red Army is saving our children from death. All our strength to the Red Army's assistance! Let us work indefatigably for the front. Soviet women patriots, surround the growing generation with material solicitude and

tenderness. Do not leave to an orphan's fate children whom the enemy has robbed of fathers, mothers and homes. Adopt orphaned children. Collect shoes and clothes for them. Assume patronage over children's homes. Show solicitude for the children of Red Army men fighting at the front, who are defending our country with their lives. Let us bring up our children to be worthy sons and daughters of our great country.

Women of the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Moldavia and the Baltic Republics: Be staunch in struggle, and your children will again know happiness. The Red Army is bringing it to them. Help the Red Army, take up arms and fight the enemy with your husband and brother guerrillas. Wipe out the German invaders, thwart their plans, sabotage their programs. Death to the German occupants!

Women of Britain, the United States and all freedom-loving countries: Fascism has raised a sword over your children's heads. Yesterday the Hitlerite vultures bombed the defenseless children of London, Coventry and Birmingham. Tomorrow, if the Hitlerite back is not broken, they will be killing American children. Let your hatred for the ravishers inspire your husbands and sons to battle against Hitlerite Germany. Help the children suffering at the hands of the fascist barbarians. Collect clothes, food, money and medical supplies for them.

Women of countries occupied by the German fascist army: We hear your tormented, hungry, ragged children crying, begging for alms in the streets. We hear you groaning under the yoke of Hitlerite violence. Your cup of sorrow is full to the brim, and you cannot wait any longer. Rise to struggle against fascism! Demand that your husbands, sons and brothers be released from fascist captivity. Don't let the German soldiers eat your children's food. Sabotage all the Hitlerites' measures, damage them at every turn. Drive the occupants from your land. Do everything in your power to smash them.

Women of Italy, Hungary, Rumania and Finland: The war started by bloodthirsty Hitler has brought untold suffering and torment to you and your children. Your children are dying of starvation. Your husbands are driven to the front by Hitler. The number of orphans grows every day. How long will you tolerate this? Think of your children, and fight against the criminal war. Demand that the fathers of your children be recalled from the front.

Women of Germany: The war started by Hitler and his clique has brought terrible suffering to your

(Continued on page five)

SHAKESPEARE CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

Soviet admirers of Shakespeare met in Moscow as usual this year for the Fourth Annual Shakespeare Conference on the anniversary of the great dramatist's birth, April 23. Despite wartime difficulties, the conference was well attended.

The proceedings, spread over April 21, 22 and 23, included a performance of *Othello*, a concert of music on Shakespearian themes, and reading of papers by Soviet scholars. A theater company subsequently left Moscow to tour the front lines with an abbreviated version of *Othello*.

Many American scholars and theater people sent messages to the conference, some of which follow:

American Academy of Arts and Sciences;
A. P. Usher, Corresponding Secretary:

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences congratulates the Soviet Government on its recognition of the Shakespeare anniversary.

American Council of Learned Societies;
Waldo G. Leland, Director:

The American Council of Learned Societies begs to extend to the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries its greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the Fourth Shakespeare Conference and joins with it in recognition of common cultural heritage which transcends all national boundaries and which belongs to mankind.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana:

In the most tremendous battle of all history we know that Shakespeare too is a part of the culture you are fighting to defend.

Mark Van Doren, Columbia University:

Deepest good wishes to your conference and to your country, which proves by honoring Shakespeare now that it loves mankind forever.

Folger Shakespeare Library, Washington, D. C.;
Joseph Quincy Adams, Director:

The Folger Shakespeare Library of Washington, D. C., as America's national memorial to Shakespeare, sends greetings to the members of the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations on the occasion of their notable celebrations of the birthday of the poet. It wishes also to send expressions of warm friendship to the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, whose scholars have long made splendid contributions to the study of Shakespeare, and whose actors take a recognized lead in the staging of his plays. May the appreciation of the beauty and the fine idealism embodied in his works always serve as a living bond to unite our peoples, now joined in the defense of universal culture itself.

A group of Hollywood writers, directors, actors and musicians:

It is thrilling to learn that the annual Shakespeare conference will be held in Moscow, commemorating the anniversary of the great dramatist. By this celebration the people of the Soviet Union prove that the march of culture and democracy cannot be stopped by Hitler's book-burning hoodlums. The Nazi enemies of civilization have trampled culture under their iron heels and they have imprisoned and exiled the workers in the theatrical and allied arts, but they know now that they cannot silence the freedom of art.

We congratulate you on your heroic struggle against Hitlerism, which manifests itself, not only on the battlefield, but in maintaining the Shakespeare festival in this desperate hour of your national struggle. It is our deep conviction that only through the triumph of democracy can culture be preserved, and we writers, directors, actors and musicians ask you, Mr. Ambassador, to convey our warmest greetings to our colleagues, the men and women of the Moscow Shakespearian Conference.

Charles Chaplin, Edward G. Robinson, Sir Cedric Hardwick, Dame May Whitty, Gregory Ratoff, Miriam Hopkins, James Hilton, Robert Alden, Lewis Milestone, Alexander Korda, Akim Tamiroff, Max Reinhardt, Thomas Mann, Ben Hecht, Dmitri Tiomkin, Marc Connelly, Edwin J. Meyer, Eric Korngold, Ira Gershwin, Elliot Paul, H. C. Kraft, Eugene Solow, Tamara Geva, John Emory, Alla Nazimova, Edward Chodorov.

Research Staff of Huntington Library, California:

The research staff of Huntington Library, California, wishes to mark the special occasion of the Fourth Shakespeare Conference by sending fraternal greetings to the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations.

Hazelton Spencer, Johns Hopkins University:

Russia, as great in art as in the war against the enemies of that freedom on which art is nourished, once more sets an inspiring example by this expression of her concern, in the midst of war, for the imperishable things of the spirit. Salute from the English Department of the Johns Hopkins University to our Russian colleagues at the Fourth Shakespeare Conference.

(Continued on page four)

SHAKESPEARE*(Continued from page three)*

Modern Language Association of America;
Frederick M. Padelford, President:

As President of the Modern Language Association of America, may I extend the fraternal greeting of that organization to the Shakespeare Conference. It is inspiring to learn that the great Russian Union of Republics is so devoted to culture that it is celebrating Shakespeare's birthday even in these days of conflict.

University of North Carolina;
Dougald Macmillan, Secretary, English Department:

The University of North Carolina extends cordial greetings to the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. We felicitate you upon your celebration of the life and work of the universal dramatist and are glad to join you in the preservation of that culture which Shakespeare so effectively interprets.

Clifford Odets, playwright:

Your constant and creative devotion to Shakespeare even in these warring times is of the deepest inspiration to the English speaking world. Long live the Soviet Union! Humble greetings.

Department of English, Princeton University:

The Professors of English Literature in Princeton University send fraternal greetings to the Fourth Annual Shakespeare Conference in Moscow, now in session. We salute the people and the armies of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, taking confidence from the sentiment of the poet we unite in honoring, "Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just."

Shakespeare Association of America;
A. S. W. Rosenbach, President:

The Shakespeare Association of America congratulates the Fourth Conference in Moscow on its excellent program in honor of Shakespeare's birthday. We would like to have the official proceedings for our archives when they are issued. With great esteem.

Herman Shumlin, theatrical producer:
 The American theater salutes you.

Alwin Thaler, University of Tennessee:
 "Upon your swords sit the laurel of victory."

Theatre Arts Magazine, Edith J. R. Isaacs, Editor:
 Cordial greetings to the conference from Theatre Arts.

RED ARMY NEWSPAPERS

In the Red Army, every division issues its own newspaper. Each army corps also issues a paper, and each major front has still another. In addition to these, the Red Army's official organ *Krasnaya Zvezda* (Red Star) is read throughout the Army.

The division papers are printed in front line printshops that often keep going under fire and are always ready to move at a minute's notice. Among their contributors are experienced newspapermen and amateur poets and novelists. They publish the news of their unit and also give Red Army men a chance to try out their literary talents.

The regular correspondents of these papers have no other duties but their reporting. But their assignment is almost always the front lines. They spend hours and days in pillboxes and observation posts and accompany the first wave over the top in an attack. Their job is to record everything that happens to their fellow Red Army men.

In the heat of an engagement these correspondents often take their place in the firing line. One of them, Vladimir Stavsky, on one occasion took

command of a unit which had lost its officer and led it splendidly in action. Stavsky's letters to Soviet newspapers are considered by critics to be among the finest pages of Soviet war literature.

The poet Alexei Surkov, staff member of an army newspaper, has written several songs for Red Army men that have become extremely popular. His patriotic poems are widely read. Another poet, Joseph Utkin, writes verse for a division newspaper and goes over the top when his division attacks.

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In the southern part of the Ural Mountains a new strip mine was scheduled to begin production May 15. Twelve thousand cubic yards of earth were to be blasted away and a two-mile railway spur laid. Normally this would have taken six months. The workers have pledged on their own initiative to deliver the first carload of ore by May Day. Many women have volunteered to swell the labor force. During a hurricane accompanied by below-zero weather on March 15 the work continued steadily.

AXIS BILL PRESENTED TO LAVAL

STOCKHOLM, April 27, TASS: Premier Laval of Vichy has submitted to German demands that various plants, notably machine building shops, be evacuated to Central Europe, according to reports received here from French journalists. Details of the evacuation are said to have been drawn up by German Government bureaus under direct supervision of Marshal Goering and Reichsbank President Walther Funk.

ISTANBUL, April 27, TASS: Mussolini is pressing Laval for immediate settlement of Italian claims on French territories including Nice, Corsica and Tunisia, according to reports received from foreign circles here. In addition to Tunisia, Mussolini is said to demand cession of Algerian territory up to the line Philippeville-Touggourt.

SOVIET ARCHITECTS MEET

On April 22 a plenary meeting of the Soviet Architects' Union was held at Moscow, the Soviet Information Bureau reports. The architects discussed building problems in eastern parts of the USSR, where new munitions plants are being constructed, and in areas recently retaken from the Germans, where large scale reconstruction is under way. An exhibition of photographs of Soviet architectural monuments damaged by the enemy was on display at the meeting.

"IN DEFENSE OF CHILDREN"

(Continued from page two)

children too. Millions of German children have lost their fathers. The criminal Hitlerite government conceals from you the losses suffered by the German Army. Do not hope for the return of your husbands, sons and brothers—most of them will never come back from the Soviet-German front. If you want to save your children, fight against the criminal war. Demand that your fathers, husbands, sweethearts and sons be recalled from the front. Overthrow Hitler and his gang of highway-men!

Women of the whole world: Our holy wrath has rallied all of us in the grim days of war. Let us give our whole strength to the common cause—the smashing of the German fascist army. Let the brown bandits learn how strong is a mother's wrath. Let it burn the fascist vermin who have raised the sword over motherhood and childhood. Let your wrath rouse your peoples to struggle against the infanticide, Hitler. Let it inspire fresh strength in the hearts of the noble warriors fighting the fascist. All our strength for the defense of children from fascist barbarism! Death to fascism!

GERMANY NEARS BANKRUPTCY

By a TASS economic observer

Moscow, April 25, TASS: Lack of fertile soil and of natural resources of any significance have always made German industrial development and economic welfare closely dependent on imports of raw materials, fuels and foodstuffs. This is why, during a war which has severed all of Germany's commercial relations with basic sources of raw materials, the Reich is quickly becoming impoverished. German reserves are rapidly diminishing, worn-out machinery and equipment are not being replaced, buildings are falling into disrepair.

By now Germany's war expenses exceed 150,000,000,000 Reichsmarks. What part of these expenses is covered by current production and what part involves depleting Germany's national assets? Assuming the value of German production in 1939 (including Austria and Sudetenland) at approximately 8,000,000,000 marks, we may, by referring to similar figures of the first World War period, estimate the national income in 1940 at 67,000,000,000 marks and in 1941 at 53,000,000,000 marks. The total for the period of 1939-41 would be 200,000,000,000 marks.

Before the war the German population spent 70,000,000,000 marks out of a national income of 80,000,000,000, while the rest went to increase the national wealth. During the war the population's consumption dwindled by approximately one-half, and during the period from 1939-41 it amounted to 129,000,000,000 marks. Thus war expenses and consumption totaled about 275,000,000,000 marks during these three years. This means that the war has already swallowed about 75,000,000,000 marks, i.e., about one-quarter of Germany's national assets, which were estimated in 1936 at 300,000,000,000 to 350,000,000,000 marks. These figures show that the country has gone a long way along the road to bankruptcy.

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On April 10 an Italian communique listed March casualties in North Africa as 174 killed, 138 wounded and 16,495 missing. No important operations occurred on the African front in March, nor did the British report capture of any large number of Italians. TASS therefore interprets the disproportionate number of "missing" as including losses incurred when British submarines sank Italian troop transports in the Mediterranean. The Italians have never conceded loss of such transports, although British communiques have frequently reported sinkings in the last few months.

SOVIET NEWSREEL MEN AT THE FRONT

By Veniamin Vishnevsky

Over a hundred Soviet cameramen are working in various sectors of the front, along the vast battlefield from the White Sea to the Black Sea where the Red Army is locked in a death grip with the German invaders. Working in difficult and often dangerous conditions, the Soviet newsreel men are creating documentary films chronicling the great patriotic war. They are brave, resolute men, capable of meeting any situation, always cheerful, vigorous and energetic and able to find the exact perspective of an interesting composition and the most expedient way of achieving a panorama under enemy fire. Their films are strictly documentary.

Soviet newsreel photographers are not indifferent spectators of events. They often perform the duties of rank-and-file Red Army men and scouts, taking part in air bombings and ground fighting.

In appreciation of the heroic activity of the masters of front line newsreels, the Soviet Government has awarded the Stalin Prize to cameramen and directors of the documentary films *Defeat of the Germans Before Moscow*, *Day of the New World* and *Our Moscow*. These men, prominent in the Soviet cinema world—Karmen, Belyakov, Kopalin, Slutsky, Varlamov, Bobrov, Elbert, Lebedev, Oshurkov, Nebylitsky, Bunimovich, Kasatkin, Krylov, Shneiderov, Sholomovich, Lytkin, Solovyov and Frolenko—are of assorted ages, tastes and temperaments, men with backgrounds in the motion picture field.

Some of them, like Bobrov and Elbert, formerly made artistic and scientific films. Others—Krylov, Kasatkin, Shneiderov and Sholomovich—gained recognition as masters only two or three years ago. Still others—Karmen, Oshurkov, Lebedev, Slutsky, Varlamov, Bunimovich and Nebylitsky—have worked on newsreels for more than 10 years. Belyakov and Kopalin are old masters of the newsreel camera, veterans who entered the field soon after the October Revolution. What unites them all is high mastery of newsreel art and the common feeling of Soviet patriotism which suffuses their work.

Newsreel men lead tempestuous lives, full of danger and rich in new impressions and events. Cameraman Karmen has produced dozens of pictures, such as *Remote Asia*, *Moscow-Karakum-Moscow*, *Spain*, *Events in Spain*, *China Fights Back*, *Men of the Sedov*, *A Day in the New World*. He is cheerful, impetuous, ubiquitous, resourceful and youthful, even though his hair has grown gray.

Karmen has been in constant motion for more than 10 years, taking part in one expedition after

another—Central Asia, Pamir, an unparalleled run across the waterless, dead sands of Karakum, an airplane flight to revolutionary Spain, visiting Barcelona, Toledo, Asturias, the heroic defense of Madrid, the fighting at Bilbao and Guadalajara; then the expedition aboard the icebreaker *Joseph Stalin* to the drifting *Sedov* in the Arctic; then a year's work in China, where he visited 11 provinces, traveling by plane, car and horseback or on foot across mountain passes. That is a brief list of Karmen's work before the present war.

Shooting a newsreel called *The Marauders Are Driven from the Village of V*, Karmen acted as navigator of a bomber, bombing fascist troop columns as he filmed the action at breakneck speed. A number of stirring shots from this film taken in liberated Volokolamsk have been included in the documentary *Defeat of the Germans Before Moscow*—a gallows with eight Komsomol heroes, an old collective farm woman making the sign of the cross over one of the Red Army men who liberated the town.

Great courage was displayed by cameraman Bunimovich, who has filmed many newsreels at the front and often has gone into action with the Red Army. He was little known before the war although he had made a considerable number of newsreels for a Rostov studio. At the front Bunimovich found full play for his fine talent. Every trip he made to the front was successful. He filmed nearly all the towns liberated from the German invaders—Solnechnogorsk, Klin, Volokolamsk, Borovsk, Yukhnov, etc. Bunimovich and Kasatkin filmed the unparalleled, barbarous wrecking of the Tchaikovsky house in Klin and were fired on by German automatic riflemen who covered the flight of the German troops. They also fought aboard bombers and filmed the bombing of German troops from the air.

Bobrov and Elbert have to their credit many remarkable reels made in battle. Bobrov filmed Soviet automatic riflemen driving Germans from a village and smoking them out of houses. There is the blood-curdling sequence showing German outrages in the village of Yushkovo, where they set fire to the corpses of women, old people and Red Army prisoners who had been shot.

Cameramen Shneiderov and Krylov entered the Makletzy railway station with Red Army troops, close on the heels of the retreating fascists, and filmed a magnificent picture of the people's enthusiasm and tragedy. Several thousand collective farmers are shown bravely salvaging grain from an elevator set on fire by the Germans.

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LITHUANIANS MEET IN MOSCOW, PLEDGE VICTORIOUS WAR

Moscow, April 29, TASS: Representatives of the Lithuanian people, meeting in Moscow April 26, appealed to Lithuanians everywhere to struggle against Hitlerite Germany and addressed a message of greeting to Stalin, pledging to fight until the invaders are driven out. The proceedings were broadcast by the Moscow radio.

Among the speakers were Paleckis, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR; Red Army Lieutenant General Vitkauskas; the director of the Dotnuva Agricultural Academy, Professor Jonas Krisczunus; Judjda, Deputy People's Commissar of Education of the Lithuanian SSR; and Preiksas, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania.

Americans Greeted

A special greeting was addressed to "American Lithuanians, who are giving assistance in the struggle for liberation waged by the Lithuanian people." Several messages from Lithuanian organizations in the United States were read at the meeting.

In its appeal to the Lithuanian people, the meeting called for united struggle against Hitlerism, proclaiming that "in future the motherland will appraise every patriot by his activity in the struggle against the Hitlerite invaders." Widespread guerrilla warfare, the appeal said, must expand into a nationwide Lithuanian war against the Germans.

The appeal traced the rapid unfolding of Lithuanian industry and culture and the progress made by farmers under Soviet rule and contrasted with this period of Lithuanian prosperity the famine, oppression and exploitation which Lithuanians are suffering at German hands. Lithuania's historic resistance to German attempts at expansion eastward was emphasized.

In his address, Chairman Paleckis drew a horrifying picture of fascist rule in Lithuania. Every route taken by the invaders, he said, is lined with burned villages. Mass shootings, outrage of women and plunder of property are commonplaces.

Lieutenant General Vitkauskas spoke of the heroic and important share of Lithuanian troops

in the Red Army's victories. Other speakers related the exploits of Lithuanian guerrillas fighting behind enemy lines, and told of the war role of Lithuanian women.

Prosperity in Soviet Lithuania

Deputy Commissar of Education Judjda, describing the achievements of his department in a year of Soviet rule, said in part: "The whole of Lithuania was covered with a network of elementary, secondary and vocational schools. Higher educational establishments became accessible to the masses. The Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic was founded and favorable conditions were created for development of literature and art. The Hitlerite vandals destroyed these major achievements and are continuing their destruction."

Secretary Preiksas said in part: "The Soviet system freed Lithuania's national economy of all fetters and created every precondition for its rapid rise and progress. The number of industrial workers in Lithuania grew more than fourfold. Unemployment was completely eliminated. The impetus given the development of industry stimulated all other branches of the economy and created a stable basis for the material and cultural progress of the Lithuanian people.

"But in 10 months of bloody Hitlerite occupation, the Lithuanian people has been robbed of its great conquests. The Hitlerites have forced starvation on the Lithuanians. They have carried away food and other goods to Germany, after methodically plundering the Lithuanian population. But the Hitlerites will not succeed in enslaving or exterminating the Lithuanian people. True to the traditions of their heroic past, and guided by the genius of great Stalin, the Lithuanians have risen to fight the German invaders."

Message to Stalin

The greeting to Stalin read as follows:

In the grim days of sacred patriotic war of the Soviet people against the German fascist invaders, we representatives of the Lithuanian people gathered at our meeting in heroic Moscow send you, Comrade Stalin, our ardent greetings!

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SOVIET SEAMEN IN ACTION

Soviet seamen have been active through the winter both afloat and on land, as infantry forces on the coasts of the Baltic and Black Seas. Reports of their heroism appear frequently in the Soviet press. Here are a few examples:

Death of a Hero

Red Navy man Ivan Golubets was on shore leave when German long range guns began shelling a Crimean port where a number of Soviet submarine-chasers were moored side by side. One sub-chaser was hit, the men on board were killed or knocked overboard, and its fuel tank exploded. The boat burst into flames, which threatened to set off the powerful depth charges stored at its stern. Such an explosion would have destroyed the whole port.

Golubets ran from the dock to the burning boat and threw a lever to jettison the depth bombs, but the mechanism failed to operate. He then began to throw the heavy bombs overboard by hand, disregarding flames which threatened to set them off at any moment. Shells continued to burst nearby.

In 10 minutes of super-human work Golubets threw over all the larger depth bombs and most of the less powerful ones. But as he was running along the burning deck with two of the smaller bombs in his arms, the last few remaining in the sub-chaser's magazine exploded. The detonation was of limited effect, but Golubets was killed.

Dies to Save Commander

Red Navy man Vinnikov was fighting beside Lieutenant Kudlai, who led a Soviet force in an attack on German and Rumanian forces on the shore of the Azov Sea. As the Soviet fighters stormed an enemy fortification, a hand grenade fell at the lieutenant's feet. Without a second's hesitation, Vinnikov flung himself on the grenade and smothered its explosion. The Red Navy man's death saved the life of his commander and ensured the success of the attack.

Minesweeper Against Airplane

Minesweepers of the Baltic Red Banner Fleet have made about 60 cruises in enemy waters this spring and have destroyed over 100 mines. Recently one of them was attacked on the high seas by a Junkers-88 bomber. The enemy plane dropped bombs from an altitude of less than 1,000 feet, but missed. Then it swooped down to strafe the small craft. The minesweeper's machine gun spoke back and the German plane swerved aside and crashed into the sea. Six other bombers then attacked the minesweeper with bombs and machine gun fire, but it beat off all attacks and reached port safely.

Naval Guns Help Land Troops

In the Baltic, heavy guns aboard Soviet warships have aided land troops by blasting enemy

ferro-concrete fortifications. From the beginning of the war until March, Baltic warships had carried out nearly 3,000 bombardments of land objectives, destroyed about 1,000 enemy strong points and silenced over 500 enemy batteries.

Fishermen on Ice Floe

Soviet Pacific coast fishermen, operating from Sakhalin Island, have worked hard all winter to increase the Soviet Union's food supply. Recently one group spent 72 hours on a drifting ice floe in the stormy Okhotsk Sea. A strong wind broke loose the floe, on which a fishing camp had been set up, and carried it away from the coast. The fishermen could have escaped in their small boats, at the price of forfeiting their catch and equipment. Instead they chose to stick it out, despite serious danger. Calmly they continued their work while the bitterly cold gale alternately blew the floe out to sea and back toward the shore. After three days the floe drifted ashore and the men escaped unharmed.

Seamen As Guerrillas

Six Soviet seamen recently put out from beleaguered Sevastopol in a small boat and landed behind enemy lines under cover of darkness. Carrying food and equipment, they found their way to a cave, where they set up headquarters. From this hideaway they raided nearby highways on subsequent nights, waylaying enemy automobiles and trucks. On one occasion they attacked a supply caravan of 80 carts, killing most of the German teamsters with automatic rifle fire. After 16 days, four of the six seamen returned to Sevastopol with useful information and an impressive tally of enemy men and equipment destroyed. The other two seamen were killed in action.

Submarine Enters Enemy Port

A Red Navy submarine commanded by Captain Starikov, subsequently made a Hero of the Soviet Union, left its base at Murmansk in March to raid a German port. The commander skilfully took his craft past shallows and submerged rocks and boldly ran into the enemy harbor, eluding a steel net at the entrance. Inside, a large German transport was anchored. A torpedo rushed straight to its mark and the submarine dived for the bottom, while enemy submarine hunters rushed to attack it.

Thudding explosions sounded as depth bombs exploded nearby. Starikov stilled his engines to baffle enemy sound detectors. Then the submarine's lights went out. The crew began rigging an emergency electric system, as the depth bomb explosions continued. Meanwhile, Starikov knew, the steel net would have been raised across the

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LITHUANIANS

(Continued from page one)

Under your wise direction and with the assistance of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the young Soviet Lithuanian Republic in the very first year of its existence took the path of impetuous progress in the whole political, economic and cultural life of the Lithuanian people. The treacherous invasion of our motherland by the German fascists suddenly cut short the happy, peaceful life of the Lithuanian people and brought us major trials and grief. The Hitlerite highwaymen devastated our country and robbed thousands of Lithuanians of their homes, families and lives.

This is not the first time that the freedom-loving Lithuanian people has experienced the horrors of invasion by its ferocious enemy—the German invaders. At one time a fierce and stubborn life-and-death struggle between Lithuania and the German orders of crusaders and knights of the sword, ancestors of the imperialist plunderers of today, continued incessantly for two centuries. Then the Lithuanian people saved its country by heroic efforts. Another time, under the guidance of Vitautas and in cooperation with the Russians and Poles, the Lithuanians finally defeated the Germans in the battles of Gruenwald, which will remain famous for ages.

The Lithuanian people is full of unshakeable confidence that the German invaders will be defeated, as they were 500 years ago. This confidence is based on the power of the Soviet Union, on the great friendship of fraternal Soviet peo-

ples, on the heroic Red Army, which under your leadership is battering the German highwaymen. We express our hearty love and firm, unshakeable determination to struggle with still greater stubbornness and firmness against the worst enemies of all humanity—the German invaders.

Lithuanians Fight On

In our motherland, occupied by the fascist barbarians, daring Lithuanian guerrillas give no respite to the occupants day or night, striking behind their lines and mercilessly wiping them out. These brave sons of the Lithuanian people cannot be checked by mass death sentences so frequently passed by German "courts" on the finest sons and daughters of Lithuania.

On this side of the front line thousands of sons of our people in the ranks of the Red Army have repeatedly displayed fearlessness and courage in battle, defending Soviet soil from the fierce invader. The men, commanders and political workers of Lithuanian national units are filled with determination to uphold the glorious fighting traditions of their heroic ancestors in fighting the German invaders.

We know, Comrade Stalin, that we shall win, for truth is on our side, and strength too. The hardships of war do not frighten us but only serve to steel us. Long live free Soviet Lithuania! Long live the great Soviet Union—the fraternal Union of free Soviet Republics! Long live our heroic Red Army and Red Navy! Long live Stalin—organizer of the great approaching victory that is deciding the destiny of all humanity!

SIBERIAN MINERALS

(Continued from page four)

now occupies second place in the world in gold output, second only to South Africa. Formerly it held seventh place.

During the last few years numerous deposits of rare metals—tin, tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, bismuth, arsenic, cobalt and mercury have been found in Kazakhstan, Altai, Kuznetsk Alatau, the Yenissei range, western and eastern Transbaikalia, the Amur Valley, Maritime Territory, Verkhoyansk, Kolyma territory and on the Chukotka Peninsula. Rare elements were found in polymetallic deposits in various districts, as well as radioactive minerals and springs.

Great achievements were scored in prospecting for useful non-metallic minerals. Mica deposits were discovered along the Biryusa River, in the Sayan range, in the Baikal area and on the Aldan Plateau. Graphite reserves discovered in the Tunguska Basin could supply the world for a very

long time. Geologists have also discovered new deposits of asbestos, feldspar, magnesite, barium, fluor spar, gypsum, cement materials, quartzites, various clays, marble, jade, roofing slates, sand for the glass industry and construction materials, phosphorites, previously unknown in Siberia, and salt deposits.

SEAMEN

(Continued from page two)

harbor mouth. The Soviet submarine seemed trapped.

Starikov decided to rise to the surface and attempt to fight his way out. There were four hand grenades aboard. The commander gave them to the engineer with orders to blow up the magazine if the submarine seemed in danger of capture. When the submarine broke surface the Germans were caught by surprise—apparently it was the last maneuver they had expected. The submarine steered straight for the net, slipped over it, and escaped into the cold northern sea.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF SIBERIA

By Academician V. A. Obruchev

Seventy-eight-year-old Vladimir Obruchev is an eminent Soviet geologist, Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and Stalin Prize laureate. He is the author of over 300 books, of which his three-volume Geology of Siberia is best known to foreign scientists. Academician Obruchev graduated from St. Petersburg Mining Institute in 1886 and has since specialized in geological research in China, Central Asia and Siberia. He was the first geologist to undertake a systematic study of Siberia and has played a prominent part in the expansion of prospecting under Soviet rule. At present he is writing the fifth volume of a History of the Geological Exploration of Siberia and a monograph on eastern Mongolia.

Moscow, April 27, *Pravda*: Siberia is much richer in mineral resources than pre-Revolutionary exploration indicated. A geological survey of the Kuznetsk coal basin has shown that its coal reserves are many times larger than those of the Donbas. Second place is now held by the Karaganda Basin, which remained practically unexplored until the Revolution. The Tunguska Basin, which has rich coal seams at many places, will play an equally important role.

Huge reserves of combustible minerals have also been discovered in the Chulym, Yenissei, Lena, Bureya and Irkutsk Basins, which before the Revolution were worked to a very small extent. Formerly unknown coal basins have been discovered at Kansk, Zyryansk and Pyassina. Coal deposits have also been found in the Kamchatka, Anadyr and Chukotka territories along the lower reaches of the Aldan River.

A thorough study has been made of coal deposits of the Transbaikalian area, the Amur Valley, Ussuri territory, Sakhalin, Irtysh Valley, Altai, Minusinsk, on the eastern shores of Baikal, Chelyabinsk, Baikonur and Kiakhty. Deposits of peat and combustible shales which can be converted into liquid fuel were found in the lower reaches of the Olenek River at the edge of the Kuznetsk Basin, in the Angara Valley and Transbaikalian area. In general, Siberia has tremendous coal reserves scattered all over its territory, including areas beyond the Arctic Circle.

Huge peat reserves have been discovered in western Siberia, in the Amur Valley, the Chukotka Peninsula, and on Kamchatka. New oil deposits have been found on Sakhalin, in particular on the western shore of the island. Oil deposits were

discovered on Kamchatka, near Saltdome, on Cape Nordvik, in the Cambrian sediments of the mid-Siberian plateau, along the Tolba River and at Ust-Kut. Prospecting is in progress in the lower reaches of the Yenissei and elsewhere.

Soviet exploration has shown that Siberia had been wrongly believed to lack iron ore. Several large iron deposits discovered in Kazakhstan and Kuznetsk Alatau ensure an adequate supply of ore to the Stalinsk steel works, the largest in Siberia. Rich iron deposits have been discovered in the Angara Valley and in the western and eastern Transbaikalian areas. Large reserves of iron quartzite ore, similar to the Krivoi Rog ore, are found in Maly Khingan and in the western and eastern Sayan ranges.

Before the Revolution only one small manganese deposit was known in Siberia, in the Olkhon district on the shore of Lake Baikal. Now several new manganese deposits have been discovered: Mazulsk, near Achinsk; Nikolskoye, in Minusinsk territory; several in the Olkhon district; a very large one in the Ussa Valley; in Kuznetsk Alatau; and in the vicinity of the Stalinsk steel works.

Prospecting carried out in the last few years has promoted Siberia to first place in the Soviet Union for reserves of non-ferrous metals. Estimates of reserves at old mines in Altai and at Salair have been expanded and new deposits have been discovered, notably in the Nerchinsk area and the Minusinsk district.

Particularly great finds were made in northern Kazakhstan. Sedimentary copper ore was found in Dzhezkazgan. Copper ore of the porphyrite type was found at Kounrad, near Lake Balkhash. Large plants were built to exploit these deposits and their output is expected to exceed that of the Urals. Silver and lead deposits were discovered in the Verkhoyansk range. Polymetallic deposits were found in the Maritime Territory and on the Chukotka Peninsula.

Prospecting organized by the Soviet Government has revealed aluminum ore, formerly unknown in Siberia, at various spots in Kazakhstan and Salair, in the Yenissei range, the eastern Sayan range, Minusinsk territory, and on the Aldan Plateau.

Despite the intense working of gold deposits, known reserves have considerably increased during the Soviet period. Thanks to extensive prospecting work and new discoveries, the Soviet Union

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Washington, D. C., May 2, 1942

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STALIN'S ORDER-OF-THE-DAY ON MAY DAY, 1942

Moscow, May 1, TASS: *Order-of-the-Day of the People's Commissar of Defense, May 1, 1942, Number 130, Moscow:*

Comrades—men, commanders and political workers of the Red Army and Red Navy; guerrillas, men and women; workers, men and women; peasants, men and women; brain workers, men and women; brothers and sisters beyond the front line, in the rear of the German fascist troops, who have temporarily fallen under the yoke of the German oppressors! On behalf of the Soviet Government and our Bolshevik Party, I greet and congratulate you on May Day!

Comrades! This year the peoples of our country celebrate International May Day in conditions of patriotic war against the German fascist invaders. The war has laid its imprint on every aspect of our life. It has laid its imprint also on this day, on the May 1 celebration. Mindful of the war situation, the working people of our country have renounced their holiday rest in order to pass this day in intense labor for the defense of our country. Living at one with our men at the front, they have converted the May 1 celebration into a day of labor and struggle, in order to give maximum assistance to the front and supply it with more rifles, machine guns, trench mortars, tanks, aircraft, ammunition, bread, meat, fish and vegetables. This means that, with us, front and rear form a single, indivisible fighting camp, ready to overcome any difficulties on the road to victory over the enemy.

Comrades! More than two years has elapsed since the German fascist invaders plunged Europe into the abyss of war, subjugated the freedom-loving countries of the European continent—France, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Greece—and sucked their blood for the enrichment of German bankers. More than 10 months has elapsed since the German fascist invaders basely and treacherously attacked our country and began plundering and devastating our villages and towns, outraging and murdering

the peaceful population of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Byelorussia, the Ukraine and Moldavia. For more than 10 months the peoples of our country have been waging a patriotic war against the bestial enemy, in defense of the honor and freedom of their motherland.

In this time we have had opportunity to gain sufficient knowledge of the German fascists, to understand their real intentions, to know their true face and understand it not according to their verbal profession but from the experience of war, from universally known facts. Who, then, are these enemies of ours, the German fascists? What kind of people are they? What does the experience of war teach us on this point?

It is said that the German fascists are nationalists, protecting the integrity and independence of Germany against attacks on the part of other states. This is of course a lie. Only liars can assert that Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Greece, the Soviet Union and other freedom-loving countries made attempts on the integrity and independence of Germany. In reality the German fascists are not nationalists but imperialists, who seize foreign lands and suck their blood to enrich German bankers and plutocrats. Goering, chief of the German fascists, is himself well known as one of the biggest bankers and plutocrats, exploiting dozens of factories and plants. Hitler, Goebbels, Ribbentrop, Himmler and other rulers of Germany today are the watchdogs of German bankers and place the interests of the latter above all other interests. The German Army is a blind tool in the hands of these gentlemen and is called on to shed its own blood and the blood of other peoples and to cripple itself and other peoples not for the interests of Germany, but for the enrichment of the German bankers and plutocrats. This is what the experience of war tells us.

It is said that the German fascists are socialists, endeavoring to defend the interests of the workers and peasants against the plutocrats. This is of

course a lie. Only liars can assert that the German fascists, who introduced slave labor in their plants and factories and reestablished a system of serfdom in the villages of Germany and of subjugated countries, are defenders of the workers and peasants. Only insolent liars can deny that the system of slavery and serfdom instituted by the German fascists is advantageous to the German plutocrats and bankers, and not to the workers and peasants. In reality, the German fascists are reactionaries, serf owners, and the German Army is the army of the serf owners, shedding blood to enrich the German barons and reestablish the power of the land owners. This is what the experience of war tells us.

It is said that the German fascists are carriers of European culture, waging war for the dissemination of this culture in other countries. This is of course a lie. Only professional liars can assert that the German fascists, who have filled Europe with gallows, who plunder and outrage peaceful populations, burn and blow up towns and villages and destroy the cultural values of the peoples of Europe, can be the bearers of European culture. In reality the German fascists are enemies of European culture, and the German Army is an army of medieval obscurantism, called upon to destroy European culture and assert the slave-owning "culture" of the German bankers and barons. This is what the experience of war tells us.

This is the face of our enemy, exposed and brought to light by the experience of war. But the experience of war is not restricted to these conclusions. The experience of war shows in addition that, in the period of the war, important changes have taken place both in the position of fascist Germany and its army, and in the position of our own country and the Red Army. What are these changes?

It is beyond doubt, first, that in this period fascist Germany and its army have become weaker than they were 10 months ago. The war has brought grave disillusionments, millions of human sacrifices, starvation and poverty to the German people. The end of the war is not in sight, and reserves of manpower are coming to an end, oil is coming to an end, raw materials are coming to an end. Realization that Germany's defeat is inevitable is growing on the German people. The German people realizes with growing clarity that the only way out of the present situation is to liberate Germany from the adventurist clique of Hitler and Goering.

Hitlerite imperialism has occupied vast territories in Europe, but it has failed to break the will

to resist of the European peoples. The enslaved peoples' struggle against the regime of the German fascist highwaymen is beginning to acquire a universal character. Sabotage at war plants, explosions in German storehouses, wrecking of German military trains, murder of German officers and soldiers have become common occurrences in all the occupied countries. Whole Yugoslav and Soviet districts occupied by the Germans are swept by the conflagration of guerrilla war. All these circumstances have resulted in weakening the German rear, and consequently in weakening fascist Germany as a whole.

As for the German Army, despite its stubbornness in defense, it is nevertheless much weaker than 10 months ago. Its old, experienced generals like Reichenau, Brauchitsch, Todt and others have either been killed by the Red Army or else driven out by the ruling German fascist group. Its regular officer corps has been partly exterminated by the Red Army and partly demoralized as a result of plunder and violence against the civilian population. Its rank-and-file effectives, badly weakened during war operations, receive less and less reinforcements.

It is beyond doubt, second, that in the past period of war our country has become stronger than it was at the beginning of the war. Not only our friends but even our enemies are bound to admit that our country is now united and rallied around its government more closely than ever before, that front and rear in our country are united in a single fighting camp, firing at the same target, that the Soviet people in the rear supply our front with constantly growing quantities of rifles and machine guns, trench mortars and guns, tanks and aircraft, food and ammunition.

As for the international relations of our motherland, they have recently grown and gained strength as never before. All freedom-loving peoples have joined forces against German imperialism. Their eyes are turned to the Soviet Union. The heroic struggle which the peoples of our country are waging for their freedom, honor and independence calls forth the admiration of all progressive humanity. The peoples of all freedom-loving countries regard the Soviet Union as a force capable of saving the world from the Hitlerite plague. First place among these freedom-loving countries is held by Great Britain and the United States of America, to which we are bound by ties of friendship and alliance and which are rendering our country constantly increasing military assistance against the German fascist invaders. All these circumstances show that our country has become much stronger.

Lastly, it is beyond doubt that in the past period the Red Army has become better organized and stronger than it was at the beginning of the war. One cannot regard as accidental the universally known fact that, after the temporary retreat caused by the treacherous attack of the German imperialists, the Red Army brought about a change in the course of the war and passed from active defense to successful offense against the enemy troops. The fact is that, thanks to Red Army successes, the patriotic war has entered a new stage—the stage of liberation of the Soviet lands from the Hitlerite vermin. True, the Red Army undertook execution of this historical task in the difficult conditions of a severe and snowy winter, but nevertheless it achieved great success.

Having taken into its hands the initiative in war operations, the Red Army inflicted a number of severe defeats on the German fascist troops and compelled them to evacuate a considerable part of Soviet territory. The invaders' plan to take advantage of the winter for a respite and consolidation of positions along their defense line suffered a fiasco. In the course of its offensive, the Red Army annihilated enormous amounts of enemy manpower and equipment, captured a fairly large quantity of equipment from the enemy and compelled him prematurely to expend his reserves from the distant rear, which had been destined for spring and summer operations. All this shows that the Red Army has become better organized and stronger, that its officers' corps has grown steeled in battle and its generals more experienced and farsighted.

A change has also taken place in the Red Army rank and file. Complacency and heedlessness in the attitude toward the enemy, observed among Red Army men in the first months of the patriotic war, have disappeared. The atrocities, plunder and violence perpetrated by the German fascist invaders upon the non-combatant population and Soviet war prisoners have cured our men of this disease. Red Army men have become more bitter and ruthless. They have learned really to hate the German fascist invaders. They have realized that one cannot defeat the enemy without learning to hate him heart and soul.

There is no more idle talk of the invincibility of the German troops, which occurred at the beginning of the war and which served to disguise fear of the Germans. The famous battles at Rostov and Kerch, at Moscow and Kalinin, at Tikhvin and Leningrad, in which the Red Army put the German fascist invaders to flight, convinced our Red Army men that idle talk about the invincibility of the German

troops is but a fairy tale invented by fascist propagandists. The experience of war has convinced our Red Army men that the so-called courage of the German officer is something highly relative, that the German officer displays courage when dealing with unarmed war prisoners and the peaceful civilian population, but that courage leaves him when he is confronted by the organized strength of the Red Army. Recall the popular saying: "Brave when facing a sheep, but a sheep when facing the brave."

These are the conclusions from the experience of war with the German fascist invaders. What do they show? They show that we can and must continue to smite the German fascist invaders in the future until their final extermination and the final liberation of the Soviet land from the Hitlerite scoundrels.

Comrades! We are waging a patriotic war of liberation, a just war. We do not set ourselves the aim of seizing foreign countries, of conquering foreign peoples. Our aim is clear and noble. We want to liberate our Soviet land from the German fascist scoundrels. We want to liberate our brothers, the Ukrainians, Moldavians, Byelorussians, Lithuanians, Letts, Estonians and Karelians, from the disgrace and humiliation to which they are subjected by the German fascist scoundrels.

To achieve this aim we must defeat the German fascist army and exterminate the German occupants to the last man, as long as they will not surrender. There is no other way. We can do this and we must do this at any cost. The Red Army possesses everything necessary to achieve this lofty aim. Only one thing is lacking—ability to make full use against the enemy of the first-rate armament supplied to it by our motherland. Therefore the task of the Red Army—its men, its machine gunners, its artillerymen, its trench mortar crews, its tankists, its fliers and cavalrymen—is to study military art, to study persistently, to learn their arms to perfection, to become experts in their line, and thus to learn to defeat the enemy surely. Only in this way can one learn the art of defeating the enemy.

Comrades! Men, commanders and political workers of the Red Army and Navy! Guerrillas, men and women! Greetings and congratulations to you on May Day. I order:

(1) The rank and file must learn to use the rifle perfectly, become masters of their arms, hit

the enemy without fail, as is done by our glorious snipers, exterminators of the German occupants.

(2) Machine gunners, artillerymen, trench mortar crews, tankists and fliers are to learn to use their arms to perfection, to become experts in their specialties, to smite the German fascist invaders point blank until they are finally exterminated.

(3) Commanders of army units are to learn to perfection the coordination of arms, to become experts in the art of directing troops, to show the whole world that the Red Army is capable of fulfilling its great mission of liberation.

(4) The entire Red Army is to see to it that the year 1942 shall become the year of the final

defeat of the German fascist troops and the liberation of Soviet soil from the Hitlerite scoundrels.

(5) Men and women guerrillas are to intensify guerrilla warfare in the rear of the German invaders, to destroy enemy means of communication and transport facilities, to destroy enemy headquarters and equipment, not to spare cartridges against the oppressors of our motherland.

Under the invincible banner of great Lenin, forward to victory!

Signed: STALIN

People's Commissar of Defense

PRAVDA ON MAY DAY

The authoritative Soviet newspaper PRAVDA published the following editorial on the celebration of May Day in the Soviet Union:

Millions of workers are preparing for May Day in our country by achievements in production. Thousands of factories, collective farms and state farms in May Day competition have fulfilled their plans ahead of schedule.

Production of tanks, planes, guns, mortars, automatic weapons and ammunition is on the increase. The coal basins near Moscow, now in process of restoration, are raising their output from week to week. Iron smelters and rolling mills have exceeded their quotas. In recent days the Baku and Maikop petroleum workers have been overfulfilling the plan for oil production and for refinement of gasoline for the Red Army. The Southern Kazakhstan Region and the Jalal-Abad Region of Kirghizia fulfilled their grain sowing plans. In the Kuban, early grain sowing is essentially completed. Cotton sowing is nearly finished in Turkmenia.

These facts overjoy the workers of our country and the fighters and commanders of the Red Army, for our army draws new strength to fight the enemy from the firmness of the rear.

The Soviet Government and Stalin had only to issue a battle cry to the people: "Arise, Soviet

people! Arise in defense of your rights and freedom!"—and millions of workers joined their strength in a unified monolith, indestructible in its solidarity. Whoever dares attack such a people shall perish. Hitler has raised his cutthroat sword against our motherland, and by the sword he shall fall.

The fascist buffoon and his villainous band miscalculated on the downfall of the Soviet Government and the internal weakness of the Soviet peoples. Hitler and Goering, entangled in their bloody adventures, are leading Germany to catastrophe. And the Red Army will do everything to bring the hour of that catastrophe nearer.

Fully confident of its strength, with head held high, conscious of its growing power, and with its beloved leader Stalin at its head, the Soviet people approaches May 1. The spring sun will shine on us. It will not be darkened by the fascist vulture. Hitler threatens us with a "spring" offensive. We shall answer this with powerful spring blows.

The year 1942 must be the year of the enemy's complete defeat. Death to the German invaders! For freedom, for the salvation of the motherland, for the happiness and life of the people, we are carrying on our war against the Hitlerite hordes. And we shall see it through to complete victory!

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Information Bulletin

No. 54

Washington, D. C., May 5, 1942

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PRAVDA ON STALIN'S MAY DAY ORDER

Moscow, May 2, *Pravda*: May Day of 1942, unmarked by parades or street demonstrations, has proved by concerted, intense labor that the front and rear represent a single inseparable fighting camp in our country, ready to overcome any difficulties on the way to victory. On that day millions of workers, engineers, technicians, factory and plant employers, and tens of millions of men and women collective farmers worked intensely to render the greatest assistance to the front, to supply it with rifles, guns, trench mortars, tanks, aircraft, ammunition, grain, meat, fish and vegetables.

On that day the voice of People's Commissar of Defense Stalin sounded through the whole country and the whole world in a fighting order in which confidence in victory over the Hitlerite scoundrels was based on a thorough, precise, perfectly clear analysis of the changes in the whole situation and in the conditions of struggle which have taken place during 10 months of just war for liberation waged by the Soviet people against Hitlerite Germany. These changes show that Hitlerite Germany as a whole has become weaker, while our country is now much stronger. Stalin unmasks the Hitlerite rulers and reveals to the world a bloodthirsty band of criminals, who are to be dealt with in only one way—total annihilation of the fascist scoundrels who invaded our territory, these watchdogs of German bankers and the German plutocracy.

The May Day Order of the People's Commissar of Defense is a most significant historic document. Peculiar spring conditions, when freshets temporarily delayed the Red Army's advance, will soon change, and military operations will be resumed with new vigor. Let the Berlin buffoons on the throne attempt to console the people and themselves by fantastic stories about a spring offensive. The offensive will be launched by the Red Army!

Realizing its noble mission of liberation, inspired by profound love for the motherland and just hatred for the German fascist invaders, hangmen, ravishers and highwaymen, the Red Army will do its duty. Encouraged by the order of its wise leader, People's Commissar of Defense Stalin, the Red Army will advance westward to strike the enemy and ruthlessly exterminate those who do not surrender, and will ensure that 1942 will become the year of utter defeat of the German fascist troops and liberation of Soviet land from the Hitlerite scoundrels.

The whole Soviet people, its heroic Red Army and Navy, men and women workers and collective farmers, its intellectuals, deeply feel this task. For all the Soviet people, Stalin's fighting order is the order of our socialist motherland, to which we are boundlessly devoted and which we will defend with all our strength, to the last drop of blood.

RED ARMY CHIEF SURGEON HONORED

The Embassy has received notice that the Executive Council of the International College of Surgeons, at a regular meeting in New York City, March 28, elected Professor Nikolai Burdenko, Chief Surgeon of the Red Army, to Honorary Fellowship. The nomination was made by Dr. Desiderio Roman, President-elect of the International College of Surgeons, and was unanimously accepted by the Executive Council.

Professor Burdenko, whose father was a serf, was born in 1878. He forsook ecclesiastical training for medical school and first served as a doctor at the front in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904. In the first World War he served as an army surgeon and later became a professor of the First Moscow State University. In 1929 he organized the Central Neuro-Surgical Institute. He is a Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, President of the All-Union Association of Surgeons, Stalin Prize laureate, and has been decorated with the Order of Lenin.

HORSE-TRADING AT SALZBURG

Mussolini, conferring with Hitler at Salzburg, has agreed to transfer the Italian submarine fleet to the Atlantic, TASS reports, citing informants in Stockholm, and Hitler has promised that the French Navy will take over the role formerly played by Italian warships in the Mediterranean. Hitler is also reported, according to sources in Geneva, to have pledged support for Mussolini's pressure on Vichy for immediate cession of Nice to Italy.

SOVIET WHEAT GOES TO IRAN

TEHERAN, May 4, TASS: A consignment of wheat for the population of Teheran arrived here today from the Soviet Union. Iranian leaders expressed appreciation for this demonstration of Soviet friendship toward Iran.

AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS MESSAGES TO USSR

The following greetings to the Soviet Union were adopted by the First American Slav Congress, held in Detroit April 25-26, and were sent to the Embassy by George Pirinsky, Executive Secretary of the Michigan Committee of the Congress, for transmission to the USSR:

To MIKHAIL KALININ, *Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR:*

In the name of 15,000,000 Americans of Slav extraction, we, their delegates, assembled at the American Slav Congress in the city of Detroit, Michigan, on April 25-26, 1942, send to you and the peoples of the USSR our warmest greetings of solidarity and unity.

With the American people and the entire liberty-loving world, we rejoice over the magnificent resistance and heroic offensive sustained by your heroic people and the valiant Red Army.

The Soviet people have proved to the world by their indomitable spirit and courage, by their fighting determination, that the fascist beast can and will be annihilated. Through their example, they have inspired the millions of our brother Slavs who are now groaning under the Nazi and fascist heel, to heroic resistance and battles.

But we know that the Nazi beast is not yet destroyed, that it will take the joint effort of all the United Nations, without loss of a single precious week, to destroy our common enemy.

We, as workers in the shops and in the factories of America, have pledged to our President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, that we will make the tanks, the planes, the guns and the ships for our country and for you—all necessary implements that will speed the day of victory over fascism.

Our great General MacArthur expressed the sentiments of the entire American people when he declared that the hope of civilization rests upon the worthy banners of the Red Army.

Our gratitude is coupled with firm determination to do all in our power to strengthen the bonds of unity and common action of our great peoples together with the other United Nations for speedy defeat of the ruthless fascist enemy of all mankind.

Greetings, peoples of the Soviet Union! Greetings to you, Red Army men and women, and the great leaders Stalin, Kalinin, Timoshenko and Voroshilov, from your Slav brothers of America!

To ANATOLI LAVRENTIEV, *Executive Secretary of the All-Slav Committee:*

The First American Slav Congress, representing 15,000,000 American Slavs, meeting in Detroit,

Michigan, April 25-26, welcomes your warm greetings and extends to you our fraternal greetings of solidarity.

We have gathered in this historic congress to unite all Americans of Slav extraction behind the great leader of our country, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, for victory over the common enemies of all mankind, Hitler and the Axis.

Your glorious deeds, in the face of the most ruthless war machine in history, have brought victory within reach of all the United Nations, and have taught us, in the words of our President, that "the war will be won only by contact with the enemies, by attack upon them." We look forward to the time very soon when we shall stand shoulder to shoulder on the same battlefield with you, crushing the fascist enemy between the hammer and anvil of our united might.

We Americans of Slav descent, who constitute half of our country's soldiers of production in war industries, have pledged to outproduce Hitler 24 hours a day, seven days a week, forging weapons of victory for our country, for you and our fighting Allies.

It was with great satisfaction that we witnessed the unity of the Slav peoples of Europe, as expressed in your two All-Slav Congresses. The same enemy who is seeking to destroy Slav nations in Europe, and whose crimes, brutalities, violence and destruction will never be forgiven by the civilized world, is also reaching out foul and bloody hands to our American shores, seeking to enslave our great American country.

Americans of Slav descent have pledged to our great President, and we pledge to you, not to give up our just fight until Hitlerism and all its works are destroyed. Like you, we shall never bow to the yoke of fascist tyranny, and together with you we shall fight until victory is ours.

To EUGENE FYODOBOV, *Anti-Fascist Youth Committee:*

The First American Slav Congress, representing all sections of 15,000,000 Americans of Slav descent, at the historic Congress in Detroit, Michigan, April 25-26, for unity in the sacred war against fascist tyranny, welcomes your greetings and extends brotherly greetings to you.

We assure you of our determination to work and fight together with you until our common enemies, the worst enemies of all mankind, Hitler and the Axis powers, are completely crushed.

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ANKARA TRIAL RESUMES AFTER TWO WEEKS

ANKARA, May 2, TASS: After two weeks' adjournment, trial was resumed April 29 in the case of the so-called "attempt on the life" of German Ambassador von Papen. The court examined nine witnesses in two sittings. Their testimony was designed by the prosecutor to confirm, if only indirectly, the false accusations of the provocateurs Abdurahman and Suleiman concerning participation of the Soviet citizens Pavlov and Kornilov in the notorious "attempt." In particular, the prosecutor tried to obtain from the witnesses' testimony that Pavlov and Kornilov had been accustomed to meet the two above-named provocateurs and the Turkish citizen Omer, who was killed in the "attempt."

The witnesses, however, gave such confused testimony and so frequently contradicted both the testimony they had given at the preliminary examination and indisputable facts that they created an embarrassing situation for the prosecution.

Witness Feeble-Minded

Witness for the prosecution Kyrkor, janitor of an Ankara house where Kornilov lived for two weeks, asserted that Kornilov had lived in the house for six months and that Omer had once been there. Kornilov noted that such a divergence in statements of time raised doubt as to the mental capacity of the witness and requested the court to order a medical examination of Kyrkor. This request was refused. Kyrkor's behavior in court produced upon the audience an impression of mental unbalance. Before giving his testimony, he told the judge, "I shall do everything you order, Mr. Judge." When he had finished, he requested the judge to pay some debts he owed in Istanbul.

The owner of the house where Kornilov lived confirmed that he had lived in her house for about two weeks, and to Kornilov's question regarding the mental capacity of the janitor, replied: "He is not deranged, but thick-headed and ignorant." She alleged that in November 1941 she once saw Omer, who dropped in on Kornilov for 10 minutes. She "identified" Omer by a photograph shown her by the court, although, when the photograph was shown her at the preliminary hearing, she had testified that she could not identify Omer.

Pavlov noted that at the preliminary examination Kyrkor identified him as the person who rented a flat in the house, confusing him with Kornilov.

In view of the blatant contradictions between the testimonies of Kyrkor and the landlady, they were

brought up together. The following dialogue took place between the judge and Kyrkor:

Judge: "The witness states that Kornilov stayed in her home 14 days, and you say six months."

Kyrkor: "Everything is recorded in the book."

Judge: "In what book?"

Kyrkor: "In the janitor's book."

Judge: "Well, how long did Kornilov stay in your house?"

Kyrkor: "I don't remember. Everything is recorded in the book." This caused laughter in the audience.

Witnesses Tell Self-Contradictory Stories

The witness Yusuf, owner of a tobacco store in Istanbul, asserted that Pavlov and Abdurahman simultaneously bought cigarettes in his store, left it separately, and then started a conversation at some distance from the store in the street, where he followed them.

Pavlov pointed out a contradiction in the testimony of Yusuf, who at the preliminary inquiry stated that he had looked through his show window and seen Pavlov talking to Abdurahman, while in the courtroom he said that he had locked his store in order to follow Pavlov to the street.

The next witness was a barber, who claimed that he saw the defendant Suleiman shave Kornilov at the Marseilles Barbershop. Kornilov asserted that he had never visited this barbershop.

The witness Memet, a White-Guard Russian emigre, was put on the stand to assert that Pavlov had bought fruit from him on March 1. The prosecution needed this testimony to discredit Pavlov's statement that from February 18 to the beginning of March he was sick and did not leave his house. Pavlov pointed out that during his illness he could not have been at any shop, and that the witness "either is mistaken or is repeating someone else's words."

A fellow lodger of Omer, one Selami, attempted to revive the story already discredited at an earlier sitting that Omer and Abdurahman were "communists," and declared that they "engaged in communist propaganda." Under pressure of Pavlov's and Kornilov's questions, however, the witness renounced this statement and said that Omer and Abdurahman merely discussed current events on the basis of newspaper articles. In reply to the judge's question whether he saw them talking to

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ANKARA TRIAL*(Continued from page three)*

foreigners, the witness answered negatively. Characteristic of the confusion in Selami's testimony was his statement that Omer left for Izmir in March 1942, at which time Omer was already dead.

Pavlov asked the court that he be given an opportunity to continue his testimony begun April 15, and requested it be put on record that the court was violating the Turkish code of legal procedure, according to which the court may hear witnesses' testimony only after interrogation of the defendants. The court recorded this fact.

Pavlov Again Takes Stand

At the court sitting April 30, Pavlov prevailed upon the court to permit him to continue his testimony and ask Abdurahman and Suleiman several questions. In his questions he insisted particularly upon explanation of the following contradictions in Abdurahman's testimony: On March 3 Abdurahman testified that Suleiman knew nothing about preparation of the "attempt," but on March 4 he said that Suleiman did know about it; on March 3 Abdurahman said that Suleiman was acquainted with only one Russian, who spoke Turkish, but on March 4 he said that Suleiman was also acquainted with Pavlov, who does not speak Turkish; Abdurahman stated that he made the acquaintance of Pavlov in September 1941, whereas Pavlov first arrived in Turkey in mid-October.

The prosecutor attempted to deny the existence of these contradictions in Abdurahman's testimony and asserted that Pavlov had not read it carefully. In reply, Pavlov gave precise references to the record. The court checked them, admitted their correctness, and ordered Abdurahman to answer Pavlov's questions.

Abdurahman, muttering almost incoherently, said that the contradictions in his testimony were "caused by the great emotional upheaval" he had experienced, and finally got absolutely lost and was unable to answer any of the questions. The prosecutor said that Abdurahman evidently made a "slip of the tongue" when he mentioned September as the time of his acquaintance with Pavlov.

Kornilov quoted Abdurahman's testimony to the effect that Suleiman introduced him to Pavlov in December. In reply to a remark by the judge that Kornilov was "too particular about dates," Kornilov answered: "Abdurahman gave December 5 as the date when the acquaintance was made. I do not insist on the precise date, but it is a long time between September and December. He should at least be able to state the month correctly. He may confuse days or weeks, but now he is lying by not less than a whole quarter of a year."

Pavlov put several questions to Suleiman in order to elicit more details, and insisted on Suleiman's answering them, but Suleiman refused to answer questions, referring to his testimony at the preliminary inquiry. Pavlov remarked that what had been put in the record of the preliminary inquiry must be regarded not as something Suleiman had said himself, but as something suggested to him, and that Suleiman apparently feared to open his mouth in court lest he slip and bungle the job. Pavlov referred to the Turkish code of legal procedure, which does not permit oral testimony to be replaced by written. He asked the court to question Suleiman on its own behalf, and said: "If the court wishes to expose the real provocateurs, it will do this."

The judge made a helpless gesture and asked: "But what can I do if he refuses to answer?" On Pavlov's demand, Suleiman's refusal to answer questions was entered in the record.

Provocateur's Counsel Blunders

Abdurahman's lawyer asked Pavlov questions which were later described by foreign journalists attending the session as foolish and provocative. The lawyer asked Pavlov whether he was interested in "records of local legal and illegal Marxian and communistic organizations." Pavlov explained that, according to existing regulations and instructions, Soviet workers abroad are not allowed to engage in any activities beyond their direct duties.

The lawyer then asked Pavlov whether he was interested in the works of Mayakovsky, Selvinsky and Yesenin. In reply to Pavlov's puzzled question why the lawyer was interested in his literary tastes, the lawyer explained: "Works by Mayakovsky, Selvinsky and Yesenin are your means of attracting poor foreign intellectuals to your side." Pavlov ridiculed the association of Mayakovsky and Yesenin and noted that the lawyer's irrelevant question testified to his complete ignorance of Soviet literature. The lawyer evoked laughter from the audience when, attempting to prove the innocence of his client, he exclaimed, "God be my judge, Abdurahman is a pure Turkish child!"

Despite the court's original refusal to agree to a medical examination of Kyrkor, at the close of the evening session it was revealed that the examination had been made. The medical experts' conclusion read: "Kyrkor is a little touched in the head and a halfwit, but he is not insane."

On the court's initiative, the hearings were adjourned to May 6.

GUERRILLA WARFARE SPREADS AS WINTER ENDS

The End of the "Adolph Hitler"

SOUTHWESTERN FRONT, April 30, TASS: The guerrilla movement in the Ukraine is gaining strength as spring gets under way. With extensive support from the population, the guerrillas ever more frequently attack large German units, supply columns and headquarters, blow up bridges and mine roads. In April they derailed six trains carrying munitions.

Several days ago guerrillas blew up an armored train called the "Adolph Hitler" on its way to the front. Soldiers of a German railway battalion had spent nearly two weeks repairing the train after it had been heavily battered by Soviet bombers. The date and hour of the train's departure were closely guarded secrets, and sentries kept everyone away from the track.

But from the headquarters of a guerrilla detachment commanded by N., a vigilant watch was kept on the armored train, and when it left the station after dark the guerrillas prepared to attack it about 12 miles away. Mines of great explosive force were planted under the track. When the train arrived a thundering explosion shook the air as twisted platforms and gun turrets rolled down an embankment. The armored train "Adolph Hitler" was no more.

Armed Villagers Beat Off Germans

Regular guerrilla groups are supplying arms to villages so that the peasants can resist enemy foraging parties. Recently a guerrilla detachment commanded by a school teacher drove the Germans out of the village of Smychka. The Germans attempted to recapture the village, which lay on one of their lines of communication. When a group of German infantrymen approached the village they were met with a volley of rifle and machine gun fire. They retreated and then attacked again. This time they fell into an ambush at the village outskirts and were mowed down by strong machine gun fire.

Enraged, the Germans brought up a field gun, but the peasants attacked its crew with hand grenades and bayonets. Two of the villagers, 68-year-old Boris Fomichev and an 18-year-old girl, Golovleva, were killed in the engagement, but the German attack was thwarted.

Three Guerrillas Decorated

For valor and heroism displayed in guerrilla warfare against the German invaders, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR conferred

the title Hero of the Soviet Union on guerrillas Ivan Nikitin, Antonina Petrova and Mikhail Kharchenko. PRAVDA writes of them:

Ivan Nikitin made 50 scouting trips through enemy-occupied villages, set fire to munition and gasoline dumps, showered German headquarters with hand grenades, blew up a bridge and derailed three troop trains. Singlehanded, he destroyed two trucks carrying 40 Germans. In one skirmish Nikitin and three other guerrillas, surrounded by the enemy, fought their way out in hand-to-hand encounters.

Equally heroic is the record of Antonina Petrova. She was a fearless and resourceful scout of a guerrilla detachment and dozens of times made her way to the most dangerous places, invariably returning with valuable intelligence. She participated in fighting, blowing up a truck with hand grenades and killing 10 Germans.

Once the guerrillas' camp was suddenly surrounded by a German mopping-up detachment. The sentry attempted to surrender. Petrova was cooking supper for the men and was the first to sight the Germans. She shot the traitor, killed three German soldiers and, to escape captivity, used her last cartridge to shoot herself.

When the Germans occupied his district, Mikhail Kharchenko joined a guerrilla detachment. An excellent machine gunner, he takes a heavy toll of enemy lives. Once he checked the advance of 450 Germans singlehanded, killing 76. On another occasion he poured a hail of lead on a column of 45 carts, killing 32 enemy officers and men and capturing four sub-machine guns, a trench mortar, 12 horses and 25 pairs of skis.

Krasnaia Zvezda on Guerrilla Tactics

Commenting on the successful tactics employed by guerrillas, the Red Army newspaper KRASNAIA ZVEZDA said recently:

The German fascist invaders believed that the population of the occupied Soviet districts would meekly bear the burden of German occupation. They thought the guerrillas constituted a mere handful of daredevils, and that the rest of the population would not venture to fight against crime and violence. The Germans miscalculated. The sea of the people's wrath raged beyond the front lines, and more than once the fascists have been struck in the most vital places.

(Continued on page six)

DEFENSE OF SEVASTOPOL

By Major General Petrov

SEVASTOPOL, April 30, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: Enemy troops besieging Sevastopol consist of the 22nd, 24th, 36th, 50th, 72nd and 170th regular German Infantry Divisions. Their field artillery is reinforced by heavy mortars and siege howitzers. They use heavy tanks for making breaches in our lines, armored storm guns and trench mortar batteries. The German Airforce is represented at Sevastopol by its latest models.

The enemy concentrated a strong force at the approaches to the main base of the Black Sea Fleet. However, for half a year Sevastopol has firmly held out against the enemy's frenzied onslaught and every day inflicts heavy losses on its besiegers.

The Germans launched their first offensive on Sevastopol last November. It cost them 10,000 killed and ended in failure. A month later they launched a second offensive, the so-called "general storm of Sevastopol," and again gravely miscalculated. Thirty-five thousand fascists found their graves at the city walls.

The defense of Sevastopol is based on effective combination of land and coast defense, involving close cooperation of land troops with field, coast and naval artillery and with the Black Sea Fleet air arm. Our troops are relying both on fortifications which already existed and on those built during hostilities. It is the combined effort of all arms that makes Sevastopol's defense impregnable.

The gallantry and heroism of Sevastopol's defenders have been highly commended by the government. Over 3,000 commanders and men who won distinction in fighting the German besiegers

have been decorated with orders and medals of the USSR.

The Sevastopol population helps the men fighting at the front in every possible way. During a half year of siege they have sewn over 25,000 articles of clothing, laundered hundreds of thousands of undergarments, collected 1,300 tons of metal and 738,000 gifts for men at the firing lines, and contributed 7,165,000 rubles to the Defense Fund.

Sevastopol is reliable. The city's defenders realize perfectly its significance and are continuing to defend it. They await Stalin's orders to shift to a resolute offensive against the enemy.

SLAV CONGRESS

(Continued from page two)

Slav-American youth, together with the youth of all America, is inspired by your heroism and valor, drawing daily new courage from your glorious example of true patriotism and sacrifice in the interest of national independence and freedom.

We shall never bow to the yoke of fascist tyranny. No sacrifice is too great for us. In answering the call of our great leader, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, to carry the war to the enemy, we stand together with our glorious Allies—your country, England, China and the other United Nations—to fight until victory is ours.

GUERRILLA WARFARE

(Continued from page five)

Fifteen Germans recently arrived in the village of "G" and attempted to set it on fire. Absorbed in their villainy, they failed to notice that they were surrounded by armed collective farmers. After a short engagement all the arsonists were killed.

In a village of the Orel Region, collective farmers learned that the Germans had decided to set the houses on fire before retreating. The Germans sent another group with instructions to burn the

village and punish the villagers. This group was also met by collective farmers and completely wiped out. The infuriated German command sent 70 more men, but the farmers did not waver. They attacked, captured the Germans' machine gun and dispersed the whole detachment. They held out until the Red Army arrived.

In a village of the Stalino Region, three boys with hand grenades approached a group of Italians standing in the street. To draw more enemy soldiers, the boys entertained them with songs and dances. When they were surrounded by a large group, the young patriots killed nine soldiers and an officer with their grenades.

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Washington, D. C., May 7, 1942

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ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF USSR MEETS IN SVERDLOVSK

SVERDLOVSK, May 5, TASS: The Soviet Union's leading scientists are meeting here, at a general session of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, to discuss technological problems involved in winning the war against German fascism. Academy President Vladimir Komarov, in an opening address yesterday, disclosed that the Soviet Government has handed the Academy the task of directing technological progress and invention in Soviet war industry.

A message to Stalin was adopted pledging "creation of new, more technically perfect, more destructive arms for the Red Army and Navy."

Over 70 Academy members and over 40 corresponding members are in attendance, including most of the great names of Soviet science. Among them are mathematician I. M. Vinogradov, agricultural expert and geneticist Trofim Lysenko, Assistant People's Commissar of the Iron and Steel Industry Ivan Bardin (who learned steel production in America), geochemist A. E. Fersman, physicist A. F. Joffe, chemist Alexander Frumkin and biologist I. I. Schmalhausen.

President Komarov said in part: "Science must assist the motherland and the Red Army. This is its patriotic duty, and we must carry it through to the finish. The whole country, the Government and Comrade Stalin personally are watching our work with solicitous attention.

"Recently our Government adopted a decision for further extensive development of the activities

of the institutes of the Academy of Sciences, directed toward consolidating the strength of the Soviet Union. Comrade Stalin set before the Academy the task of assuming direction of the movement for innovations in science and production.

"We must reply to Joseph Vissarionovich that the scientists of our country will justify the high confidence placed in them. With this end in view, we must jointly discuss how to organize the whole work of the Academy to ensure that first of all, in so far as possible, it shall assist industry and the front."

In an interview shortly before the session opened, Academician Joffe said: "The session will discuss several important problems connected with war-time requirements for the mobilization of all forces to smash fascism.

"The scientists of the Soviet Union are working with notable selflessness. Many physicists who before the war were engrossed in problems of the nucleus of the atom and quantum mechanics now spend weeks in laboratories, working 18-20 hours a day on the solution of urgent war problems. Naturally I cannot disclose what we are working at, but I may say we are persistently mastering new spheres of military technology and that the results of our efforts are more and more substantial. We have already solved quite a number of important problems put to us by the Red Army and Navy."

CZECHOSLOVAKS IN MOSCOW ISSUE CALL TO ARMS

Moscow, May 6, TASS: *Moscow newspapers publish the following message of public and political workers of Czechoslovakia to the Czechoslovak people:*

The hateful German invaders have trampled upon our native land for four years. Their crimes are innumerable. They have deprived us of our national liberty. They have destroyed the independence of our state. They have defiled our honor

and culture. They have plundered our country and plunged our people into slavery, the like of which this long-suffering people has never known in its history. Tens of thousands of Czechoslovaks have been flung into prisons and concentration camps. Thousands of Czechoslovak men, women, youths and girls have met death at the hands of the Hitlerite hangmen. The fiend Hitler set out

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CZECHOSLOVAKS

(Continued from page one)

to drive the Czechoslovaks from their land, to Germanize them and exterminate them as a nation.

The Czechoslovak people has never reconciled itself to German domination. On the first day that Hitlerite hordes invaded our country and the hated swastika rose over the ancient city of Prague, millions of Czechoslovaks vowed never to stop fighting while a single fascist invader remains on Czechoslovak soil. They have struggled covertly and openly, with inherent stubbornness, though at first the enemy's strength seemed to many insurmountable. The struggle broke out with fresh vigor after Hitler's treacherous attack on the Soviet Union. The arrival in Prague of hangman Heydrich, who has executed hundreds of Czechoslovak patriots, did not break this resistance.

Now the position of Hitlerite Germany has changed radically. The Red Army has inflicted heavy defeats on the German fascist hordes and dispelled the myth of their invincibility. Hitler is confronted by a powerful coalition of 26 states headed by the greatest powers of the world, by a united front of freedom-loving peoples. The prospect of Hitler's early and final defeat is in sight.

A handful of traitors in the so-called protectorate, headed by Hacha, Moravets and Kreici, dares to assure the invaders of the Czechoslovak people's "loyalty." By their subservience and their unconcealed desire to serve the hangmen of the Czechoslovak people, these degenerates have signed their own death warrant.

Our people rejects this treacherous surrender with profound indignation. The Czechoslovak nation will fight with all its strength for its liberation and Hitler's defeat in this year of 1942. To fail to realize that the time has come for our people to act, a time for which it has waited three years, to fail to realize that the whole world now expects supreme courage and resolution from us, to delay, vacillate and mark time, means that peace and the whole future of the Czechoslovak nation are in the greatest jeopardy.

The time of passive resistance is over. The hour for resolute action has come. The Czechoslovak people has demonstrated its greatness in suffering; now it must show its greatness in active struggle. We are firmly convinced that it will pass this historic trial with flying colors. In the coming decisive battles the Czechoslovak people will draw strength from its inviolable national unity. All Czechoslovaks who love their country, irrespective of political conviction or religious creed, are united in common hatred of the German enslavers and the common will to attain the liberation of our country and our people.

The grave conditions created by the German terror cannot stop the struggle for national liberation, but they necessitate special organization and unity. Therefore we call upon all political parties, all groups championing the people's cause, to create everywhere secret popular committees as a guarantee of our unity, our organization and the utmost effectiveness of our struggle. It is time to begin developing a ruthless armed struggle against the German invaders. For successful and bold attacks on military objectives, for extermination of the German occupants, we need organization of a military type.

Czechoslovak workers and peasants! Czechoslovak soldiers and officers! Czechoslovak youth! Unite everywhere into fighting squads. Form guerrilla detachments. Obtain arms and explosives by all possible means. Do not give the invaders a minute's respite. Death to the German occupants!

The Czechoslovak regions are the most important arsenal of the Hitlerite war machine. To destroy this stronghold of the German fascists means to aid the heroic struggle at the fronts substantially and to bring our hour of liberation nearer. We have worked as slaves under the whip, with hatred in our hearts, but Hitler has received everything he demanded. Czechoslovak workers, men and women! You are manufacturing arms for the Hitlerite hangmen to use against your own people, arms for troops fighting against our allies, against the valiant Red Army which is fighting for our liberation.

Czechoslovaks! Our national honor demands that an end be put to this shame. Give no more arms to the sworn enemy of the Czechoslovak nation, to the mortal foe of all humanity.

Czechoslovak workers, engineers and technicians! It is your duty to thwart the production of war materials in every way. Refuse to work at munitions plants, walk out en masse, strike, sabotage by every means, blow up and destroy raw materials and finished munitions.

Czechoslovak railwaymen! Put cars and engines out of commission, wreck railway depots and shops. Not a single German train should reach its destination.

Czechoslovak peasants, men and women! Remember: Czechoslovak soil should not feed the fascist locusts. The Germans carry away to Germany everything which the traitor Kreici's government forces you to deliver. Sabotage compulsory deliveries, hide your grain, drive away your cattle. It is better to slaughter them than surrender them to the enemy. Remember October 14, 1918, when a mass demonstration of our people prevented a shipment of Czechoslovak food to Vienna. Not a

(Continued on page five)

TEXT OF SOVIET SCIENTISTS' MESSAGE TO STALIN

Dear Joseph Vissarionovich, the general meeting of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, gathered in stern days of patriotic war, wishes to express its profound admiration of your wise and courageous activities, that have secured the Soviet Union a number of brilliant victories over the enemy and the prospect of imminent, early defeat of the invaders.

We see grave danger hanging over the world. We know that the fascists' aim is to convert the world's civilization into bloodstained ruins, exterminate and enslave the peoples of the globe, turn history backward and trample down the cultural values of humanity. We hear the groans of millions of people languishing and perishing under the sanguinary heel of the enslavers, and we tighten our hold on our weapon of science, to expedite the great day of victory so that scientific and technological achievements may help the Red Army drive out the occupants and liberate our brothers and sisters from death, outrage and humiliation.

In these fateful days your instructions on extensive development of the activities of the Academy of Sciences with a view to consolidation of the military might of the Soviet Union meet a vivid response in the heart of every Soviet scientist. The Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union will fulfill your instructions, will head a movement of innovation in science and production, and will become the center of advanced Soviet science in the struggle against German fascism—worst enemy of our people and all other freedom-loving peoples.

In reply to your call, the patriotic movement of innovation in science and production will grow immensely and result in creation of new, more technically perfect, more destructive arms for the Red Army and Navy. It will result in further perfection of production technique, in acceleration and increase in the output of articles necessary for the state in wartime.

Science, keeping abreast with the growing demands of the state, will help mobilize the inexhaustible resources of the country for defense needs and will solve the complex scientific and technological problems of extension of production and exploitation of the natural resources of the Urals, Siberia, Kazakhstan and Central Asia, where the Stalin policy of industrialization has created new industrial centers and where newly discovered reserves of raw material and fuel will provide the foundation for further vigorous industrial development, for incessantly swelling the stream of metal, machines, arms and everything necessary for struggle and victory. Science will assist in the rapid restoration of the western and

southern districts which are being liberated from the invaders' yoke by the Red Army. Soviet scientists will make new discoveries and evolve new methods.

Representatives of social science and all scientists of the Soviet Union, on the basis of the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, on the basis of the remarkable examples and historic utterances of our leader, will expose fascism as the enemy of the life and freedom of humanity, the enemy of progress, culture and intellect.

The Academy of Sciences gives you a solemn and inviolable promise to raise against the enemy the boundless power of modern, progressive science, which keeps advancing, knowing no limits, stepping across all boundaries. "If the enemy does not surrender, he must be annihilated." We remember this slogan and will annihilate the fascist beast, if he persists in his beastly malice, with the tremendous force of scientific technology. We shall put invincible arms in the valiant hands of the Red Army men, we shall help supply them with everything needed by the army and navy.

This is our great patriotic duty, and we shall do it. We shall be worthy of the heroism of the Red Army, worthy of the wise leadership of the great party of Lenin and Stalin. The Academy of Sciences of the USSR will not disgrace the patriotic traditions of Russian science. The memory of great patriots like Lomonosov and Mendeleev, the heroic pages added to the history of technology and science by Russian scientists in the struggle against the enemies of the motherland, inspire us to work for the front and industry.

In this work your ideas, your leadership and your name call us forward. With the name of Stalin, Soviet science solved the scientific and technical problems of industrialization and collectivization. Now, Soviet scientists, inspired by the great call of their country's leader, will solve the scientific, industrial tasks of war.

We know that the enemy is still not annihilated, that stubborn battles are ahead. This consciousness redoubles our strength. But we have faith in the Soviet banner flying over the invincible army you are leading into action. Your name is the symbol of victory, your wisdom, its pledge! Accept, our dear Joseph Vissarionovich, the most ardent greetings and best wishes of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, which is proud to see your great name on the list of its honorary members. Our hearts, our minds, our knowledge and strength, our love and loyalty belong to you, belong to the motherland, belong to the noble cause of defeating the enemy.

SOVIET FILM ENGINEER'S TALK TO HOLLYWOOD CONVENTION

Soviet moving picture people have kept on producing films despite the war and are doing a heroic job of recording the Red Army's fight against the German invaders, Soviet cinematographic engineer Gregory L. Irsky told members of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers at their 51st Semi-Annual Convention in Hollywood, May 4.

Some studios, laboratories and manufacturing plants were evacuated from danger zones in the first three months of the war, Mr. Irsky said, but are now operating again at new locations. The famed director Sergei Eisenstein is hard at work on a film biography of Tsar Ivan the Terrible. Other major pictures in production include *The Heroic Defense of Moscow*, directed by Ermler; *The Good Soldier Schweik*, directed by Yutkevich; and *Heroic Leningrad*, directed by Gerasimov.

Among the most startling shots to come out of the war, according to Mr. Irsky, were some taken by cameraman Carmen, well known in the USSR, who frequently rides in long range bombers. Another cameraman, Gusev, spent 40 days with a guerrilla detachment behind German lines. Soviet newsreel cameramen, Mr. Irsky said, have shot 400,000 feet of film since the war began, making over 100 newsreels. Soviet studios have issued 150 shorts and 10 feature films on war subjects, designed to assist in training the Red Army and the civilian population.

Stressing the youth of the people working in the Soviet film industry—the average age is between 24 and 30 years—Mr. Irsky summarized the rapid growth of that industry in the last decade. "All Soviet industry is young," he said, "but the motion picture industry is the youngest of all our industrial branches. We have not yet, indeed, reached the high standards of American motion picture technique. But if we consider the accomplishments of the last 10 years, the significant progress of this young industry will become evident."

The introduction of sound into moving pictures, Mr. Irsky related, necessitated a complete reorganization of the Soviet film industry. Sound-recording equipment, noiseless cameras and other equipment, as well as people trained to use them, were all lacking. The Soviet Union was forced to begin by importing such equipment and then to build its own factories to manufacture it.

"In the past 10 years," he said, "we have built a number of factories in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities for manufacture of various kinds of motion picture equipment. Our inventors and designers have built a few new types of newsreel cameras. This line of cameras has been manu-

factured in our own factories, and the results have proved to be most satisfactory under various operating conditions.

"In 1940 our factories manufactured their first types of noiseless, sound cameras, which are very convenient to operate. A few years ago our factories started to manufacture automatic developing machines and, as a result, most of our studios switched from hand developing to machine procedure.

"For the last few years our factories have been making sound recording equipment designed by the Russian professors A. Shorin and P. Tager. Four years ago we also began to manufacture RCA sound recording systems.

"The domestic supply of movie equipment and film is insufficient to meet the demand, so, in addition to purchases of foreign equipment, most of it coming from the United States, we are endeavoring to increase our own production."

He stressed the use of portable projection equipment to serve far flung Soviet villages. Special trucks, with their own electric power plants, carry projectors and the latest films on regular tours through isolated settlements and collective farms. Some Caucasus villages, isolated from the rest of the world in winter and spring, receive films by air.

One of the biggest problems faced by the Soviet film industry, Mr. Irsky said, is supplying sound tracks in each of the more than 80 languages spoken in the country. The average film is re-recorded in 30-40 languages, with actors from all corners of the Soviet Union making the new sound tracks. Soviet technicians have developed special equipment for synchronizing voice with action during the dubbing-in process.

Another important job has been supplying films for the Red Army. Special trucks equipped with projectors, radios, phonographs, microphones and amplifiers follow the Red Army units and show films whenever they have a chance. These trucks have special equipment for showing pictures in daytime without need for a darkened room.

"I hope," Mr. Irsky concluded, "that you in the American industry will continue to help us as you have in the past. Not far distant is the hour when two great nations—the United States and the Soviet Union—will finally crush our common enemies, fighting them side by side. Then, under the bright light of new progress, American and Soviet cinematographers will solve new problems, also working side by side."

CZECHOSLOVAKS

(Continued from page two)

single centner of grain, not a single pound of meat for the fascist invaders. Resist searches and requisitions. Drive away the Hitlerite blackguards who despoil you of the land of your forefathers. Take up arms, join guerrilla detachments!

Czechoslovaks! Every cent you pay in taxes helps the accursed enemy. Stop payments, thwart compulsory levies by unanimous resistance.

Czechoslovak officials, refuse shameful service to the Hitlerite invaders. Czechoslovak patriots occupying public posts, sabotage the orders of Kreici's government and the orders of the occupation authorities. Abandon your posts. Do not submit to the invaders' pressure and threats.

Czechoslovaks! Our people is not alone in its struggle. The Czechoslovak people is a member of an alliance of 26 states which have proclaimed that they will not lay down arms until the final annihilation of Hitlerism. Our people is one of a mighty family of Slav peoples, blood brothers of the great Russian people, which heads the struggle of all Slavs and all progressive humanity.

We have before our eyes the undeniable example of the valiant Red Army, of the glorious Soviet guerrillas who mercilessly strike at the enemy. We have before our eyes the example of the courageous guerrilla army of fraternal Yugoslavia. All

the peoples of Europe enslaved by Hitler are rising to struggle together with us. By joint, resolute straining of our forces in one more bold, supreme effort, victory will be ours.

Throughout Europe, on all fronts of struggle against Hitlerite tyranny, bugles are calling to attack. In our country too, let there resound the battle call of our glorious ancestors the Hussites: Do not fear the enemy, do not look at his numbers, strike him without mercy!

The appeal was signed by Parliament Deputies Klement Gotwald, Wacław Kopecki, Joseph Krnarzh, Bozena Mahaceva, Jan Schwerma, Joseph Stetka and Rudolf Slansky; Senators, Joseph Zmrda, Frantisek Nedved and Joseph Juran; State Council member and Vice Primator of Prague Bogumil Wrbenek; Professor of Karlov University in Prague Zdenek Neddy; lawyer Ziegmund Stein; journalists Borek Vlastimil, Gustav Breitenfeld, Frantisek Necasek, Varclav Prokupek and Maria Schwermova; writers Ondra Lysogorski and Georg Taufer; composer Witek Neddy; Captain of the Czechoslovak Army Yaroslav Prohazka; Secretary of the Society of Friends of the USSR engineer Georg Kotiatko; trade union worker Joseph Kolski; youth movement workers Georg Suesermann and Heda Synkova; cooperative movement worker Joseph Jonash.

The Soviet press reports that the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences has drawn up a plan to assist the Ukrainian Government in restoring devastated areas recently recaptured from the Germans. The President of the Academy, Dr. A. A. Bogomolets, described the plan as including restoration of towns by speedy construction methods and use of local building materials, and replacement of demolished factories with the latest equipment. More summer wheat, barley and corn will be sown than previously to compensate for winter crops which were not sown in the autumn of 1941. Livestock and poultry farms and fish hatcheries will receive special attention in order to build up the food supply as quickly as possible.

★ ★ ★

The German fascist newspaper *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* on April 10 filled three columns with names of Hamburg residents sentenced for "abuses in the distribution of food." Offenses listed included petty theft, illicit slaughter of animals and barter of meat by farmers.

Fishermen from the Azov and Caspian Seas have gone north to the Krasnoyarsk territory of Siberia to help with an expanded fishing program in northern waters, TASS reports. Over 100 new settlements are being established above the Arctic Circle. Three new processing plants and a new cannery will soon begin operations.

Fishing will begin as soon as the ice goes out along the great Siberian rivers. Planes and radio will maintain contact with far flung fishing settlements, which are expected to supply increased amounts of food for the Soviet people this year.

★ ★ ★

The former world champion ski-jumper, Paavo Vierto, was killed when a Finnish scouting patrol of 240 men was wiped out by Red Army men on the night of March 2, TASS reports from Stockholm. The incident reportedly led to a clash between German and Finnish troops, the latter resenting the fact that a German commander in the sector had refused to attempt a rescue of the surrounded Finnish patrol.

SOVIET PRESS DAY

PRAVDA, authoritative Soviet newspaper, published the following editorial on May 5, traditional Soviet Press Day and PRAVDA's 30th anniversary:

On May 5 each year the Soviet people reviews its press. Thirty years ago on this date, in 1912, the first issue of *Pravda*, founded by Lenin and Stalin, saw the light of day.

Now, in the days of the great patriotic war, the press represents a formidable fighting weapon of tremendous force and efficiency. Indefatigably, day after day, it keeps explaining to the people the lofty, noble tasks of the just war for liberation, organizes the people's patriotic efforts and publicizes the heroic feats performed by the defenders of the motherland. The press effects a living contact between the Soviet front and rear. The printed word finds its way across the front line and is heard by our brothers languishing under the German fascist yoke in temporarily occupied districts of the Soviet Union.

Our press serves the people, and only the people. The Soviet people has faith in its press, and this is the source of its power.

Since the outbreak of war the number of army newspapers has grown considerably, and their importance has risen immensely. Front line army

newspapers perform the most important service. War correspondents of the Soviet press fulfil their patriotic duties at the front with credit. They share with the Red Army men all the difficulties and privations of war, facing danger boldly.

The war for the motherland has mobilized our best writers, poets and painters. The Soviet press serves a just cause. Like all the Soviet Union, it is inspired by a single desire—to defeat the enemy.

The Soviet press has gained a notable and honorable place in the world press. The whole world listens to the voice of our newspapers. The eyes of all freedom-loving peoples are turned to the Soviet Union. Progressive mankind admires the heroic struggle waged by the peoples of the Soviet country for their freedom, honor and independence. The voice of the Soviet press resounds far beyond Soviet borders. It finds response in numerous illegal newspapers and leaflets appearing in all the occupied countries and deep underground in Hitlerite Germany. On Soviet Press Day we send ardent fraternal greetings to the heroic workers of the free and honest word, who are not deterred by the fascist butchers' poleaxes and keep on doing their duty despite the most brutal and barbarous terror.

THE GERMANS IN BELGOROD

The following dispatch from a correspondent on the Southwestern Front was published in the Soviet Government newspaper IZVESTIA April 26:

The once flourishing town of Belgorod (between Kursk and Kharkov) has been converted into a tomb by its German occupants. A group of Gestapo officers assigned to the town brutally persecutes the Soviet population—women, old men and even children. Bodies of the Gestapo's innocent victims swing on gallows in the market place. They hang an average of three or four persons a day.

The invaders have made a jail out of the pharmacy building facing the market place. Recently 60 persons were taken from this jail in a single day—all of them previously having undergone beatings and torture at the hands of the Gestapo men—and were taken to the suburb of Peski and shot.

The Gestapo troops break into private houses, seize whatever remnants of property have not been looted by the German regulars, and drag citizens to police headquarters. Hundreds of Belgorod citizens are now languishing in concentration camps.

One Belgorod resident, who escaped after a month's confinement in a German concentration

camp, said: "There are scores of women among the prisoners, including expectant mothers and young women with babies. At dawn the prisoners are driven out to build roads. They are compelled to work 14 and more hours a day and the overseers whip them for the slightest fault."

It would be proper to say that all Belgorod has been turned into a concentration camp. Soviet citizens are allowed outdoors only between 7:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Anyone caught on the streets after curfew is liable to be shot. The people are starving.

Despite this repression, the tortured town has not bowed its head in submission. It is fighting back. The Germans put an electric power plant into operation, but Soviet patriots blew it up. The military commander of Belgorod has been forced to forbid German officers or men to appear on the streets singly. Nevertheless German bodies are found in the suburbs every morning.

The occupying forces are angry. One order after another is posted on Belgorod's walls. But within an hour each German poster is covered with a Soviet handbill bearing the slogan: "Death to the German occupants!"

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PLANE AND STEEL WORKERS CHALLENGE SOVIET INDUSTRY TO DEFEAT FASCIST GERMANY IN 1942

Moscow, May 7, TASS: More planes and more steel to beat Hitler in 1942 were called for today as two key sectors of Soviet war industry undertook vast programs of socialist competition, designed to raise output far above present levels. Workers of the great Stalin Iron and Steel Works at Kuznetsk and of Aircraft Factory No. 18 and Aircraft Engine Factory No. 26, meeting by shifts, discussed and adopted resolutions challenging their respective industries to vie in raising production above scheduled norms.

Their action was taken in response to the Order-of-the-Day issued by Joseph Stalin on May Day in which, as People's Commissar of Defense, he called on the Red Army to achieve victory over the invading Germans in 1942.

All Soviet newspapers prominently displayed the challenges, under the slogan: "Defeat the invaders in 1942!" The challenges stressed the fact that industrial production at home is just as important as fighting at the front and set specific amounts by which the challengers pledge themselves to raise their output.

Metal Workers' Challenge

Addressed to all metal workers of the Soviet Union, the challenge issued by the workers, engineers, technicians and office employees of the Stalin Iron and Steel Works read:

"On May 1 our great strategist Stalin ordered the Red Army to 'see to it that the year 1942 shall become the year of the final defeat of the German fascist troops and the liberation of Soviet soil from the Hitlerite scoundrels.' In order to carry out this order our industry and whole national economy must steadily increase its labor efficiency and supply the front with as large quantities of arms, munitions and food as possible. The defense of the motherland demands of all working people, and first of all of the metallurgists, that assistance to the front be increased. By our joint efforts we must increase the output of pig iron and steel, rolled metal and coke ore.

"With this end in view we propose to start an All-Union socialist competition among the workers of blast furnaces, open hearth furnaces, rolling mills, coke and chemical shops, and iron and man-

ganese mines, in order to produce more metal than scheduled and make possible the production of more ammunition, rifles, machine guns, trench mortars, artillery, aircraft and tanks than scheduled. The well tried method of socialist competition brings many able people to the fore, stimulates the creative activity of the masses, and encourages hundreds of thousands of men and women to attain high labor efficiency.

"We pledge to produce, in excess of the May program, 3,000 tons of coke, 4,000 tons of pig iron, 6,000 tons of steel, 5,000 tons of high grade rolled metal, 1,000 tons of manganese ore. Victory is being forged both on the battlefields and far behind them in the blast furnaces, open hearths and rolling mills, in the coke batteries and iron mines. Under the leadership of our great strategist Stalin, onward to victory!"

More Airplanes Pledged

The challenge issued jointly by Aircraft Factory No. 18 and Aircraft Engine Factory No. 26 read:

"We listened attentively to Stalin's order, re-read it and thought over every word. We determined to carry out this fighting order. We checked over our possibilities and arrived at the conclusion that we not only can fulfil but can exceed the Government's monthly plan for production of planes and engines.

"In order to carry out our great leader's May Day order, we undertake to work without respite and to supply the front with increasing numbers of first class aircraft. Let our valiant fliers wipe out the enemy in the air and on the ground. We pledge to fulfil the State program for production of planes and engines. In addition we pledge to produce five per cent more planes and engines in May than provided for by the plan, and in subsequent months to exert our efforts continuously for overfulfilment of the plan. We propose to do this by reduction of the technological cycle, by improvement of technological processes and by rationalization of production.

"We call on all workers, engineers, technicians and office employees of aircraft factories to join

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THE NEW DISORDER

Hitlerites Clash with German Industrialists

Increasing friction between big German industrialists and fascist party officials as the war makes overwhelming demands on German industry is reported by the TASS correspondent at Bern. Recent laws for compulsory standardization of factory output are said to be characterized by German manufacturers as "intolerable restrictions."

On April 16 Hitler issued a special order warning that industrialists "presenting incorrect data on requirements or availability of labor, as well as availability of stocks of materials important for the war economy, will be severely punished in conformity with wartime laws."

According to German data, the bureaucratic organization for checking up on German industrialists' utilization of labor and materials already numbers 90,000 functionaries and is still growing. Most of these officials are attached to the "Four Year Plan Department" and the "Department of Labor Distribution." So far these departments are said to have received little voluntary cooperation from German industrialists. Their lack of success prompted a recent editorial in the SS organ *Das Schwarze Korps* inveighing against "super-organizers" who have proved unable to coordinate German industry.

Advocating less investigation and more violence in handling recalcitrant manufacturers, *Das Schwarze Korps* said: "The super-organizers have designed a whole labyrinth of control devices. Spheres of authority are demarcated within an error of one millimeter. This is called a triumph of organization, but in reality this absurd system has become the height of folly. It functions only at the cost of gigantic expenditures of strength and monstrous wear of materials. Still more complicated schemes, demarcating still more functions, are being devised. All this has brought us only harm."

SS Prepares for Fighting at Home

Military units specially trained in street fighting are being formed in Germany and stationed near various key industrial centers, according to a dispatch of the *Svenska Dagbladet* correspondent in Berlin. TASS reports from Stockholm. Known as "strassenkampfspezialisten," these troops are said to be under the command of police chief Heinrich Himmler, rather than of the German Army. They are reportedly made up in large part of storm-troopers who battled in the streets to help Hitler to power in the early days of German fascism.

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PLANE AND STEEL WORKERS

(Continued from page one)

in an All-Union socialist competition for fulfilment and over-fulfilment of the State production plan. Let us turn out more planes for the Stalin air-force!"

The aircraft workers' message also addressed specific appeals to workers in munitions, propeller, instrument and ball bearing factories and to the timber, rubber and railway industries to do their part to help put the program over.

Pravda Comments on Competition

Commenting on these challenges, the authoritative Soviet newspaper *Pravda* said editorially today:

"Stalin's May Day order met a vivid response in the hearts of the Soviet people and aroused unparalleled enthusiasm throughout the country. A desire to increase their assistance to the Red Army prompted the aircraft workers and metal workers to launch an All-Union socialist competition.

"Despite difficulties caused by evacuation of aircraft factories from front zones to eastern dis-

tricts, production of aircraft is steadily increasing. The aircraft industry is carrying out very important orders issued by the State Defense Committee and by Stalin personally. Conscious of their duty to the motherland, the workers of the leading aircraft factories have decided not merely to fulfil but to exceed their monthly production quotas. The Red Army and the Soviet people will proudly and hopefully watch the All-Union competition of the aircraft workers, on whom depends in great measure the further growth of the armed forces of our motherland.

"By their heroic labor the metal workers are supplying our war industry with metal. In a short space of time the metallurgists of the eastern regions have mastered the smelting of new steel alloys needed in manufacturing arms and ammunition. This was achieved with a speed unprecedented in the history of metallurgy.

"The appeals of the foremost metal and aircraft workers testify to the readiness of the working class to increase to the utmost its support of the Red Army. The upsurge of labor evoked by Stalin's order will produce more airplanes and engines, more pig iron and steel, more trainloads of tanks and artillery, more rifles and ammunition."

USSR PLANTS MORE CROPS THIS YEAR THAN LAST

Moscow, May 7, TASS: Despite wartime handicaps and the temporary loss of large districts to the German invaders, the Soviet Union is planting crops over a greater area of land this spring than last, a bulletin of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture disclosed today. The bulletin was the first issued on the progress of spring sowing and was complete up to May 1 for all except the far northern regions.

The area under cultivation, according to an explanation given by Ivan Yakushin, Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, was increased this year by extensive felling of forests and plowing of virgin soil. Special efforts were made to begin

sowing as quickly as possible in districts retaken from the Germans.

The bulletin showed that a larger proportion of industrial crops is being sowed this year than formerly. In Central Asia, sowing of cereals, cotton and sugar beets has already been completed, the last named on a greatly increased scale to compensate for loss of sugar beet regions around Kursk.

The Trans-Caucasian republics are now finishing spring planting on the high plateaus. Enlarged areas have been planted to wheat on the North Caucasus steppes. Sowing is going ahead full blast in the Don and Volga valleys, in the Urals and in Siberia and is also under way in recently recaptured zones near Moscow, Rostov and in the Ukraine.

NEW DISORDER

(Continued from page two)

Protest Finn Treatment of Hitler Speech

The German Minister at Helsinki, TASS reports from Stockholm, has lodged a protest with Finnish Foreign Minister Witting at the "attitude of the Finnish press in connection with Reichskanzler Hitler's speech, which is not sufficiently correct for the press of an allied country."

The protest was said to have been prompted by Finnish press emphasis of passages of Hitler's April 26 oration dealing with wartime privations and difficulties in Finland. The tone of the Finnish press was subservient, but a strong note of pessimism marked its comment on the war outlook for both Finland and Germany.

Especially vexing to the Germans, it was reported, was an article in the *Helsingin Sanomat* interpreting Hitler's reference to Germans "whose nerves gave way under the difficulties in Russia" as a clue to the reason for Hitler's removal last winter of a number of German generals. Reportedly the Finnish Cabinet will hold a special meeting to discuss the German protest.

Commandos Make Germans Nervous

A wholesale purge of the German officer corps in France followed recent British Commando raids, and the Germans continue nervous about the possibility of a large scale British landing on the Atlantic coast, TASS reports from Geneva.

Travelers from France reported that Marshal von Brauchitsch personally gave orders for combing out German officers alleged to have gotten "soft" during their long sojourn in France. In a recent article the German fascist newspaper *Voelkischer Beobachter* suggested that perhaps "the British lion is awakening after his long sleep."

Rumanian Officials Dislike Germans

The German newspaper *Suedost Echo*, TASS reports, recently published an article demanding that Rumanian officials hostile to Germany be discharged and replaced by Rumanian fascists. Pointing out that Rumania boasted many fascists even in King Carol's time, the paper said: "We regret that many of these people were not used to develop Rumano-German ties and that some were even recalled from the government service, although Germany tried to help them in every way."

After listing various Rumanian officials who seemingly lost their jobs for serving Germany better than their own government, the German newspaper concludes: "We draw attention to these facts, since they gradually begin to look like signs of an undesirable development."

TASS reports that informed observers in Stockholm attribute the *Suedost Echo* article to German alarm at anti-German tendencies among officials in the Rumanian Ministries of Supply and Agriculture. The German Ambassador at Bucharest reportedly has presented German demands that some of these officials, including certain Rumanians occupying official posts at Berlin, be discharged.

FIGHTING ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT

Air Activity in the North

Moscow, May 8, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: Both sides have become active in the air on the Northern Front. The enemy airforce, commanded by General Stumpf, which received considerable reinforcements before the end of March, directed its main blows against rail and river communications.

On March 25 and April 3, 4, 15 and 25, the Germans undertook large scale air raids on Murmansk, using 30-70 planes. All the raids were unsuccessful, with 39 enemy planes destroyed and 25 damaged by our anti-aircraft fire and fighter planes.

The Soviet airforce is striking heavily at the enemy airforce in the rear as well as at the front. In April it made 14 raids on five enemy airdromes and is continuing such raids in May. Forty-three enemy planes were destroyed in the north in the last two days. The Finnish airforce, stationed on ice airdromes in eastern Finland, restricts its activities to reconnaissance and infrequently escorts German bombers. Some Finnish fighter units have already lost about 50 per cent of their planes.

Red Army Advances Near Leningrad

LENINGRAD FRONT, May 7, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: Our troops are continuing active operations in an important sector of the front despite the spring thaw. They captured a center of resistance which the Germans had held through the winter, cut a road linking southern and northern enemy groups, and surrounded a German unit. Heavy losses are being inflicted on the enemy in equipment and manpower.

Recently, by a sudden assault, one of our units broke into an enemy defense zone and captured several pillboxes. The Germans hastily counter-attacked but were beaten off several times. In another sector several German centers of resistance were cut off from their bases by floods and all their efforts to restore communications were fruitless.

Our artillery is sinking enemy rafts with troops and equipment by accurate fire. Heavy artillery fire combined with incessant night raids by small groups of automatic riflemen has proved very effective. The Germans have evacuated a number of advantageous positions which they had held all winter. One of our air units destroyed seven enemy planes in a single day.

Heavy Fighting on Northwest Front

NORTHWESTERN FRONT, May 7, TASS: Fighting is increasing in intensity in many sectors of the

front. Infantry units of a Soviet formation, powerfully supported by artillery and tanks, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and, after stiff fighting, threw him back and cleared three populated places. The Germans lost about 600 killed. Enemy planes repeatedly attempted to check our advance but were dispersed by our fighters. In their successfully developing operation our troops have cut an important German line of communication.

In a neighboring sector the Germans brought a considerable number of reserves into action, pressed back one of our units and occupied a village. However, their attempts to launch active operations in this narrow sector ended deplorably for them. Red Army men surrounded two German companies, wiped them out and recaptured the village. The fascists lost 350 men killed, and our units captured two enemy trench mortar batteries, four machine guns, one heavy gun and other arms.

In a single day Soviet fliers destroyed many transport planes—Junkers-52—on enemy airdromes, and brought down six enemy planes in air combats, including five transport planes. Anti-aircraft gunners shot down 12 enemy planes.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF USSR ELECTS OFFICERS

SVERDLOVSK, May 7, TASS: Meeting here yesterday, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR re-elected Vladimir L. Komarov, outstanding scientist and patriot, President of the Academy. Academicians V. Volgin, L. Orbeli, I. Bardin, A. Joffe, A. Baikov and A. Bogomolets were elected Vice Presidents, and Academicians A. Bach, V. Obruchev, E. Varga, I. Meshchaninov, A. Vyshinsky, T. Lysenko, V. Obratsov, N. Derzhavin, E. Britske, A. Fersman, E. Chudakov, M. Mitin, M. Stepanov and N. Muskhelishvili were elected members of the Presidium of the Academy.

Departmental secretaries were elected as follows: History and Philosophy—V. Volgin, Biological Sciences—L. Orbeli, Technical Sciences—I. Bardin, Physics and Mathematics—A. Joffe, Chemistry—A. Bach, Geology and Geography—V. Obruchev, Economics and Law—E. Varga, Literature and Languages—I. Meshchaninov.

At an evening session Academicians Trofim D. Lysenko and D. N. Pryanishnikov read papers on wartime agricultural problems in the Soviet Union.

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ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF USSR ELECTS AMERICANS, BRITISH TO HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

SVERDLOVSK, May 9, TASS: Three outstanding American scientists and two of Great Britain were elected to honorary membership in the Academy of Sciences of the USSR at its closing session here yesterday. The Americans honored were Dr. Gilbert N. Lewis, Professor of Chemistry at the University of California; Dr. Walter B. Cannon, Professor of Physiology at Harvard University; and Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, Professor of Physics at the University of California. The Britons were Henry Dell, President of the British Royal Scientific Society, and Professor J. B. S. Haldane of London University.

At the closing session the Academy of Sciences also adopted an appeal to scientists throughout the world to fight against fascism and a message to People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs Vyacheslav Molotov.

Academy President on Honorary Members

After the session was over, Vladimir Komarov, newly re-elected Academy President, said in a press interview:

"By its decision to confer the title of Honorary Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR on five prominent British and American scientists, the meeting of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR gave expression to its profound respect for British and American advanced science, which has been closely bound to Russian science for a long time. At the same time it recognized the achievements of such outstanding scientists as the physiologist Henry Dell, President of the British Royal Scientific Society; his famous American colleague Walter Cannon, whose brilliant speech at the International Congress of Physiologists in the USSR we all remember; the brilliant British biologist J. B. S. Haldane, Professor of London University, well known for his public anti-fascist activities; the American scientist Gilbert Lewis, founder of modern chemical thermodynamics; and the American physicist Ernest Lawrence, inventor of the cyclotron.

"Soviet scientists, who are working long and intensively in wartime to render utmost assistance to the heroic Red Army, warmly greet, in the persons of these five eminent scientists, all their British and American colleagues, who we know are working with similar persistence for the good of their peoples. In days when hordes of modern

Huns are destroying civilization and science, there is no nobler and more honorable task facing the scientists of the great friendly democratic powers—the USSR, the United States and Great Britain—than to help their peoples fight the Hitlerite plague. This will help us expedite victory over our common enemy and ensure the further progress of science and culture.

"I am profoundly confident that the hour is not far off when we Russian, British and American scientists and our colleagues in other countries will meet at an international congress to share scientific achievements which will have helped bring back peace and freedom to humanity."

Business of Final Sessions

On May 7, at the morning session of the Academy, President Komarov, who is chairman of the committee for mobilization of resources of the Urals, western Siberia and Kazakhstan, and Vice President Ivan Bardin reported on immediate tasks of science in mobilizing the resources of the eastern regions for defense needs.

After their reports the session adopted a resolution summing up the work of the committee for mobilization of resources and outlining the course of its further activities. "After the Urals," the resolution said, "the committee's work should cover other regions of the USSR. Its work must be concentrated on problems of mobilizing the resources of the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan for defense needs."

At the evening session on May 7 the Academy heard two reports: "Physics and the War," by Academician A. F. Joffe, and "Biology and the War," by Academician L. A. Orbeli. Academician N. Derzhavin spoke on the tasks of the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Scientists and called on all scientists to participate actively in its work.

On May 8 the Academy held its final meeting, discussing the problem of amplifying the structure and reorganizing the machinery of the Academy in accordance with wartime requirements. The general session charged the new Presidium of the Academy with effecting an urgent reorganization, curtailment of the central administrative bodies of the Academy, and preparing for the next session suggestions for necessary modifications in the structure of the organization.

WOMEN WAR WORKERS MEET IN MOSCOW

Moscow, May 10, TASS: A meeting of Soviet women war workers was held yesterday in the Moscow House of Trade Unions. Prominent women including factory workers, collective farmers, aviatrixes, guerrillas and members of the Red Army medical corps told of women's work in their respective fields. The meeting adopted messages to Stalin and to the women of the world and a special message of greeting to the women of London.

Greetings to the meeting from women's organizations in Great Britain and the United States were read and warmly applauded.

Speakers included the famous flier, Hero of the Soviet Union Valentina Grizodubova; Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Lena Stern; the writer Vera Inber; Dr. Gerashchenko, Red Navy surgeon; and representatives from Leningrad, the Urals, Azerbaijan and other parts of the Soviet Union. The message to Stalin said:

Message to Stalin

"Dear Comrade Stalin, accept the ardent, heartfelt greetings of this meeting of women participants in the patriotic war—from the mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of our Red Army warriors. To you, beloved leader of the Soviet people, wise strategist and great friend of Soviet women, we address our simple women's words.

"Your May Day Order to the Red Army on the final defeat of the German fascist troops and liberation of the Soviet land from the Hitlerite criminals in 1942 deeply moved all Soviet citizens and inspired them to new exploits in labor and battle. Comrade Stalin, we women understand your order as a fighting order not only for the Red Army but for all of us—the multi-millioned army of women of the Soviet Union.

"We fully realize that victory does not come of itself but must be won. We realize that fierce combats with the enemy are still ahead, that perhaps we have not yet witnessed combats of such fierceness. We realize that many hardships and difficulties are still in store for us, but this will not break our will for victory. We are ready for everything necessary to rout and drive the Hitlerite pack from our Soviet soil.

"We assure you, dear Comrade Stalin, that Soviet women of all ages, nationalities and occupations will join the decisive drive against the Hitlerite troops, together with our beloved Red Army. In the ranks of Red Army fighters, at our lathes,

in collective farm fields, on locomotives, in laboratories and mines, at oil derricks, wherever our women's hands are necessary, we shall work in such a way that our children and grandchildren may say, 'Yes, they fought in the great patriotic war!'

Women Will Learn Tasks "To Perfection"

"We promise you, Comrade Stalin, that at any post in industry or battle we will 'learn to use our arms to perfection,' be it rifle or machine gun, plane, armored train or lathe, tractor or harvester combine, so that we may become experts in our jobs and strike the enemy without fail.

"Many Soviet women and girls in the ranks of the Red Army fulfil fighting assignments with credit, working as signal women, nurses, stretcher-bearers, surgeons, etc. Soviet women are proud of the fact that the country has entrusted them with the defense of the motherland together with the Red Army, and assure you that women's hands will not falter in fighting the enemy.

"We remember your words—'Women are a great force'—and we give our whole strength to the service of our people, our motherland. Hitler and his band have felt this strength and will feel it still more in the future.

"We wholeheartedly wish you health, our dear leader and true friend, Comrade Stalin, to lead not only our sons, husbands, fathers and brothers but also the tremendous army of women of the Soviet Union to smash the German fascist armies. The enemy will be annihilated in 1942. Death to the Hitlerite criminals!"

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STOCKHOLM, TASS: German occupation authorities in Holland will soon call off their effort to make Dutch coal miners work on Sundays, it is reliably reported here. On March 22 the Germans proclaimed a seven-day week for the miners in an effort to alleviate German industry's coal shortage. But the miners, despite German attempts at intimidation, have refused to report for work. On the first Sunday only 4,600 men reported at the pitheads out of 21,400 on the payrolls. Those who did come sabotaged transport facilities leading to the mines so that no night shift workers were able to report. The Germans recently have offered higher food rations to miners who will work on Sundays, but without success.

THE LENINGRAD ROAD

Moscow, May 9, *Pravda*: The Supreme Soviet of the USSR has published a decree decorating 341 Red Army commanders and men for exemplary execution of the Government's orders in supplying the city of Leningrad and the Leningrad Front.

PRAVDA comments:

Hitler planned to capture Leningrad by clutching it in the claws of starvation, freezing its factories and bleeding white its defenders. The enemy rejoiced in anticipating the starvation of millions of people in the trenches of the Leningrad Front and in the houses of the besieged city. But the impregnable city continues to live and fight, preserving inseparable ties with the rest of the country.

At the end of November an automobile highway was laid across ice-bound Lake Ladoga—a gigantic undertaking without parallel in the history of civil or military construction. This ice track became a vital artery connecting the city of Lenin with the rest of the country. Traffic never halted on the Ladoga road for a single minute. In cold and blizzards, under bombardment from the air, Soviet drivers brought relief to the besieged city. Trucks brought food, gasoline, coal, ammunition, medicine and mail. Hundreds of thousands of tons of freight were transported over the road during the period of its operation. As a result of the selfless work of thousands of Soviet citizens, Leningrad was supplied with everything it needed and necessary reserves were piled up.

The significance of the road was not confined to supplying Leningrad. Trucks carrying food and ammunition from the east went back with full loads. In its grave days of siege Leningrad sent the country machine tools, arms and metal.

The workers and soldiers who laid and protected this track displayed staunchness, courage and perseverance in attaining their goal—characteristic features of the Soviet people.

IZVESTIA writes of the awards:

The German Command planned to take Leningrad by storm and hurled 40 crack divisions against the city. But the Hitlerites' efforts ended in failure. Attempting to vindicate this fiasco, Hitler said: "We will wait until Leningrad falls into our hands like a ripe apple." But this starvation blockade was similarly frustrated. Leningrad is and will remain an impregnable stronghold of the Soviet State.

Having accumulated valuable experience during the winter, troops of the Leningrad Front are beginning spring with stubborn offensive battles, pressing the Germans back step by step. In March and April alone the enemy lost about 60,000 men killed and wounded. Leningrad did not falter. It preserved its vigor and is preparing for further battles. This year, 1942, will be the year of the enemy's final defeat. The day is not far off when the Red Army with a mighty thrust will hurl the fascists back from Leningrad.

RED ARMY SNIPERS

AT THE FRONT, May 8, TASS: A Red Army rifleman regularly hits the bull's eye with a regulation Russian infantry rifle at a range of 400 meters, without use of an optical sight. With the same rifle a sniper picks off an enemy at a range of 800 meters. The best snipers, with special equipment, can kill a German with a single shot at a range of 1,200 to 1,400 meters (around 4,000 feet).

Red Army snipers take a heavy toll of enemy lives every day. Red Army Man Sorokin has killed 10 Hitlerites at a distance of 1,200 meters. Junior Lieutenant Nesterovich has registered hits at 1,400 meters.

In the last 21 days Leningrad snipers have killed or wounded 10,785 enemy officers and men—almost a whole division. On the Sevastopol front, in the last 15 days, Soviet snipers have hit about 1,760 enemies. On the Bryansk front, snipers have hit about 2,000 enemies in the last two weeks, including one general.

Recently Red Army snipers have developed new tactics permitting them to play an active part in

general attacks. Before the attack they creep out to advanced positions where they can observe enemy machine gun and mortar emplacements. By picking off crews and officers they greatly assist the advance of the infantry.

The number of Red Army men with a sniper's rating is constantly increasing. Each sniper is assigned to teach his skill to a group of other infantrymen picked for their marksmanship. Frequent conferences of snipers are arranged, usually attended by men who have picked off not less than 20 enemy soldiers, at which information and secrets of the trade are exchanged.

Some snipers have killed scores of enemies. Red Army man Afanasi Rebrik has a tally of over 200. Heroes of the Soviet Union Smolyachkov and Golichenkov have accounted for about 150 apiece. Hundreds of Red Army snipers have from 30 to 100 lethal shots to their credit. At Sevastopol, a girl sniper named Ludmila Pavluchenko is credited with killing 72 fascists.

ANKARA TRIAL ADJOURNED AGAIN

ANKARA, May 9, TASS: At a session of the Ankara Criminal Court May 8, hearings were resumed after a week's adjournment on the case of the so-called "attempt to assassinate" German Ambassador von Papen. The Soviet citizen, defendant Pavlov asked the court to widen the inquiry to reveal all sides of the case and to summon four witnesses who had been questioned at the preliminary investigation—relatives and friends of the Turkish citizen Omer, who was allegedly killed by the bomb explosion. Pavlov pointed out that the man killed by the explosion had not been positively identified.

Though the prosecutor asserts that this man was Omer, this is thrown in doubt, Pavlov said, by the following facts: Medical experts found a post-operative scar from six to eighteen months old on the remains of the dead man, while Omer's relatives stated at the preliminary investigation that he had never undergone an operation. Medical experts estimated the dead man's height at five feet four inches and his age at 36-40 years, while Omer was five feet one inch tall and only 23 years old. According to the testimony of Omer's relatives and other witnesses, the shoes found on the dead man were of a kind Omer never wore.

Expressing doubt that the man killed by the bomb was Omer and insisting that the witnesses be summoned, Pavlov stated: "As a citizen of the Soviet Union, which maintains friendly relations with Turkey, I am interested not so much in my own defense as in exposing this provocation of February 24."

Pavlov further asked the court to summon the four experts who examined the scene of the explosion and who stated in their findings that the bomb explosion on Ataturk Boulevard may only hypothetically be considered the result of a deliberate plan. Referring to the fact, established by these experts, that the explosive was not in a metal container and did not contain any metal parts, and pointing out that explosion of such a substance could not have any definite purpose, and that, in actual fact, only the man who set it off fell victim to the explosion, Pavlov argued that there was no evidence at all of an "attempt" on von Papen. He recalled that the story of such a plot was advanced only by the co-defendants Abdurahman and Suleiman. The former, Pavlov recalled, has confessed he knew nothing of preparations for an explosion and merely "guessed" about it, on the basis of Omer's alarmed appearance before the incident. Pavlov further pointed out that Suleiman stated in court April 1: "I have no opinion about the attempt on von Papen and don't know anything about this affair."

Pavlov said that the story that the explosion was the result of a plot against von Papen had found no confirmation during the court's investigation. Reminding the court of a number of details of the "attempt" established by Turkish authorities, in particular the remoteness of the explosion from the alleged target von Papen, Pavlov declared that no genuine attempt on the German Ambassador's life had been made but that, rather, a fake attempt had been staged.

Kornilov, the other Soviet citizen who is a defendant in the case, asked for the summoning of additional witnesses who could prove the falsity of Suleiman's contention that he met Kornilov three times in Ankara in September 1941, whereas Kornilov first arrived there January 16, 1942. He also asked the court to re-summon the janitor Kyrkor and the landlady Abdulah, who asserted that they once saw Omer at Kornilov's living quarters. Kornilov noted that he considered it necessary to summon Kyrkor only if the prosecutor intended to treat the janitor's testimony as valid despite the fact that, according to the medical testimony, he is "touched in the head."

The court made public the conclusion that the origin of the revolver found on the man killed by the explosion may be established only hypothetically, since part of the number of the revolver was obliterated.

In connection with Pavlov's statement that Abdurahman's lawyer had assumed the role of accuser of the Soviet citizens, the lawyer attempted to justify himself as follows: "I think it necessary not only to defend Abdurahman but also to expose Pavlov, as in the last few days foreign magazines and the world press have begun to question the correctness of the charges brought against Pavlov." Here the judge interrupted the lawyer without letting him conclude his statement.

The prosecutor demanded that the requests of Pavlov and Kornilov be rejected. Regarding the identity of the person killed by the explosion, the prosecutor said that "his identity is considered established and it is unnecessary to return to this question," and that "the experts could have been mistaken about the scar." Despite the experts' conclusion about Kyrkor's mental capacities, the prosecutor declared that he and the woman Abdulah were the "strongest witnesses for the prosecution."

After a prolonged conference, the court rejected all Pavlov's and Kornilov's requests as aimed at "protraction" of the trial. At the same time it granted the prosecutor's plea for interrogation of three witnesses in the town of Adabazar, and for this purpose adjourned the case for one week, until May 13.

TWO SOVIET TOWNS

German-Occupied Stalino

Guerrillas returning to Rostov from the Donets Basin report that the once flourishing young industrial town of Stalino, after five months of German occupation, is a ruined graveyard, TASS reports. On December 18 the Germans climaxed a series of brutal repressions by shooting 30 Stalino families, including men, women, children, old people and infants.

During the winter captured Red Army men were kept at Stalino in a building without windows or doors. Red Army wounded lay on a bare stone floor. Dozens of prisoners died each day of cold, hunger and exhaustion. Stalino residents were forbidden to aid the soldiers. When an old woman gave a captured Red Army man a rye cake, both were shot.

All Stalino clubs, libraries and reading rooms remain closed. All schools are closed and some have been converted into houses of prostitution for German troops. Inhabitants were compelled to surrender all foodstuffs above a gross weight of eight kilograms (about 14 pounds). Also confiscated were all men's leather footwear and all reserve stocks of shoe leather, carpets, blankets, bicycles, watches and gramophones. In addition to the requisitions of official German Army foraging parties, individual German soldiers break into houses day or night and take what they want at pistol point.

No streetcars or buses are running. All theaters and cinemas remain closed. Shops and markets are inactive and the population is approaching starvation. Potato peelings and beetroot, ordinarily used as fodder, have become mainstays of the people's diet. Disease is prevalent in Stalino, including cases of typhus.

Liberated Kaluga

All traces of the Hitlerite occupation of this ancient Russian town have been removed, TASS reports. Mills, factories and shops are open and 5,000 youngsters go off to school every morning. An equal number of still younger citizens are taken to nurseries and kindergartens.

The number of children's institutions in Kaluga is greater today than before the occupation, because the Germans orphaned a considerable number of children, who now need continuous care. Most of them are accommodated in boarding schools at government expense.

Over 500 Kaluga civilians were executed by the Germans during the occupation. Over 850 families were left homeless. These have received lodgings, clothing, footwear and furniture from the government and are at present receiving a regular cash allowance. Other traces of the "new order" in Kaluga were such that it was necessary to conduct two "hygiene weeks" to eliminate vermin and other sources of disease.

Recently Kaluga intellectuals—engineers, teachers, librarians, doctors, painters, actors—held a conference to celebrate the reconstruction of their town. The audience warmly acclaimed Safronov, chief mechanic of the Kaluga factory which was first to go back into production. An aged woman, Doctor Mikhailova, received an ovation. During the occupation she secretly gave medical aid to wounded Red Army men hidden in the town. Actors of the local theater were applauded for a typical demonstration of Soviet spirit. The day after the Red Army reentered Kaluga, they cleaned out their theater, repaired wrecked scenery and gave a performance for the Red Army men.

SPRING SPORTS BEGIN IN USSR

Moscow, May 9, TASS: The spring sports season opened here in the first week of May with three championship meets—swimming, basketball and volleyball. The first cross country races were held in southern parts of the USSR, and the football (soccer) season began with games at Moscow, Tbilisi and Baku.

From Novosibirsk came the report that semi-heavyweight Grigori Novak, the Soviet Union's youngest weight-lifting record holder, had raised 128 kilograms, 700 grams in a two-handed press, thus bettering by eight kilograms, 700 grams the

semi-heavyweight world record previously held by the American John Davis of York, Pennsylvania.

The Moscow swimming meet last week was distinguished briefly by the presence of Semyon Boichenko, world's champion breast stroke swimmer, who, with his famous "butterfly" stroke, has covered the 100 and 200 meter courses in one minute, 5.5 seconds and two minutes, 29.8 seconds, respectively. Boichenko was in good form and met little competition from the other swimmers at the Moscow meet. He said that he hopes to better one or both of his records by several seconds this summer.

SOVIET TANK FACTORIES BEGIN SOCIALIST COMPETITION

Moscow, May 9, TASS: Today all Moscow newspapers published an appeal from the workers of the Kirov works in Leningrad to all workers in the Soviet tank industry, which said in part:

"The interests of our native land prompt us tank builders to intensify our assistance to the front, especially now in spring and in summer, when our tanks and tankists will play a leading part in battles with the German fascists. For this purpose we call on all workers, engineers and office employees of all tank, engine and armored bodies works to launch a Union-wide socialist competition for turning out the greatest possible quantity of tanks, diesel engines and armored bodies in excess of plan."

The appeal calls upon workers of the metal, coal and oil industries, railwaymen and river transport workers to take an active part in the Union-wide competition of tank building works. The Kirov workers undertook to turn out five per cent in excess of the Government's program for tanks, engines and combustion equipment in May, to improve the quality of tanks and increase the guaranteed lifetime of engines, to speed up tank production by at least 10 per cent and of engines by 8

per cent, and to set up courses for training workers in Stakhanovite methods of work.

Commenting on the appeal, *Pravda* said: "During the winter our tank industry has grown and strengthened and has supplied the Red Army with a great number of high quality tanks. Our tanks now closely approach the Germans' in number, while in quality they are universally recognized as much superior to the fascists'.

"But the German Army still has a great number of tanks. Therefore it is the sacred duty of Soviet tank builders not to rest on their laurels but to increase the output of tanks for the Red Army every day. This is the aim of the Kirov workers' appeal, which is permeated with a lofty spirit of devotion to their patriotic duty.

"The Red Army and all the people expect from the workers of the tank industry still more vigorous and selfless labor, a still greater production rate. Not months, or a year from now, but today and tomorrow and the following weeks, we must supply the army with an ever greater number of tanks to accomplish the task set us by Stalin—to smash the German invaders completely in 1942."

TANNU TUVANS VISIT MOSCOW

Moscow, May 8, TASS: A delegation representing the Tannu Tuva People's Republic left Moscow today for home after five days spent inspecting the front and paying official calls. The delegates came to the Soviet capital with a trainload of gifts contributed by their country to the Red Army.

Among the Tannu Tuvans were M. Toka, Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of the Tannu Tuva Republic;

Vice Minister of Interior Artas; Captain of the Tannu Tuva Revolutionary Army Lopsan; and the writer Saganool.

The delegation visited battlefields over which the Red Army recently advanced and was received by Red Army Chief of Staff General G. K. Zhukov; Vice Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Alexei Badayev; and Vice Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR Vyacheslav Molotov.

CHILDREN IN WARTIME MOSCOW

Many children were evacuated from Moscow during the first months of the war and sent to areas safe from German air raids. Those who remain are receiving special care from municipal authorities, TASS reports.

Kindergartens, children's homes and nurseries have been moved underground. A typical nursery—No. 305—is now reached by a long concrete stairway leading down into the earth. At the bottom is a warm, well lighted reception room and doctor's office. From this room doors open into large wards with thick rugs on the floor and furnished with cots

and miniature furniture. Most of the children here belong to parents who work at Moscow factories. In bad weather the children sometimes spend many hours in the shelter, and if an air raid alarm is sounded in the evening, they remain overnight.

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Sevastopol children now spend their days in a spacious nursery under the ledge of a great cliff. Here they can play out of doors, yet safe from German bombs. Classrooms and dormitories are underground.

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STRUGGLE OF THE EUROPEAN PEOPLES AGAINST HITLERISM

The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA said editorially on May 13:

The freedom-loving peoples of Europe are languishing in hard, cruel captivity under the Hitlerite bandits. But the power of the German imperialists in the occupied countries is unstable. During the last two years the position of the German fascist invaders in the conquered countries, far from strengthening, has weakened sharply, and they find it more and more difficult to govern in the countries they have seized and plundered. The notorious "New Order" has plainly collapsed.

The flames of guerrilla warfare are sweeping Yugoslavia, where detachments of militant patriots tirelessly batter the invaders. Yugoslav war industry has been put out of commission, and traffic has been suspended on practically all Yugoslav railways. The town of Lubiana has been fenced off with barbed wire entanglements and blockaded by troops since more than 100 Italians were killed there recently.

A storm is brewing in France as French patriots intensify their resistance to the German authorities. An ammunition train was blown up at Rouen. The Saint Denis tank factory did not function for three days because its power station broke down. French patriots are awaiting the signal to rise, arms in hand, against the hateful invaders.

Little Norway is struggling heroically against the Hitlerites. Larsen's guerrillas blow up railway bridges and free their fellow workers from hard forced labor. Norwegian schoolteachers thwart all measures of the traitor Quisling by strikes and stubborn resistance. Sabotage is spreading in the industry of Czechoslovakia, Belgium and Holland.

All this shows that the international isolation of Hitlerite Germany is growing, while the international connections of our country are growing and gaining strength. The anti-Hitler front has become a formidable, impregnable force. The Soviet Union, bearing the brunt of the struggle against Hitlerite bandit imperialism, holds first and honorable place on this front.

The unity of freedom-loving peoples is a guarantee of victory over the enemy, and all freedom-loving peoples are striving for the earliest defeat of Hitler. This is why the May Day Order of People's Commissar of Defense Stalin met with such wide response and was received as a call to mobilization for struggle, for victory, and for defeat of the enemy in 1942. A hard and thorny path is ahead of us, but the dawn of liberation of mankind from the Hitlerite plague is spreading over the world. By the joint efforts of all freedom-loving peoples, victory will be won and the enemy defeated. The hour of his defeat and of our common victory is approaching.

PRAVDA ON SOVIET ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

On May 11 the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA published the following editorial on the recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR at Sverdlovsk:

The meeting of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has shown that despite difficult wartime conditions, theoretical scientific research is being conducted with still greater intensity than before the war; that the academicians—the flower of our scientific intelligentsia—are keeping pace with the whole Soviet people; and that the thoughts and feelings of all leading Soviet scientists are turned to the Red Army, the country's defense, and Stalin.

The Academy of Sciences, general staff of Soviet science, heads a strong army of scientific workers, builders and engineers. The award of Stalin Prizes for outstanding studies and inventions represented a nation-wide review of this excellent army, the pride of the Soviet country.

The meeting of the Academy of Sciences showed that scientific activities to assist the motherland and

the Red Army are developing at an accelerating tempo. Scientific thought is inspired with patriotic enthusiasm; love for scientific truth is reinforced by ardent love for the people. The Soviet scientist is conscious that he is giving his knowledge, his will and thought to multiply the Red Army's armaments, to increase the stock of arms, ammunition, food and medicines—everything expediting the enemy's defeat.

In conformity with the noble purposes of the patriotic war, the meeting of the Academy of Sciences drafted a plan of scientific research for 1942 embracing the most important national economic problems of wartime, including new technological processes in the most important industries, methods of producing high grade steel, gasoline and new metals for machines.

There is no limit to the development of progressive Soviet science. It goes forward, breaking down everything antiquated and obsolete in its way, blazing new paths for the triumph of culture and for the complete and final defeat of German fascism.

SOVIET WOMEN WAR WORKERS' MESSAGE TO THE WOMEN OF THE WORLD

Moscow, May 11, TASS: *The anti-fascist meeting of women war workers held here on May 10 adopted the following address to the women of the world:*

Mothers, wives, brides, daughters, sisters:

Decisive battles with bloodthirsty German fascism are beginning, and the hour of doom of the villain Adolph Hitler and his clique is near. The mask has been torn off the Hitlerite band, exposing them as murderers, thieves, gamblers, libertines and political frauds. They are the worst enemies of women and children on the globe. They are enemies of peaceful life on earth.

The list of crimes committed by the German Army is endless, its atrocities unparalleled. In towns and villages of Byelorussia, Crimea and the Ukraine the German invaders subject women to unheard-of disgrace and outrages. Many thousands of women and girls are forcibly driven to slave markets in Germany. German fascism is reviving the serf system in occupied territory, attempting to turn free Soviet women into slaves. The German fiends torture our children, shoot and execute them. They do this today in Kiev, Minsk and Poltava; tomorrow they will do it in London and New York, Stockholm and Montevideo, if we do not stop them.

German Hitlerites Desperate in Defeat

Women! Ten months of the great war of liberation waged by the Soviet people against fascist Germany has exposed the lie invented by the Hitlerite lackeys about the invincibility of the German Army. Sensing their doom, the Hitlerites are offering furious resistance. They will embark upon anything, any crimes or villainies, but it is their death agony. Germany's people have been bled white by the war. Frantic bands of Hitler's hirelings still impudently boast and will continue to boast, but the German people are beginning to realize that they have been duped by Hitler. Disintegration is beginning in the German Army and despondency is growing in the German rear.

During these months of war, on the other hand, the Soviet Union, its Red Army and countryside, have become stronger and better organized and have accumulated experience. Our reserves of manpower are inexhaustible. We have more arms now, and hatred for the fascist villains has sharpened these arms well. We are on the road to victory!

All the freedom-loving peoples of the world have united against German fascism and turn their eyes hopefully to the Soviet Union. Such powerful countries as Great Britain and the United States are in the front rank of freedom-loving peoples.

Eight months ago, on September 7, 1941, at their first anti-fascist meeting, Soviet women called upon women of the whole world to unite in a single anti-fascist front. We pledged then to give our whole strength for the defeat of German fascism, which has taken the lives of millions of men, robbed children

of their childhood, youth of the joy of life, women of their families and peaceful labor, old people of their rest.

Heroines of the Soviet Union

The pledge of the Soviet women did not remain only on paper. During these months we again realized, and the Hitlerites felt on their own hides, the tremendous force wielded by women. The days of war for liberation have brought forth true heroines of the Russian people, women and girl titans. The girl guerrillas Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, Liza Chalkina and Antonina Petrova, fighting in the enemy rear for the honor of their motherland, immortalized not only themselves but all Soviet women by their feats. Women of Leningrad and Sevastopol set an example of patriotism, staunchness and fearlessness. The time will come when historians will describe their great, heroic feats. Millions of women of the Soviet Union have proved their courage, stamina, staunchness, scorn of death and will for victory. Millions of Soviet women, without sparing their lives, have defended, are defending and will continue to defend, shoulder to shoulder with the men, their native towns and villages from the heinous horde of German invaders.

All women of the Soviet Union have become fighters, all have risen against bestial fascism. Who erected barricades when the mad fascist horde rushed to the approaches of Moscow, Leningrad and Sevastopol? Women! Who dug tank ditches? Women! Who keeps watch in the streets and on housetops during the fascist vultures' raids? Women!

During an enemy air raid Eugenia Zhuravleva, a daughter of Leningrad, rushed into the flames and in her burned arms carried out dozens of victims who were strangers to her. The girl factory worker Anastasia Chauss, a daughter of Sevastopol, continued her work while bombs burst around her. She lost her arm in an air raid but hardly waited to recover before she was back at her machine. Now she does the work of three and even five persons in one shift. Nina Danilova, who participated in the defense of Sevastopol, killed over 500 fascists with machine gun fire. Ania Panchenko carried 200 wounded Red Army men from the battlefield. The girl engine driver Soboleva did not abandon her post when wounded, saying, "I am at the front, wherever I stay." We have thousands of such heroines.

Women Do the Work of Men

Women of the world, dear friends! The front is not only where guns are booming. Our Soviet women have given accounts of themselves in the rear like true soldiers. They have said they can shoulder any work. They have effectively replaced men—miners, metal workers, woodcutters, tractor drivers, chairmen of collective farm boards. In fields and factories, on locomotives, at oil derricks, in mines and scientific laboratories, on river boats, in gold fields—every-

where our women are replacing men and working as hard as the front demands.

Eleven hundred women went down into the mines in the Kuznetsk Basin. The geologist Knyazeva discovered a new oil deposit. Academician Lena Stern combats shock and makes weakened hearts function.

Today we are not content with turning out our quotas, Soviet women say. The front is waiting. Today we must turn out two, three and four quotas per shift. Detachments of women innovators in industry, in their quest for rationalization, produce seven, eight and even ten quotas per shift. The Urals worker Raisa Kushtymova is turning out 30 quotas per shift. At Shushino the girl tractor driver Eno Saryeva produces three quotas daily. Russian, Ukrainian, Armenian, Georgian, Byelorussian, Estonian and Tajik women—women of all nationalities of the Soviet Union—are on duty. Our multi-national people is united as never before in the face of the enemy.

On May 1 People's Commissar of Defense Comrade Stalin ordered the Red Army to "see to it that the year 1942 shall become the year of the final defeat of the German fascist troops and the liberation of Soviet soil from the Hitlerite scoundrels." This great and noble task assigned to the Red Army has aroused and inspired the entire Soviet people for new labor and fighting exploits.

Soviet Women Heed Stalin's Order

Women of the world! We Soviet women, gathered at an anti-fascist meeting in Moscow, say that we regard the May Day Order of our great leader as an order not only to the Red Army but to the whole multi-millioned army of women of the Soviet Union. We say to the women of the whole world that we—Soviet women of all ages, nationalities and professions—will launch an offensive against the enemy along with the Red Army and Navy. Some of us will participate directly in the fighting, and their hands will not falter. Others will attack the enemy by operating their lathes and working in the fields. Those who have fallen temporarily under the fascist yoke will annihilate the Hitlerite scoundrels day and night, by all means and wherever possible.

The women of the Soviet Union are an enormous force. What gigantic power can the women of the globe possess! Do not a woman's courage, her selfless labor, her ability not to succumb to the hardships and sorrows of war, represent a weapon against the enemy? Is the unbridled Hitlerite pack not afraid of the wrath of the mothers of the world?

Soviet-American-British Women Must Unite

Women of Great Britain, the United States and all freedom-loving countries! Now as never before our joint action is necessary to do away with the brown pestilence in 1942. We call on you to join our ranks in the hour of decisive battle against bloodthirsty Hitlerism. Remember that your future also is being decided on our battlefields. Whoever wants a peaceful life must help in the war with fascism. Whoever

WOMEN'S MESSAGE TO LONDON

The following message was sent to the women of London from the meeting of women war workers in Moscow, May 10:

We ardently greet you, dear friends, women of London! History has entrusted our two peoples with a gigantic, noble mission—to save the world from the worst enemy of humanity, Hitlerism. For 10 months the heroic peoples of the Soviet Union have been fighting a great, just war of liberation. During these months Moscow women, like all women of the USSR, have proved themselves worthy patriots of their motherland. They are fighting and working heroically at the front and in the rear, in industry, in ARP detachments, constructing defenses, in laboratories and institutes. Everywhere our work is guided by a single thought, a single desire—to do away with fascist barbarity.

Sisters! Our friendship was born in the flames of war, when ominous danger hung over our countries. It gained strength in the days of the heroic defense of Moscow. It will gain strength daily in the future, since it is based on our joint struggle against the common enemy. Working without sparing our forces or our lives, we shall direct our common efforts to make the year 1942 the year of final defeat for the German fascist armies, the year of victory of the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

The hour of decisive battles has struck. To battle, dear sisters! Victory will be ours!

wants happiness for her children must annihilate the infanticides. More planes, tanks, guns! More bombs and shells on the head of the Hitlerite monster which wants to devour all Europe and all the world!

Women of countries occupied by the German fascists! Take up rifles and grenades. The hour is near at hand when the shameful fetters will fall from your native towns and villages. If you want this hour of liberation to come tomorrow, do today what the guerrillas are doing in the temporarily occupied Soviet districts. Harm the Hitlerite villains at every step. Blow up German depots and railway lines, cut communications, hinder work in factories and plants where the Germans are bosses. Resist fascist plunder. Do not allow your fathers, husbands and sons to join the Hitlerite predatory army.

Women of Germany! Is it not plain to you what awaits Germany tomorrow if the criminal Hitler remains at the helm today? Fight for overthrow of the adventurist clique of Hitler and Goering. Delay the dispatch of military trains to the front. Sabotage war production.

Women of the world! Forward to final defeat of Hitlerism in 1942! Whoever wants victory must help win victory. Victory does not come by itself, but must be won. Consolidate the united anti-fascist front of the women of the whole world!

SOVIET INDUSTRY MOVES EASTWARD

Oil from the "Second Baku"

"In 1939 we got oil here by the spoonful, in 1940 by the pail, and now we get it by the tank car," a gang foreman in the new Volga Valley oilfields told a TASS correspondent. The vast new fields, known as the "Second Baku," are said to equal in potential output the rich deposits of the Urals and of the Emba fields on the Caspian coast.

Oil was first discovered in this region near Buguruslan, and the Buguruslan Oil Trust now operates extensive fields forming part of the "Second Baku." Recently, large new gas and oil deposits have been discovered in the same region.

Science Builds the Urals Steel Industry

Improved methods for using Siberian manganese at the big new steel plants in the Urals are playing an important part in the development of Soviet war industry in the east, Vladimir Komarov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, told TASS in a recent interview. Although the existence of low grade manganese ores in Siberia has long been known, he said, little effort had been made to exploit them.

A committee of scientists headed by Academician Komarov has been working at Sverdlovsk for the last six months on this and similar problems. Other achievements of the committee include direct smelting of nickel-alloyed iron from ore containing both iron and nickel and extensive prospecting of local bauxite ores for use by the Soviet aluminum industry.

Electric Industry Created in Urals

A large scale electrical industry has sprung up in the Urals since the war began, People's Commissar of the Electrical Industry Skidanenko said in a recent TASS interview. Output of electrical equipment in this region, he said, increased 40 per cent from January to March, 1942.

Much of this increase was accounted for by electrical factories evacuated from war zones. In three months one of these plants increased its output three and one-half times and began production of 15 new

kinds of appliances for planes and tanks. In the same period, another evacuated plant stepped up its production 2.8 times and began mass manufacture of complex electrical apparatus.

Older Ural factories also contributed to the increase, stepping up production without large expenditures for new capital equipment. One of the oldest plants in the Urals exceeded its quota for the first quarter of 1942 by 15.8 per cent. It also began production of 18 new types of appliances. This increase of production is a direct result, Commissar Skidanenko said, of the patriotic enthusiasm of the workers, thousands of whom each turn out daily the amount of goods formerly expected of two or three workers.

Small Towns Become Industrial Centers

Not only the cities of Siberia and Central Asia but also small towns are important sectors in the new production front created when many Soviet plants were evacuated eastward, TASS reports. Petropavlovsk, not far from the Kazakh capital Alma Ata, is a typical example.

Located in a small valley, this drowsy provincial town was a center of grain production before the war. Suddenly a large factory evacuated from the zone of hostilities was shipped into Petropavlovsk. Hundreds of native farmers, proud that their town had been chosen to produce for the front, came to help unload the trains.

Forty per cent of the plant's workers were evacuated with its equipment. The natives of Petropavlovsk, including housewives, office workers and farmers from nearby villages, filled the gap. Each skilled worker was given a group of apprentices. Russian teacher and Kazakh pupil often had difficulty understanding each other, but mutual good will overcame this problem.

Later, more factories were sent to Petropavlovsk. Its appearance soon changed to that of an industrial town. Now the slow moving pace of Kazakh rural life has given way to the dynamic speed of factory machines attuned to the needs of the battlefield.

DESERTER SAYS POLES ARE FORCED INTO GERMAN ARMY

BRYANSK FRONT, May 11, TASS: Red Army men watching German lines on the opposite bank of a river saw six men leave their trenches, jump into a boat and row frantically toward our bank. The Germans opened a hurricane of fire at them, but the boat reached shore. As the soldiers jumped out and ran toward our lines, fascist machine gunners poured a torrent of lead at them. Three were killed, two seriously wounded, and only one reached our lines with great difficulty.

Having recovered his breath, he said that he was a soldier of the 1st Battalion, 15th Motorized Regi-

ment, 29th German Division, named Bruno Mosch, a Pole forcibly mobilized by the Hitlerites. The Germans distributed the Poles in small groups among various units, he said, watching them closely and shooting them on the least suspicion.

"Unwilling to fight for fascist Germany," said Mosch, "I and two of my comrades decided to surrender at the first opportunity. The German soldiers also realize that they are doomed and that they can save their lives only by surrendering. Three Germans joined us, saying, 'To hell with Hitler and his crazy ideas.'"

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WAR NEWS FROM THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT

The following dispatches summarize the important military developments on the Soviet-German front in the last few days.

Red Airforce Wins in North

WITH THE NORTHERN FLEET, May 14, TASS: Heavy air combats have been taking place in a number of sectors of the front as the fascist command, trying to hinder our troops' activity, hurls its airforce against them.

German fighters and divebombers were intercepted by patrolling fighters of the Northern Fleet, and stubborn dogfights took place. Our Guards fliers displayed high fighting skill, destroying 11 enemy planes without suffering any losses.

The same day, 15 German bombers and 16 fighters tried to strike at our ships. Fliers of the Northern Fleet intercepted the enemy planes before they reached their targets, forcing them to fight. One enemy bomber was brought down, and the others scattered their bombs in disorder and fled. Not a single ship was hit. In all, 12 enemy planes were brought down that day and six damaged.

Leningrad Troops Advance

LENINGRAD FRONT, May 14, TASS: Our troops are conducting active operations, retaining the initiative in disregard of the spring thaw. Infantry units, in close cooperation with tanks and aviation, are advancing successfully in one sector. Desperately resisting, the Germans are suffering heavy losses in manpower and materiel in bloody engagements.

Powerful fire from Soviet artillery and bomber and attack plane operations clear the way for the infantry and inflict heavy losses on the fascists. Our aviation, dominating the air, bombs and shells enemy communications day and night, hindering the movement of his reinforcements. Our fliers raided an enemy column, destroyed 10 tanks and 20 caterpillar trucks and wiped out many fascist soldiers.

Soviet units continue to advance. Germans guarding their second defense line tried to check the onslaught but were compelled to retreat.

German Counter-Attack Fails on Kalinin Front

KALININ FRONT, May 13, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: Fighting is extremely stiff in some sectors of the Kalinin Front. Our troops continue to press back the enemy, inflicting one defeat after another on him.

In an engagement which lasted two days the Germans suffered heavy losses, despite their numerical

superiority. As a result of the fighting the enemy was dislodged from a number of fortified hills where he enjoyed advantageous positions. Many killed and wounded were abandoned.

In another sector, our "X" unit scored a victory in fighting for a populated place. The Germans attempted to counter-attack several times but failed in each attempt. When they retreated, about 400 bodies of officers and men were abandoned on the battlefield. Our troops took some prisoners, including an officer.

KALININ FRONT, May 14, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: After suffering serious defeats in several sectors of the Kalinin Front, the Germans started active preparations for a counter-attack and concentrated strong infantry and tank forces in a narrow sector. However, the assault of fascist infantry supported by tanks was met by powerful Soviet artillery and trench mortar fire and concentrated infantry resistance. The enemy fell back with heavy losses.

For two days the Germans feverishly shifted their shock groups from one place to another, trying to find a weak spot in our fighting formations, but all these attempts fell through. Everywhere the enemy encountered staunch resistance from Soviet troops which beat off all German attacks and inflicted heavy losses on them.

Limited Action on Central Front

WESTERN FRONT, May 12, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: Several days ago "X" Soviet infantry unit captured an important German position. The next day the enemy brought up large reinforcements in preparation for a counter-attack. About noon 30 enemy trucks, each carrying 30-35 infantrymen, approached a forest. The Germans brought up artillery, including long range guns from neighboring sectors.

(Continued on page two)

SECOND JEWISH ANTI-FASCIST

MEETING IN MOSCOW

The Second Jewish Anti-Fascist Radio Meeting will take place in Moscow May 24, at 9:00 A. M. Eastern War Time. Communications and greetings to the meeting can be addressed to

Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee
Ulitsa Ventseka 37
Kuibyshev

Messages may also be sent through the Press Division of the Embassy of the USSR, Washington, D. C.

WAR NEWS

(Continued from page one)

The following day at six A. M., 17 Junkers appeared above our troops. Concerted fire of all arms kept the Germans at a high altitude, forcing them to drop bombs haphazardly, which caused us practically no harm.

At 7:10 A. M. the Germans began artillery preparation and then began attacking in seven groups simultaneously. They possessed a numerical superiority of three or four to one. One Soviet unit was opposed by the 539th German Regiment and parts of other regiments of the 385th German Infantry Division—one of Hitler's "spring" divisions.

At first the Germans succeeded in pressing the Soviet troops back 100-200 meters. Our unit command quickly brought up artillery, sent two reserve units to the German rear and began to counter-attack along the whole front. Hardly had the first bursts from Soviet automatic rifles resounded in the enemy rear than the "spring" Germans ran back, abandoning the bodies of their comrades and their arms and ammunition.

By five P. M. the Soviet unit had completely regained the ground lost and improved its positions. The 539th German Infantry Regiment and other units of the 385th Division were completely routed.

WESTERN FRONT, May 14, TASS: Our bomber units have made a number of successful raids on the enemy rear and important military objectives in the last few days. Bombing of a concentration of German troops in one of the rear areas was especially effective. A barrack occupied by German soldiers was destroyed with direct hits, and the number of killed or wounded exceeded 500. An enemy gasoline dump was destroyed in the same area. After a raid on a neighboring German airdrome, where our fliers set fire to an air bomb storage center, explosions followed one after another for 15 hours. Raids made at a number of other points cost the enemy grave losses in manpower.

Large Scale Guerrilla Fighting Near Bryansk

BRYANSK FRONT, May 14, TASS: Fierce fighting has developed in the Bryansk woods between large guerrilla detachments and the 200th Hungarian Division. Three Magyar battalions were completely routed in the first day's fighting.

The Magyar troops were detailed by the Germans especially for suppression of the guerrilla movement, which is entering a new phase of the people's war. Guerrilla operations are no longer isolated skirmishes with small enemy groups; their forces are merged to form detachments able to engage large enemy units, using all types of automatic arms, light and heavy trench mortars and even artillery captured from the enemy. Guerrillas now cooperate directly with the Red Army, executing assignments of the Soviet Command. Their units function in such coordinated operations as disrupting enemy communications and cutting off supplies.

As a result of recent operations, three districts and part of a fourth in the Bryansk forests are held by guerrillas. The average area of a district in these parts is 1,000 square kilometers (about 400 square miles). Altogether, the guerrillas have captured about 350 populated places in the Orel Region and wiped out well over 5,000 Hitlerite officers and men in several months. The guerrillas suffer losses too, but their ranks keep swelling with volunteers from the cities and countryside. Spring is the season of the guerrilla movement, and it is growing with renewed strength.

Red Army Offensive Near Kharkov

SOUTHWESTERN FRONT, May 14, Krasnaia Zvezda: Our troops attacking in the Kharkov direction continue to develop their success. Breaking enemy resistance at the first defense line, they threw the German fascist troops far back and dealt them heavy blows. Enemy fortified lines were pierced to a considerable depth, and the breach is being widened.

The enemy is suffering enormous losses in manpower and armament. Operations of the attacking troops are so vigorous that the enemy retreats hurriedly, having no time to evacuate artillery, ammunition and other war materiel, which they abandon in large quantities.

The German fascist command hurriedly mustered its reserves and hurled them into action, but failed to check our offensive. Soviet troops are advancing persistently. A number of enemy centers of resistance were captured in the first battles, and many fortifications have been seized.

SOUTHWESTERN FRONT, May 15, Krasnaia Zvezda: On May 14 our troops operating in the Kharkov direction inflicted another heavy defeat on the Germans and recaptured several populated places, including large centers of resistance. The Germans are in retreat, abandoning hundreds of bodies and large numbers of tanks and other armament along the roads.

Having brought up reserves, which they sent into action without rest, straight from the march, the Hitlerites attempted to stem our advance in several sectors. At some points the enemy even attempted counter-attacks in order to break up the cooperation of our troops. But these were unsuccessful.

In one sector an important tank battle took place, with large numbers of tanks participating on both sides. After forcing their way across a water barrier, our tanks made a powerful attack which split the enemy's troop concentration and drove a wedge into his defenses. Then our infantry moved into the breach and consolidated the occupied positions. The Germans attempted to regain the lost ground by hurling a group of tanks supported by planes against them. Our tanks accepted combat, and after a fierce engagement the Germans retreated, leaving over 20 tanks on the battlefield.

Our airforce is giving important assistance to our ground troops, and the enemy planes are unable to seize the initiative. They have suffered heavy losses in attempting to cover the retreat of their ground troops. On May 13 and 14, the Germans lost 28 planes in air fighting on this front. We lost three planes.

SOUTHERN FRONT, May 13, TASS: For several days stiff fighting has been in progress for a populated place of great tactical importance. Overwhelming the enemy's stubborn resistance, our troops are dislodging the Germans from one house after another and have already occupied half of the populated place.

Simultaneously, fighting began northwest of this place for a hill dominating the approaches to it. After a stubborn night engagement the hill was captured by our troops. It was found to be littered with bodies of soldiers belonging to the penal battalion of the 257th German Infantry Division and of artillerymen who had been fighting as infantry. They had been so used because of the Germans' inability to bring up reinforcements.

Our troops took prisoners and firmly consolidated their positions on this hill.

Evening Communique of May 13

Moscow, May 14, Soviet Information Bureau: On May 13 our troops on the Kerch Peninsula, facing superior enemy strength, withdrew to new positions.

The communique of the German Command asserting that fighting on the Kerch Peninsula had ended in the Germans' favor and that the German forces had captured a large number of prisoners, tanks and guns is false. Our troops, withdrawing in order, inflicted heavy losses on the attacking German fascist troops.

In the Kharkov direction our troops took the offensive and are pushing forward successfully.

In other sectors of the front nothing significant occurred.

SOUTHERN FRONT, May 15, TASS: As previously reported, attack planes of the Guards unit commanded by Major Zub effected a successful raid on an enemy airdrome, burning 12 planes and damaging nine on the ground.

On the following day the Soviet fliers repeated the raid. For a second time they managed to approach the airdrome unobserved and struck a lightning blow, burning 16 and damaging 22 planes, making a total for the two raids of 59 enemy planes disabled.

Morning Communique of May 14

Moscow, May 14, Soviet Information Bureau: On the night of May 13 fierce fighting continued on the Kerch Peninsula. In other sectors of the front nothing significant occurred.

GERMANS USE FRENCH CAPTIVES FOR MILITARY WORK

GENEVA, May 14, TASS: According to a report from Paris, Scapini, representative of the Vichy government for affairs of French war prisoners, and a representative of the German Command signed an agreement authorizing Germany to use French war prisoners for work connected with war needs. The agreement is confidential, as it violates existing international conventions and runs counter to official assurances of the German Government that French war prisoners will be repatriated.

The German Government informed Vichy that it intended to use about 600,000 French prisoners for labor. It is believed they will be engaged in construction of various military objectives and fortifications on the eastern and African fronts. Medical examinations to select prisoners fitted for work have already begun in prisoners' camps.

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Air navigator Ashurkov was cited recently for bravery in helping land a heavy bomber under difficult circumstances, TASS reports. On the take-off with a full load of bombs, the right front shock-absorber and safety wire snapped, allowing the right ski to assume a vertical position. The crew nevertheless steered for their objective, dropped their bombs successfully and then headed homeward. At an altitude of 1,200 feet, Ashurkov climbed out of the cabin to a wing, stretched his left leg under the fuselage, and with his foot pressed the ski back into horizontal position. With the navigator clinging to the undercarriage and holding the ski in place, pilot Denisov landed the plane safely.

Morning Communique of May 15

Moscow, May 15, Soviet Information Bureau: On the night of May 14 stubborn fighting occurred on the Kerch Peninsula. In the Kharkov direction our troops continued to fight offensive engagements. Nothing of significance took place in other sectors of the front.

In the Kharkov direction our troops continued to fight successful offensive engagements. In one day one of our units killed over 1,500 Hitlerites and captured 150. Trophies are being counted. Another of our units killed 260 German officers and men and captured eight German guns, six machine guns, two trench mortars, one radio transmitter and other war equipment.

Soviet tankists operating in a sector of the Southern Front made a surprise attack on a village occupied by the Germans. The gallant Red Army men killed 135 Hitlerites and captured a trench mortar, two large caliber machine guns and a large quantity of mortar bombs and blew up an enemy ammunition dump.

SOVIET SCHOOL YEAR ENDS

MOSCOW, May 14, TASS: School ends this week for millions of Soviet children. Despite large scale evacuation of civilians from some districts, all children have been kept at their studies.

"The war has certainly complicated the work of the Soviet schools," a spokesman of the People's Commissariat of Education told a TASS interviewer, "but despite all difficulties all the children were accommodated at schools and provided with facilities for successful study." When great numbers of children were evacuated from towns under German air bombardment, he said, their teachers and physicians accompanied them to country houses, sanatoria and Young Pioneer camps. These were operated as boarding schools at government expense, and the children were taught in the languages of their native republics.

People's Commissar of Education Vladimir Potemkin recently said: "During the months of war our school children have matured to an unusual degree. They understand the stern facts of our days no less than adults. They have learned to love their country more than ever and are ready to bear any sacrifices for victory. The country is proud of the good progress made by school students under present conditions."

MOSCOW, May 11, TASS: In a few days spring examinations of 1,500 students will begin at Moscow University. Examinations will be held at the same time in Ashkhabad, to which 750 students were evacuated last autumn with part of the university. Professor Orlov, Dean of the University, said in an interview:

"Vigorous creative and public activities continue at our university. New departments have been opened during the war—those of law, geological prospecting, philosophy and philology.

"This year 500 well trained specialists—mathematicians, physicists, chemists, biologists, historians, geographers and philologists—will graduate from the university and start work at industrial enterprises. During the summer, part of the students will engage in scientific research on subjects connected with defense. At the invitation of the Turkmenian Government, some students will leave for Central Asia, where they will participate in the work of developing the national resources of the Turkmenian Republic, under the guidance of prominent scientists.

"Next autumn our university will hold a session devoted to the 450th anniversary of the discovery of America."

ANKARA TRIAL NEARS END

ANKARA, May 15, TASS: On May 13, after a week's adjournment, the Ankara court resumed hearings on the case of the so-called "attempt" on German Ambassador von Papen, and adjourned again for another week, until May 20.

At the May 13 session the Soviet citizen Pavlov asked the court to make public several documents referred to by the prosecution, which Pavlov believed could not be considered by the court as documentary evidence in view of the contradictions existing in them. As examples he cited three documents emanating from German Ambassador von Papen which give three differing descriptions of the circumstances of the explosion and three different definitions of the distance separating von Papen from the spot of the explosion. Pavlov asked the court to read the findings of expert witnesses, who arrived at the conclusion that "in view of the contradictions in definition of the circumstances of the explosion, the experts do not think they can accurately define these circumstances and can only advance a number of conjectures."

Pavlov also asked the court to read a number of other documents, as yet not made public at court but presenting definite interest for clarifying the suspicious circumstances of the explosion in Ataturk Boulevard. The court, however, declined all Pavlov's requests, conceding him permission to use the material in his summation.

The further proceedings were of a nature that provoked indignation among the public attending the trial. The prosecutor asked Pavlov whether he had ever worked abroad before. Despite a negative reply, the prosecutor asked when he was in Rome and Sofia and in what capacity. After Pavlov's repeated denial that he had ever been out of the Soviet Union, the prosecutor suddenly asserted that in 1925 Pavlov was on the staff of the Soviet Consulate in Rome and attempted to "organize a communist rebellion and overthrow the Fascist regime," and that in 1927 he organized an attempt on Tsar Boris and on the publisher of a white-guard newspaper in Bulgaria.

The prosecutor admitted that he had no way of substantiating his accusations. His unfounded, fantastic assertions aroused the undisguised ridicule of the courtroom audience. "Unfortunately," the prosecutor said, "in view of the lack of time we were unable to prove all these circumstances and received no documentary confirmation from the appropriate official institutions. However, the prosecutor's office brings this to the attention of the court and asks that these circumstances be checked in the proper way." This statement evoked laughter from a considerable part of the audience.

After a short conference, the court ruled that the prosecutor's demand be rejected as irrelevant and announced adjournment of the case until May 20 to enable the prosecutor to prepare his summation.

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RED ARMY DRIVE NEAR KHARKOV AVERAGES 25-MILE GAIN

Red Army Forestalled German "Spring Offensive"

SOUTHWESTERN FRONT, May 16, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: Fighting in the Kharkov direction daily increases in scale. The enemy is offering strong resistance, but is being forced to fall back, abandoning strongly fortified defense lines. Our troops have liberated a number of populated places from the fascist invaders and captured a great quantity of enemy guns, tanks, trucks, ammunition, war equipment and food.

Retreating under pressure of the Soviet troops, the Germans abandon many dead on the battlefields. Our troops have taken prisoners.

The Germans had prepared to launch their much advertised "spring offensive" in the Kharkov direction and had massed strong forces there. But our troops forestalled the enemy, and he is now forced to hurl his reserves into threatened sectors and use them in local counter-attacks, which fail to yield the desired effects.

In an attempt to check the advance of our troops, the enemy launched a powerful tank counter-attack, bringing several reserve tank units into action. Our tankists, artillerymen and tank destroyers damaged 40 enemy tanks and burned 35. The enemy counter-attack was thwarted. Tankists of one Soviet unit wiped out about 300 fascist officers and men. In another sector our troops annihilated 820 Hitlerites.

Our airforce is conducting successful operations. In one sector our fliers destroyed 70 fascist tanks, 53 trucks carrying military supplies, 11 guns, four tankettes and a gasoline dump, and killed hundreds of enemy officers and men.

The Germans offer resistance mainly in populated places, which they have converted into powerful defense zones. But as soon as the enemy is threatened with encirclement he retreats hastily. In one center of resistance the Germans kept resisting violently for two days and even brought reserve troops into action. But when part of our advancing troops began an enveloping movement aimed at surrounding this place, while the rest of our forces made a vigorous frontal assault, the enemy immediately evacuated the village.

When the Germans are forced to retreat, they try to withdraw their troops and equipment in order, but have failed to do this. Our troops captured an order issued by the division commander of the 610th Reserve German Infantry Regiment, reading: "The eastern bank of the river is to be cleared at night. The main defense line is 500 to 1,000 meters west of the river. Get acquainted with the terrain rapidly, dig in, and

establish contact with your neighbors. As soon as bridges are crossed they must be destroyed. All guns, military equipment, ammunition and digging tools are to be taken along. No supply of ammunition can be expected in the near future. Ammunition which cannot be carried away must be blown up by rear guards."

Our troops prevented the Germans from taking up defensive positions or entrenching or establishing contact among themselves on the west bank of the river. The Germans also failed to blow up the bridges or carry away their guns and ammunition. The soldiers of a battalion detailed for these missions were captured with their commander.

Red Airforce Aided Offensive

KHARKOV DIRECTION, May 17, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: The offensive in the Kharkov direction is effectively supported by our aviation. Under blows from the air the Germans have lost several score planes in the last five days. Although strong enemy air forces are operating in the Kharkov Direction, our fliers retain the initiative and indefatigably hunt the enemy out and impose combat upon him. On May 16 seven fascist planes were brought down. All our machines returned safely to their fields.

The defeats suffered by the Hitlerite aviation are affecting the behavior of the German fliers. A symptomatic incident occurred on May 15. In the morning the Germans sent 13 Junkers-88 bombers against our troops. These planes were sighted by our fighters while they were still over their own lines. Fearing an encounter with our fighters, the Germans dropped all their bombs on their own troops.

Recently an enemy airdrome where 20-25 aircraft, mostly twin-motored Junkers-88 and Heinkel-111 bombers, were stationed was subjected to a combined attack by our fighters, attack planes and bombers. After the first attack, made by attack planes, seven fires broke out on the airdrome. The attack planes were followed by bombers and fighters. According to the most conservative estimate, 15 German planes were destroyed.

Enemy Strong Points Shattered

SOUTHWESTERN FRONT, May 17, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: Soviet units continue advancing successfully in the Kharkov direction. Yesterday they liberated several scores of populated places, most of them fortified centers of resistance.

(Continued on page two)

KHARKOV DRIVE*(Continued from page one)*

Intercepted wireless messages indicate that the German Command attempted to hold these points at all costs. But our onslaught was so vigorous that the enemy was compelled to give ground step by step. The field of action is littered with bodies of fascist officers and men and with damaged enemy guns, tanks and automobiles. The 275th German Regiment, the 2nd Battalion of the 602nd Infantry Regiment, a scouting detachment of the 113th Infantry Division and the 11th and 16th trophy battalions were almost completely wiped out in a single day.

In one sector enemy resistance is definitely broken. Pursued by our units, the fascists are retreating in disorder, abandoning guns, automobiles and ammunition. Our cavalry and tanks are overrunning German lines previously prepared for defense and destroying enemy men and armament. In one sector alone, nearly 500 officers and men were wiped out.

A heavy engagement was fought for a big populated place where the Germans had assembled stores of ammunition and equipment for their "spring offensive." One of our units skilfully outflanked all obstacles and struck at the enemy rear. The populated place was captured in one and one-half hours.

In an attempt to check our advance the Germans are sending a growing number of tanks into action, thus using up their reserves. One of our units faced several tank attacks during the day. Each time the enemy attacked with 30-40 tanks and each time encountered the fire of our tanks, artillery and anti-tank rifles. The Germans were compelled to retreat.

In another area the Germans attempted to counter-attack with 23 tanks. They were met by anti-tank rifle crews. A stiff encounter ended in utter defeat of the enemy. Seven German tanks were put out of action. Soviet tanks arriving on the scene destroyed seven more. German infantry following the tanks was repulsed and 490 German bodies remained on the battlefield. Over 100 Germans were captured.

Communique Summarizing Kharkov Drive

Moscow, May 18, *Soviet Information Bureau*: On May 12 our troops passed to the offensive in the Kharkov direction, broke through German defenses, repulsed counter-attacks of large enemy tank formations and motorized infantry, and are advancing westward. From May 12-16 our troops advanced to a distance of 20-60 kilometers (12.5-37.5 miles) and liberated over 300 populated places.

According to preliminary estimates, during the above period our troops captured the following trophies: 365 guns, 25 tanks, 188 trench mortars, 379 machine guns, 46,413 shells and 89 cases with shells, 23,284 mines, about 1,000,000 cartridges, 13,000 grenades, 90 trucks, 29 wireless stations and 38 ammunition, provision and equipment depots. Over 1,200 enemy officers and men were taken prisoner.

During the same period our troops destroyed 400 German tanks, 210 guns, 33 trench mortars, 217 machine guns, about 700 trucks, over 100 carts with supplies, 12 dumps of various supplies and 147 planes. Twelve thousand German officers and men were annihilated. The offensive is continuing.

German Counter-Attacks Frustrated

SOUTHWESTERN FRONT, May 18, *Pravda*: Our troops are continuing their advance. The Germans, thrown back by the shattering surprise thrust of the Red Army, are attempting to stem our offensive by every means. They are sending more and more tanks into action. In one comparatively narrow sector they sent out 150 tanks with armored trailers carrying troops to break through to one of their surrounded garrisons. The tanks wedged into our lines but were stopped and about half were destroyed. The fascists failed to reach the garrison.

Our units are effectively repulsing enemy tank counter-attacks and systematically grinding down enemy forces. One of our Guards units beat off a whole series of tank attacks. The Germans first sent out 18 tanks followed by infantry. Six of these were destroyed by anti-tank guns and rifles, and the rest turned back. During the day the fascists counter-attacked 15 times, throwing more tanks in each time, but they lost 43 machines without gaining any success.

German aviation is very active but is unable to attain superiority in the air. The fascists tried to land parachute detachments. In the last few days groups of 120, 50 and 30 parachutists were dropped. Two of these parties were wiped out in the air before they could reach the ground.

Retreating under the hammer-strokes of our troops, the Hitlerites destroy and burn populated places. Our troops, urged on by their offensive spirit, are steadily breaking the enemy's resistance and continuing to advance westward.

There was practically no instance when our men faltered before the fascist tanks, but scores of instances might be cited when our anti-tank rifle crews and infantrymen emerged victorious even when outnumbered. The German calculations that their tank columns would sow confusion in our ranks were not justified.

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Many prominent Norwegians, including some formerly close to the Crown, have been transferred to concentration camps in Germany, TASS reports from Geneva. Included in the first shipment were said to have been 148 military officers and about 30 political prisoners, among them the former president of the Norwegian Shipowners' Association, Wilhelm Klavenes. More recently, 51 prominent Norwegians, including the writer Everland, the leader of the Workers' Sports League, Holmo, Professor Seip of Oslo University, a political leader named Gerardsen and the leader of the Conservative Party, Andersen, were also reported sent to Germany.

SOVIET ACADEMY OF SCIENCES' APPEAL TO SCIENTISTS OF THE WORLD

In the days of the Second World War, when Hitlerite Germany threatens humanity with enslavement, destruction and the downfall of modern civilization, when freedom-loving peoples have united to fight against Hitler and his brigand army, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, at a general meeting called to further mobilize all the strength of the scientists of this country to assist the front, appeals to all scientists of the world.

Scientists have always been proud of their sacred traditions of salutary scientific thought, the heroic past of science. Science has grown up under the banner of freedom and democracy. The Hitlerites have defiled the sacred traditions of science, outdoing in their vandalism the blackest, most unruly reaction of the past. Hitlerism means death for science.

Science develops under the banner of reason and truth, in order to serve the great aims of human progress. The fascists replace science with mysticism and the bloody ravings of Hitler, this creature of the wildest reaction of our time. They replace the noble service of science to humanity with the abominable lie of "race theory," with the gospel of the pogrom and the extermination of nations.

Science Against Barbarism

Science serves progress. It leads humanity forward to a better future. The German fascists try with fire and sword to turn humanity backward to the darkest, most dismal pages of its history, to the ways of cannibals, the bloody customs of barbarians and to medieval obscurantism.

A victory of fascism in the present war would be a victory of death, destruction, darkness and slavery. It would reduce modern civilization to charred and bloodstained ruins and the population of the earth to slaves dying of terrible deprivation, poverty, overwork and bloody torture.

But there will be no fascist victory! The threatening danger has united all the forces of democracy and progress. When the fascists encroached on our country, all our mighty people rose as one man against them. Under Stalin's leadership, the armed forces of the Soviet Union struck a terrific blow at the hordes of Hitlerism and shook and seriously weakened Hitler's war machine.

Now comes the time when the common, active struggle of all freedom-loving nations of the world will sweep the brown plague of fascism from the earth. We Soviet scientists, with all the passion of fighters for a just cause, are giving all our knowledge to defeat the fascist hordes. We work tirelessly to design and improve the weapons with which Hitlerism will be destroyed. We work to utilize the inexhaustible resources of our motherland for the needs of the patriotic war. This is the way we pay our debt to our motherland and to world civilization.

In these historic days the scientists of the Soviet Union call on all scientists of all countries to rally yet more firmly the ranks of the anti-fascist front of freedom-loving peoples of the world, and to give all their strength to the fight against Hitlerism.

Scientists of England: Your country, the country of Newton, Maxwell and Darwin, the birthplace of the industrial revolution, has experienced the horrors of fascist bombing, which brought barbarian destruction and death to thousands of peaceful inhabitants. Your country is carrying on a stubborn struggle against fascism. But the defeat of Hitlerism demands new efforts and means and the mobilization of all the strength of the British people and British science. We extend a brotherly hand to you, dear comrades. Together, we shall help in every way to consolidate and strengthen the anti-fascist front, to fit out the armies of our countries with up-to-date military machines, more powerful and more perfect than the machines of the enemy. By our selfless work, we shall bring nearer the day of victory over German fascism. Henceforward let us devote all our activities to fulfilling this task.

Message to America

Scientists of America! Your country is a country of mighty machines. Russian scientists have always studied the research of American scientists with the greatest attention. During the years of the reconstruction of industry in the Soviet Union, American science and technique became closer than ever to the Soviet Union. We call on you, American scientists, our dear comrades, to struggle with ever more insistence to unite all the efforts of your people in the struggle against Hitlerism, to mobilize all your science and technique for the victory of democracy over Hitlerite barbarism. In the present struggle a great deal depends on the work of scientists. Let us help ever more energetically to strengthen all our means to destroy the cunning enemy. The united technical thought of freedom-loving countries, together with the military valor of our peoples, will assure the defeat of fascism in 1942.

Scientists of the Slav countries: Slav genius gave the world hundreds of leaders of science. The fascists want to exterminate our people. But this will never be! The Slav spirit, manly and noble, lives in the hearts of the guerrillas of Serbia, Croatia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Byelorussia and the Ukraine. Be worthy of your heroic brothers. Give all your strength to the struggle against the ferocious enemy of Slavs—Hitlerism and its clique.

Scientists of the German-occupied countries: In your countries the German fascist scoundrels destroy national culture, close universities and scientific institutions, turn intellectuals into errand-runners for the fascized German intelligentsia, or simply exterminate them. Give all your strength, our dear comrades, to the struggle against the hateful enemy, the

(Continued on page four)

GERMAN U-BOATS REPORTED BASED IN CANARY ISLANDS

LISBON, May 18, TASS: Portuguese and other neutral travellers arriving here from South America assert that the Spanish-ruled Canary Islands are serving as a base for German U-boats attacking U. S. and Latin American shipping in the Caribbean.

A passenger who sailed from Buenos Aires on a Spanish ship reports that he observed three German submarines near the island of La Palma. Residents and seamen at Santa Cruz port on the island of Teneriffe are reported saying openly that the Germans have set up harbors in the islands for submarines and flying boats.

A Portuguese business man who spent a week in the town of Las Palmas says that he watched several large German submarines taking on fuel from a Spanish tanker at a camouflaged base on the coast of Gran Canaria Island. Natives of the islands were said to be jocular about Spanish Foreign Minister Serrano Suner's denials that Germans are basing submarines in the Canaries.

MONGOLIAN-MANCHUKUAN PROTOCOL RATIFIED

MOSCOW, May 16, TASS: On May 5 of this year the Governments of the Mongolian People's Republic and Manchukuo informed each other in writing that the final protocol on the work of the mixed commission for precise demarcation of the frontier between the two States in the area of conflict of 1939, and also documents appended to it signed by delegates of both States on October 15, 1941, in Harbin, were subsequently officially approved by the Governments of both States.

★ ★ ★

Artilleryman Dyskin was recently made a Hero of the Soviet Union. He was serving as an ammunition passer with a four-gun field battery when it was attacked by 20 German tanks. Three of the guns were put out of action and all members of the crews except Dyskin were killed or wounded. Singlehanded, he loaded, aimed and fired the remaining gun, putting six tanks out of action. He was wounded four times, but is now recovering in a Red Army hospital.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

(Continued from page three)

Hitlerite invaders. No honest scientist in countries seized by the Germans can or will work for fascist Germany. The day is not far off when the peoples of France, Poland, Belgium, Holland, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Norway and other countries seized by the Germans will throw off the hateful German fascist yoke, and their scientists will work again on free soil for the benefit of their peoples. Hasten this day by all means available to science. Organize merciless struggle against Hitlerism!

Scientists of Germany: Hitler drove your country into depths of death and disgrace. He trampled German science underfoot. The country where Kepler and Gauss, Leibnitz and Hegel, Mayer and Helmholtz grew, thought and struggled has become the prison and graveyard of science. German scientists, enter the ranks of fighters against Hitlerism, give all your strength to the struggle against the Hitler regime, help the anti-Hitler army! The more ruinous and threatening are our arms, the sooner will Germans throw off the yoke of Hitlerite oppression and take their place beside other peoples on the path of progress.

Victory Is Near

Scientists of all countries, dear comrades: Decisive battles against the common enemy are approaching. None of us can stand aside from the struggle against Hitlerism. Let the German fascist beast, pressed from different sides by the attacking armies of our peoples, find its ruin. Let the year 1942 enter the

annals of history as the year of the final defeat of the fascist armies. Let it be imprinted forever in the noble memory of humanity. The enemy's back is already broken. Victory is already near, but it demands still more stern and difficult struggle. Let us unite in the struggle against the common enemy! Let one noble aim live in our hearts. Let hate for the hangmen and will for victory multiply tenfold our strength, our ingenuity and our achievements.

Brothers in the great common cause, scientists of all the world, champions of truth and reason: let us throw into the scales of the struggle all the might of progressive science and technique, in the name of the bright ideals of science and in the name of all mankind. Let us arm the anti-fascist army with mighty new weapons ruinous for the enemy. Let us mobilize new and productive raw materials and industry for victory over the enemy. Let us more insistently expose and defeat fascist pseudo-science and demagoguery.

All the forces of world science for the aid of the Red Army and the anti-fascist front! All the forces of science and progress into the offensive, into the struggle against fascism! The ruin of fascism is inevitable! Victory will be ours!

On behalf of the general meeting of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR: VLADIMIR KOMAROV, President, and members of the Academy Presidium A. BAIKOV, I. BARDIN, E. BRITSKE, E. VARGA, V. VOLGIN, A. VYSHINSKY, N. DERZHAVIN, A. JOFFE, T. LYSENKO, M. MITIN, V. OBRAZTSOV, V. OBRUCHEV, L. ORBELI, P. STEPANOV, A. FERSMAN, Y. CHUDAKOV.

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PROGRESS OF THE KHARKOV OFFENSIVE

The following front line dispatches to the Red Army newspaper KRASNAIA ZVEZDA trace the development of the Kharkov offensive in the last two days. The most recent communiques of the Soviet Information Bureau are appended.

Tanks Play Important Role

KHARKOV DIRECTION, May 19: Heavy tank engagements are in progress in the Kharkov direction. The fascist generals are hurling everything they have into action to check the advance of our troops, which have broken through enemy defenses in the most important sectors. The fierceness of the enemy tank counter-attacks is due to the fact that enemy infantry wavers and falls back under our pressure. The number of German tanks destroyed has reached 400 and is growing every hour.

At first the German tank units acted with great determination. In one engagement the Germans put three tank columns, of 100, 80 and 50 tanks, into action in a two and a half mile sector. As the leading tanks burst into flames those in the rear came around them but were also forced to halt by our anti-tank fire. Later the fascist tank units became less active. Now they are cautious and avoid anti-tank fire.

German infantrymen following the tank columns rush out of range when they fall under our fire. The enemy "spring infantry" does not venture to attack without tanks. A considerable part of it consists of green infantrymen brought from France or mobilized in Germany, the latter including many boys of 18 and 19.

The Germans frequently use armored carts towed by tanks to bring up troops. By destroying the tanks, our troops disrupt this new fighting combination. In one sector the Germans sent into action 150 tanks towing infantry carts. By May 16 our troops had destroyed 77 of these tanks, and the enemy counter-attack was thwarted.

Our infantry shows iron staunchness and vigorous activity in repulsing enemy tank counter-attacks. One attacking Soviet unit was counter-attacked 14 times by large numbers of enemy tanks but beat them off each time, destroying 20. German tanks and infantry attempted 16 attacks on a Guards unit commanded by Rodimtsev. The Guardsmen beat off all the attacks, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

The Germans dropped parachute parties in areas where their tank counter-attacks were in progress, but these failed to shake the staunchness of our troops. Tank engagements are still in progress.

German Counter-Attacks Fail

KHARKOV DIRECTION, May 19: Our troops are continuing their successful offensive, liberating more populated places, capturing rich trophies and taking prisoners.

The enemy is making futile attempts to oppose our advance by tank counter-attacks. In one sector, having failed to throw our troops back to their initial positions, the Germans withdrew their tank forces and launched a counter-attack in a neighboring sector. The maneuver was discovered in time, and the German tank column and motorized infantry were battered by our airforce. Over 20 enemy tanks and 75 trucks were disabled. However, 120 German tanks broke through to an area where a counter-attack was planned. They were met with devastating fire from Soviet tanks, artillery and anti-tank rifles and were forced to retreat.

The Germans are exerting utmost efforts to prevent our troops from advancing toward an important road. Every populated place east of this road had been converted into a powerful center of resistance. Our attacking troops are approaching the road, pressing the enemy westward. Units of Soviet automatic riflemen slip around enemy fortified positions and attack them from the rear.

A detachment commanded by Lieutenant Petrov made its way to one of these places and waited for our offensive to begin. When shots rang out they rushed from their hiding places into the German-occupied village. The Germans found themselves between two fires and hastily retreated, abandoning their killed and wounded.

A railway station was surrounded in another sector. The Commander of the 208th German Infantry Regiment, Colonel Wolf, assured his command that he would not surrender this station, but our troops attacked and recaptured it. Remnants of the German garrison ran to the forests, many disguised in civilian clothes.

In one sector Soviet cavalry is cooperating with tanks, pursuing the enemy and forcing him to abandon equipment. The Germans blew up all bridges and massed artillery and trench mortars and a strong airforce to resist our advance. Beating off fascist air attacks by machine gun, rifle and anti-aircraft fire, our cavalrymen rapidly laid a pontoon bridge and crossed the river. The troops were protected by our airforce, which brought down 17 German planes in air combats.

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KHARKOV OFFENSIVE*(Continued from page one)*

Reaching the opposite bank, our cavalry continued their attack with the same vigor and dislodged the enemy from a large populated place. Then the Germans drove some Rumanians into a counter-attack, surrounding them in the flanks and rear with German units. The 4th Rumanian Division attempted to counter-attack three times and each time fell back with heavy losses. Our cavalry is continuing to inflict losses on retreating enemy troops.

Soviet Advance Continues

SOUTHWESTERN FRONT, May 20: Yesterday the enemy hurled tank formations and aircraft into a counter-attack in one sector. Our infantry met the blow without faltering and opened fire at the tanks with all means of anti-tank defense. Our tanks attacked the German flank, engaging enemy tanks at such close quarters that their planes were unable to help them. Enemy planes were engaged by our planes and seven brought down. As a result of this battle 46 burning German tanks were left before the lines of one of our units, and 25 before another. Fifty-one of these tanks were disabled or destroyed by our tankists.

In another sector our troops, by a vigorous attack, pierced an advanced line of enemy defenses and, leaving a small force in front, struck a surprise flank blow at a German fortified point. The enemy artillerymen fired a few salvos and fled. A whole German artillery battalion fell into the hands of the attacking units. German automatic riflemen, directing a hurricane of fire from basements and houses of a village, were annihilated by joint operations of our tanks and automatic riflemen. Having cleared this fortified place of the enemy, our units reached the flank of the German defenses. The offensive continued with redoubled vigor, and the enemy wavered and was compelled to retreat.

Developing their earlier success, the Soviet troops continue putting pressure on the enemy and liberating populated places. The Germans are falling back, abandoning their arms, and are pursued by our tanks in a number of places.

In one sector Soviet tanks wedged into enemy positions, where they encountered strong, well organized anti-tank defenses. The tanks outflanked the sector and rushed forward, compelling the enemy to abandon his firing positions and flee, leaving 37 guns. Fierce fighting is continuing.

Evening Communique, May 19

On May 19 our troops fought offensive battles in the Kharkov direction, repulsed enemy counter-attacks, and advanced.

Fighting broke out with German fascist troops which had taken the offensive in the Izium-Barvenkovo direction.

On the Kerch Peninsula fighting continued in the area of the town of Kerch.

In the Kharkov direction our troops continued waging successful offensive battles. Counter-attacking with tanks, the Germans tried unsuccessfully to contain the advance of our units.

Morning Communique, May 20

On the night of May 19 our troops waged offensive battles in the Kharkov direction.

On the Kerch Peninsula intense fighting continues near the town of Kerch.

Nothing of significance occurred in other sectors of the front.

An enemy transport was sunk in the Barents Sea.

Our units operating in several sectors of the Kharkov direction, in fighting against the Hitlerites, wiped out 1,650 German officers and men, destroyed 27 tanks, an ammunition dump and a fuel depot, and brought down three planes by rifle and machine gun fire. Our men captured from the enemy 37 guns, 57 trench mortars, 19 machine guns, 340 rifles, 10,000 shells, 40,000 cartridges, 60 kilometers (37 miles) of cable, five carloads of barbed wire, three radio transmitters and other military equipment. Prisoners of war were taken.

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Commenting on the "politeness campaign" launched by Goebbels, the Swedish newspaper *Goeteborg Handelstidningen* recently wrote: "If Doctor Goebbels clamors about politeness, he must have weighty reasons for it. No wonder residents of the German capital have become irritable—there is nothing to be happy about. Germany has been at war for three years. The winter campaign in Russia exhausted the Germans' strength and frayed their nerves. The prospect of another winter campaign in the east announced by the Fuehrer is not cheerful either.

"The Fuehrer's speech leaves the Germans no ray of hope. Merriness is hardly possible when one sees no end to privations and disasters. Therefore the German people's mood has soured, become irritable and quarrelsome, and this is highly symptomatic. They are boundlessly embittered. The same may be said of the Poles, Czechs and Serbs—all are filled with hatred toward the invaders and enslavers."

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From an unmailed letter found on German Lance Corporal Schuk, killed on the Soviet-German front: "I have not taken my boots or overcoat off since January 11. The Russians harass us day and night. The number of dead is growing daily. In one day alone 17 men of our company were killed. Of a 160-man company only 60 are left, although 30 came up as replacements."

THE GERMANS IN BYELORUSSIA

MOSCOW, May 17, Krasnaia Zvezda: *The Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Byelorussia, Ponomarenko, writes:*

The German fascist occupants are exterminating the peaceful population of Byelorussia methodically and with unparalleled cruelty. They have tortured to death, shot, hanged and burned alive over 700,000 persons.

In the town of Petrikovo the Germans shot the majority of residents and drowned children in the river. In Elsk, they put over 500 women and children on board a barge, kept them without food for six days while they towed the barge along the Pripyat River, and then drowned them. In Surazh, they herded more than 700 persons into a mined gully. Those who were not killed by exploding mines were shot. In Shklov, the Germans shot 6,000 men and women, hurled them and their living children into pits and buried them. For three days the soil over the pits moved, as the children died in terrible agony.

Similar massacres took place in Minsk, Vitebsk, Orsha, Brest, Slutsk, Bobruisk, Polotsk and other towns and villages of Byelorussia. The people who survived these monstrous ravages are doomed to forced hard labor, starvation and slow extinction. The invaders destroy or send to Germany everything the Byelorussian people had made and accumulated by many years of hard labor. Land is distributed to German landowners and settlers and must be cultivated by peasant communes.

The Germans also attempt to use the population of Byelorussia for slave labor in Germany. Specially formed armed squads forcibly dispatch Byelorussians to Germany. The Germans have abolished the state independence of Byelorussia. For instance, her four western regions are included in so-called "Southeast Prussia."

The Byelorussian people hate their enslavers and hangmen. Every day large groups of urban residents and villagers take up arms to wage relentless struggle against the invaders. A popular uprising occurred in

four districts of one region. The population killed all the fascist agents, annihilated and ousted the German garrisons and restored the organs of Soviet government. The Germans had to send strong forces, including an infantry division, against them. Fierce fighting between the population and guerrillas and the German invaders is still going on in these districts.

Sometimes several guerrilla detachments join forces to raid large German garrisons. A guerrilla detachment commanded by "D" joined with a detachment of Nevel guerrillas and routed a German garrison of 400 in the village of Lekhovo, blew up an ammunition dump, burned automobiles, etc. The same detachment dislodged a German garrison from the village of Blichno, killing 80 men and putting the rest to flight.

A Byelorussian guerrilla detachment commanded by "Sh," which began operations with 14 men, has grown into a brigade and has already killed 1,300 German soldiers, 60 officers, a general, 200 policemen and village agents of the occupying authorities, destroyed 50 bridges and 50 trucks carrying men and supplies, liberated 15 villages from the invaders, and escorted nearly 5,000 Byelorussians to the ranks of the Red Army.

The Germans admit how painful the guerrillas' blows are. The commander of a German ~~part~~ group, in his Order No. 415-42, "Concerning the Struggle Against the Guerrillas," notes that the intense growth of the guerrilla movement in Byelorussia is "assuming dimensions seriously endangering transmission of supplies for the front." The second paragraph of the order notes that "all measures for capture and annihilation of the guerrilla detachments yielded no result."

With the advent of spring, which facilitated guerrilla operations, the struggle acquired still greater vigor. Fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Red Army, the Byelorussian people will oust the German fascist troops from their native land and together with the other Soviet peoples will inflict final defeat on them.

BERLIN, ROME BACK FACTIONS IN BALKANS

The Salzburg conference between Hitler and Mussolini apparently served as a signal to Rumania for renewal of its press and radio campaign against Hungary, TASS reports, citing informed quarters in Ankara. The Rumanian broadcasting station "Greater Rumania" recently said: "You have learned how Germany, our great ally, appraises our army. This is a reply to Hungary, which tries to discredit our soldiers." The broadcast concluded with an appeal to Rumanians outside the present borders: "Rumanian brothers, wherever you are, bear in mind that either we shall be together or we shall die."

The Rumanians have frequently asserted that their claims on Transylvania now enjoy German support. Hitler reportedly has expressed vexation at Hun-

gary's insistence on keeping large troop concentrations on the Rumanian border instead of sending them to help out against the Soviet Union. Rumania, in contrast, has sent its troops wherever the Germans requested, seemingly relying on Hitler to display gratitude by favoring Rumania over Hungary.

Competent observers here believe that Germany, by blackmailing both parties with the prospect of isolation and loss of territory, is trying to compel them to send more troops to the Soviet-German front. The tone of the Berlin radio has been provocative. Recently a German station in a single day broadcast two addresses—one vindicating Hungary's desire to "unite all Hungarian territories," and the

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SOVIET CINEMA WORKERS IN THE WAR

Soviet moving picture people have been actively helping their country's war effort by making films—documentaries of action at the front, instruction films for the Red Army, and films designed to entertain and inspire hard fighting soldiers and hard working civilians. But many cinema workers have not been content with this and have left their jobs for posts under fire.

Zoya Fedorova, heroine of *Girl From Leningrad*, refused leading parts in new films to stay in Moscow when the enemy was driving toward the city. She visited front line fortifications to perform before Red Army men who warmly welcomed their favorite actress. Later an airplane carried her to besieged Sevastopol, where she helped entertain the defenders. She has twice received the Stalin Prize for outstanding performances—in *Girl from Leningrad* and in a comedy called *Musical Story*.

Those who saw *Girl from Leningrad* will remember "Siskin," the youngest of the nurses, who was at first refused permission to go to the front. The part was played by Lola Federina, a medical student who returned to her books after her first venture in moving pictures. When the war began, Lola decided to undertake in real life the role she had played in the picture. She went to the front as a Red Army nurse.

Before leaving Leningrad, Lola made a short picture in which she called on other girls to join the Medical Corps. This short was distributed throughout the USSR and became very popular. The young scenario writer who produced its script was Michael Rosenburg, of the Lenfilm Studio, who has turned out several other successful anti-fascist shorts. But Rosenburg was not satisfied to continue his civilian calling in wartime. When the Germans pressed close to Leningrad, he enlisted as a volunteer in a Young Communist military detachment. He died courageously defending the approaches to his native city.

The popular actress Tamara Makarova, who played the part of a doctor in *Seven Brave Men*, is now a nurse in a Leningrad clinic. Among the wounded there she recently met her old friend Boris Shlikhting, who left his job as an actor on the first day of war and went to the front as a lieutenant of motorized troops. A splinter from a trench mortar bomb broke his arm. He has now recovered and has repeatedly asked to be sent back to the front.

While some cinema people were at the front, others were doing heroic work in fortifying Leningrad and Moscow. Among them was Boris Poslavski, who took the part of the automobile driver Yasha in *The Great Citizen*. With a large group from the moving picture studios he toiled from dawn to dusk on the Leningrad defenses.

FACTIONS IN BALKANS

(Continued from page three)

other indirectly admitting the justice of Rumanian claims for the revision of the Vienna pact, which gave Transylvania to Hungary. German circles in Ankara have explained that "Germany's sympathies will naturally be with the side which most efficiently fulfils its obligations toward the allies and exerts the utmost war effort."

Apparently Rumania has succeeded best in truckling to German demands. Tension in German-Hungarian relations is concretely evidenced by a reduction of Hungarian food shipments to the Reich.

But as Hungarian relations with Germany deteriorated, those with Italy improved. Hungary has stepped up its food exports to Italy. Officials of both countries have been increasingly profuse in protestations of mutual friendship. The Chief of Staff of the Italian Army and the Italian Minister of Agriculture have paid visits to Budapest, which were returned by officials of the Kallai government. In a recent speech the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, Banffi, said: "Friendship with Italy is the basis of all Hungarian policy."

Well informed observers interpret this ostentatious display of good will as proof of Mussolini's determination to increase Italy's political influence in Hun-

gary and thus counteract Germany's bid for undisputed sway in the Balkans.

The German Information Bureau and the Italian Stefani Agency have issued conflicting interpretations of developments in the Transylvania dispute. The Germans have tried to smooth ruffled feathers, but the Italians have frequently implied that Antonescu's demands were inspired by the Germans and have expressed "complete understanding and sympathy for Hungary." German news agencies, incidentally, did not report the Italian Chief of Staff's visit to Budapest until three days after it was officially announced in the Hungarian and Italian capitals.

Antonescu's program is supposed to include not only recovery of Transylvania, but also incorporation of several other Hungarian districts with a large Rumanian population. As the "Greater Rumania" station put it: "We shall not be satisfied with freeing Transylvania, which is but part of the problem, although a very important one. We must reunite also with our brothers living in other regions beyond the frontier." Ankara circles noted that in Antonescu's recent speech to Rumanian troops on the "anniversary of Rumanian independence," he voiced a "solemn promise to restore Rumania's western territories." This open threat to Hungary was made before General List, who was present as Hitler's "personal representative."

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RED ARMY MEN RECEIVE GIFTS FROM OVERSEAS

MOSCOW, May 22, TASS: Ships are arriving at Soviet ports with gifts for Red Army men from abroad. Citizens of Great Britain, the United States, Argentina, Australia and Canada are sending sweaters, gloves, socks, watches, razors, chocolate and other presents. The All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries distributes these gifts, many of them accompanied by letters from foreign friends.

The campaign for collecting these presents for the Red Army is conducted in England by the Committee for Joint Aid to the Soviet Union, headed by Sir Charles Trevelyan, Honorary President of the London Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR; Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury Cathedral; and the celebrated actress Sybil Thorndike.

The United States Russian War Relief functions un-

der the active direction of Edward Carter. The other day a large consignment of woollens knit by American women was received from this committee, which has also sent seven large consignments of medicines, surgical instruments and clothing. A surgeon in a Soviet hospital, Komissarov, wrote the committee: "Our hospital has received some special surgical instruments sent by you which will help us struggle still more effectively for the lives of our men and their speedy return to the army ranks."

Three consignments of gifts, of a total value of 1,000,000 pesos, were shipped from Argentina. Red Army men on the Leningrad Front have received their first consignment of 38 tons of Argentine chocolate. Argentine presents also include sweaters, gloves and mufflers knit by Argentine women. The letter "V," the symbol of victory, is embroidered on many of these articles.

THE ORDER OF THE PATRIOTIC WAR

MOSCOW, May 21: *Soviet newspapers today commented as follows on the new decoration instituted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR—the "Order of the Patriotic War":*

Izvestia

The law establishing the Order of the Patriotic War defines precisely who is to be decorated with it. The Order of the First Degree will be awarded to those who score a precise hit and destroy an especially important objective in the enemy rear; to the crew of a plane whose pilot or navigator has been awarded the Order of Lenin and who gallantly fulfil their duty on an operational flight; to crews of planes which shoot down three, four, five or seven planes, depending on the type of plane they man; to crews of planes which make 15, 20, 25 or more effective operational flights, depending on the type of plane they man; to those who organize precise, regular functioning of their headquarters; to those who personally destroy two heavy or medium or three light enemy tanks, or to the gun crew which destroys three heavy or five light enemy tanks; to the tank crew which effectively executes three battle orders for destruction of enemy firing posts and annihilation of enemy manpower; to those who, defying danger, are the first to rush into a blockhouse, wipe out its garrison and enable our troops to occupy new lines; to those who, during an engagement, roll out their guns to open positions on their own initiative and annihilate the advancing enemy and his material with point blank fire; to those who storm an enemy artillery battery; to crews of ships, planes or coast batteries which sink an enemy warship or two transports; to those who organize and successfully effect a landing on an enemy-occupied coast; etc.

The law also defines exploits to be rewarded by the Order of the Patriotic War, Second Degree.

Our warriors have already performed and will yet perform many exploits entitling them to the Order of the Patriotic War. We have entered a new phase of the patriotic war, the phase of liberation of Soviet lands from the fascist vermin. The successful advance of our troops in the Kharkov direction is one of the proofs of the fact that during the spring and summer the initiative we have wrested from the Germans will remain in our hands, and that 1942, as Stalin's May 1 Order reads, will be the year of final defeat of the Hitlerite invaders.

Pravda

The order has been instituted at a significant phase of the war, as it entered a new period with a clear and noble task: to make 1942 the year of final defeat of the German fascist troops and liberation of Soviet soil from the Hitlerite scoundrels. Backed by all the people, the Red Army has every possibility of attaining this goal. It has an inexhaustible reserve of heroism; it is fighting against a ferocious enemy for the freedom of its country, for the life and honor of the Soviet people.

The struggle for the motherland daily brings forth valiant fighters worthy of bearing the Order of the Patriotic War. The list of fighting exploits which will earn this high reward may be regarded as a summary of the heroic experience already accumulated by the Red Army. This experience in personal fearlessness of men and commanders is combined with fighting skill, mastery of first-rate fighting equipment and new tactics.

SPRING NOTES ON SOVIET INDUSTRY

Socialist Competition Gets Results

The recently begun socialist competition in the Soviet munitions industry has already begun to show results, TASS reports. The largest Leningrad tank plant has already produced its first tanks in excess of quota. Its assembly line tempo has been speeded up several times since the competition began and all teams are turning out 10-18 normal quotas per shift.

Another tank factory in the Urals has cut the time needed for assembling tanks to one-fifth the original figure. The Ordzhonikidze Aircraft Factory has recorded an increase of efficiency. Even young workers new to their jobs are exceeding their production quotas by 20-60 per cent. Veteran workers are doubling and redoubling their high wartime quotas.

More Industries Join Socialist Competition

MOSCOW, May 22, TASS: Soviet newspapers announced today that the railway and textile workers have joined the movement for socialist competition which is sweeping Soviet industry. *Pravda* and *Izvestia* published a challenge issued by the Moscow—Lenin Railway to railwaymen throughout the country. The challenge to the textile industry was issued jointly by the Ivanovo wool combinat and the Orekhovo cotton combinat.

Challengers of both industries pledged themselves to achieve a detailed program in excess of previously scheduled production. A special plea was directed to railway repairmen to restore traffic as quickly as possible in areas retaken from the invaders. The Ivanovo combinat pledged to turn out 140,000 meters of woolen cloth above plan monthly and to contribute to the Defense Fund 1,000,000 rubles raised by economies in operation.

Workers of the Kemerovo Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant and the Krasno-Uralsk Chemical Works recently issued a challenge to the Soviet chemical industry to increase its output in socialist competition, the Soviet press reports. The two challenging plants pledged to complete their May production quotas ahead of schedule and to exceed their yearly quotas for 1942 by five per cent.

Pravda commented editorially: "Another important section of the working class of the USSR has joined the competition to increase output of commodities for front and rear. Our chemical industry possesses splendid equipment. The present task is to make maximum use of all equipment and to raise output. This thought underlies the address of the foremost workers of the chemical industry.

"The activity and self-denial, the enthusiasm and initiative of the masses, who are developing socialist competition with tremendous vigor, guarantee that our people will supply the Red Army with tanks and planes, arms and ammunition, war equipment and food—with everything necessary for the final defeat of the enemy. The self-denial and enthusiasm of the Soviet people, the unity of front and rear, will ensure our victory over the German invaders in 1942."

New Rubber Plantations in Kirghizia

A large group of staff members of the Institute of Plant Physiology, a branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, is now at Frunze, capital of the Kirghiz SSR, TASS reports, introducing large scale cultivation of the rubber-bearing plant koksagyz. The work is being directed by Alexei Bach, noted biochemist. Extensive areas of collective farm land were sown to koksagyz this spring with seed brought from Kazakhstan, where the plant grows wild. The rubber content is considerably increased under scientific cultivation. The Institute members have issued several booklets to guide collective farmers in sowing and cultivating koksagyz and in collecting seed for future sowing.

Moscow River Open

The shipping season on the Moscow River began about the middle of May, TASS reports. Freighters, barges and oil tankers are moving day and night. Most food, fuel and building materials for the Soviet capital are arriving by water. A large proportion of the river workers are now women, including more than half the stokers, sailors and steersmen. At least three women are captains of river boats. Many women also helped with the work of repairing the river fleet and dredging channels. Soon after the ice broke up fishermen began finding German parachutes and other trophies in the water close to the city. The latest find was several tablets bearing the German inscription "Nach Moscow!"

New Workers Trained for War Industry

On May 19 Soviet newspapers published a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR decorating 125 workers and students of State Labor Reserve Schools for successful execution of Government assignments in training skilled workers for war industry. *Pravda* commented editorially:

"In the short period since the promulgation of the Decree on Creation of State Labor Reserves, industry and transport have received 700,000 young workers who graduated from factory apprenticeship schools, vocational schools and railway schools. They include 115,000 metal workers, over 25,000 metal experts, 136,000 builders, 50,000 coal miners and 43,000 railwaymen.

"These people are taking active part in the production of arms and ammunition for the Red Army. Many of them have already covered with fame the towns and factories where they work.

"The factory apprenticeship, vocational and railway schools have now enrolled about 700,000 young boys and girls. Over 200,000 young workers of the mass occupations are to graduate from these schools in the near future. Although part of our workers have been mobilized into the Red Army and Navy, our industry is steadily growing. The labor reserves of the Soviet State are immense."

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LITERATURE IN THE USSR

In the last five years, 20,000,000 copies of books by English and American authors have been distributed in the Soviet Union, translated into 20 different Soviet languages, TASS reports. Shakespeare's works have been published in 14 languages, and a new Russian edition will appear shortly.

Two million volumes of the works of Charles Dickens have been distributed in 13 languages. A complete edition of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* has been issued and a selection of English songs and ballads, translated by the Soviet poet Marshak, has gone into a second edition.

According to the largest of the public libraries in Moscow, the English and American authors most in demand are Dickens, Conrad, Scott, London, Dreiser, O'Henry, Stevenson and Wells. The Moscow Library of Foreign Literature recently issued an Anglo-American Anti-Fascist Anthology including writings of Dreiser, Hemingway, Sinclair, Priestly, Shaw, Wells and others.

One of the largest Soviet publishing houses is now rushing preparation of one-volume editions of 300 Russian and world classics to restock library shelves in towns recently freed from the Germans. A total of 30,000,000 copies will be issued. Most library books in towns occupied by the Germans were burned for fuel and in at least one case were used to pave a muddy street. English and American authors will be represented in the new one-volume series by Chaucer, Charles Dickens, Laurence Sterne, Bernard Shaw, Rudyard Kipling, Mark Twain, Jack London, A. Conan Doyle and Erskine Caldwell.

The Soviet magazine *International Literature* has recently published several articles devoted to the relationship between Russian and American literature. The well known critic Kirpotin said: "The American people created a literature fascinating in the diversity of its forms, the richness of its content and the trend of its ideas. We find in it many features kindred to Russian literature. The American urge for justice is perceived by us who have been brought up on Russian classical literature as something very much akin to us and cherished by us. To improve man's condition of life—this is the goal illuminating all our activities. This is the central idea of both American and Russian literature. Hence our attachment to American literature, which has developed so splendidly in a brief historical period."

The poet Ilya Selvinski wrote: "American literature developed under the influence of the great Russian prose. The profound love for realism which was the keynote of the development of Russian art has gradually become the principal feature of American fiction. Upton Sinclair, Theodore Dreiser . . . I will not call them imitators of Tolstoi and Chekhov—they came into being in America, but when they appeared and looked around them, they heard a kindred voice from remote Russia, a country which seemed so different in every respect from their own. Their works create

in my mind a definite image of America and her spirit.

"But I anticipate another image, closer to us and more lyrical. It will be born of the joint struggle of the USSR, America and Great Britain against the murderer of culture, Hitler. It will reveal in all peoples the common features inherent in every human being. In the struggle for human rights we Russians will see an all-embracing image of the great country—America."

An essay on Leo Tolstoi and American literature, published in *International Literature*, said:

"It is well known that Tolstoi displayed special interest in American life and culture. His library at Yasnaia Polyana, now destroyed by the fascist barbarians, contained many books by American writers and social workers, which were sent to Tolstoi by their authors. One of the last of these books received by Tolstoi was Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*. It made a profound impression on the great Russian author and, according to his contemporaries, he contemplated publishing it in his magazine *Posrednik*.

"At the beginning of this century Tolstoi wrote to an English man of letters: 'If I had an opportunity of addressing the American people I should like to express my gratitude for the great help rendered me by the American writers who flourished in the '50's. I would name in the first place Garrison, Emerson, Ballou and Thoreau, who, as I believe, influenced me particularly strongly. Others are Channing, Whitier, Lowell, Walt Whitman—such a brilliant constellation as is not often to be met in the world of literature.'

"The first five Americans named by Tolstoi appealed to him in connection with his social and religious searchings. Tolstoi assisted in the publication of their works in Russian and included many quotations from them in his symposiums. The above words of Tolstoi reflect the mutual affinity of two great cultures."

★ ★ ★

Hungary is building a railway across northern Transylvania to the Rumanian border, TASS reports from sources in Istanbul. The new line was begun as soon as the area was ceded to Hungary two years ago. It is expected to improve Hungary's strategic position by facilitating transport of troops directly from central Hungary to the mountain districts adjoining Rumania.

Despite unfavorable terrain and shortage of materials, the railway has been pushed ahead at a rapid pace and is now reported more than one-third complete. Four thousand workmen are employed in its construction and several million pengo have been appropriated for its completion, despite Hungary's financial difficulties. Premier Kallai and other cabinet officials have inspected the work.

GERMANS PLAN TO INCORPORATE NETHERLANDS IN REICH

Credible sources in Stockholm, TASS reports, predict that Germany will shortly incorporate the Netherlands in the Reich as the semi-autonomous province of "Niedermark." The Netherland Government will reportedly be remodeled with a limited number of ministers, excluding those of foreign affairs, war, economy and some others, whose functions will be discharged by the corresponding Reichs ministers. Dutch police and customs, it was said, will also be in German hands.

Abolishment of tariff restrictions between Germany and Holland was forecast, but it was said that passports will still be necessary for persons wishing to travel across the border. The Dutch civil service, it was said, will gradually be remodeled on the German pattern.

It was expected that the Netherland fascist leader Mussert will be named premier of "Niedermark," and that the German High Commissioner for Holland, Seiss-Inquart, will assume a post equivalent to that of Terboven in Norway. The project was said to have been unanimously approved by the Dutch fascist party despite some unofficial grumbling.

The *Svenska Dagbladet* recently reported that the current visit of Gestapo chief Heinrich Himmler to Holland is connected with a projected reorganization of the Netherland administration on the Norwegian model and confirmed the impending shifts in the status of Seiss-Inquart and Mussert.

Opposition of the Dutch populace to German administrative measures is reported in informed circles here to be reflected by a wave of sabotage in various parts of the Netherlands. Compulsory recruiting of Dutch youths for work in Germany is said to have provoked especial indignation. The fascist newspaper *Deutsche Zeitung in Niederlanden* said frankly of new labor regulations: "The purpose of the new law on labor service is to exert compulsion on all Netherlanders who refuse to go to work in Germany voluntarily."

A recent German order bans all Hollanders from the coastal zone and allows them to bathe "only on special beaches under surveillance of German soldiers." Dutch cinema-goers were 100,000 fewer last January than in January 1941—a decrease attributed to the fact that only German pictures are now shown.

GERMAN-ITALIAN LIE SPIKED

Moscow, May 22, TASS: The German Information Bureau and, following it, its servitor the Italian Stefani Agency circulate a report alleging that on the night of May 19 the Turkish motorship *Duatepe* was sunk by a Soviet submarine at the entrance to the Bosphorus. TASS is authorized to state that this assertion of the German and Italian provocateurs is an insolent lie.

KALININ ANSWERS AMERICAN SLAV GREETINGS

The following message was received by the Embassy in response to the message of greeting addressed to Mikhail Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, by the First American Slav Congress held at Detroit April 25-26. The message has been forwarded to Mr. Leo Krzycki, President of the National Committee of the American Slav Congress.

May 18, 1942

I express my hearty thanks to all participants in the American All-Slav Congress and through them to all Slavs who live in America for the sincere sympathy expressed by this Congress and by the Slavs of America to the Soviet people and the Red Army.

The peoples of the Soviet Union are confident that the American Slavs will render constantly growing aid to the Slav nations, who are fighting for their independence and freedom against the evil foe of all Slavs—Hitlerism.

MIKHAIL I. KALININ,
Chairman of the Presidium
of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

A LETTER FROM HEINRICH MANN

Moscow, May 21, TASS: *The Union of Soviet Writers has received the following letter from the German anti-fascist writer Heinrich Mann:*

From the very first day of this war I knew and said what turn events would take: the invading troops would be inevitably overwhelmed and the Red Army would take the offensive against Germany. This is not wishful thinking: this is in the nature of things. It is hard to believe that a universally acknowledged mediocrity which simply stole power and victory could do anything against a nation which lives by true greatness and not by the pretense of greatness, which is the case with Hitler.

I boundlessly admire the staunchness of the Soviet people, its courage, its firm resolve, its devotion to a cause which merits dying for it heroically and living in its name. Your people has all the virtues of a people of heroes.

The first nation which opposed its noble will to the invaders and predetermined their destruction is a Slav nation. Who can doubt that all the Slav peoples have a great future in store for them? Still more willingly than my indignation and sympathy, I express my assurance that they will rise and fulfil their mission and, together with the great Soviet Union, will give an example to humanity.

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SECOND JEWISH ANTI-FASCIST MEETING IN MOSCOW

Meeting in Moscow for the second time in nine months, representatives of the Jewish people on Sunday, May 24 called on world Jewry to unite for an immediate death blow to German fascism. Proceedings were broadcast.

The meeting issued an appeal addressed to Jews of the world, declaring that "the summer of 1942 . . . will decide the fate of mankind. It will decide the fate of the Jewish people." Jews of the democratic countries were urged to give every assistance to their countries' armies for an immediate attack on Germany, and Jews in fascist-occupied lands were exhorted to strike the Germans from behind.

Pointing out that Jews in the Soviet Union are doing their full share in the Red Army, the appeal specifically addressed the following admonition to

Jews of Great Britain and the United States: "There is no time for tarrying. From Johannesburg to Montreal, from Alexandria to San Francisco, Jews—go into action! We Jews of the Soviet Union have set an example for you. Not a single hour, not a single minute of delay. If all the freedom-loving peoples do what the Soviet people are doing, fascism will soon be utterly routed."

The appeal specifically asked the United States and Great Britain for more planes and tanks for the Red Army. Jews in neutral South and Central American countries and in other neutral lands were urged to collect money to buy armaments for the Soviet troops. The appeal was signed by many of the Soviet Union's most prominent Jews. The meeting was organized by the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee, whose chairman is the prominent Soviet actor, People's Artist of the USSR Solomon Mikhoels.

AMERICAN MESSAGES TO JEWISH MEETING

The following messages were received by the Soviet Embassy at Washington for transmission to the Second Jewish Anti-Fascist Meeting in Moscow.

National Committee of ICOR (Association for Information on the Economic, Cultural and Social Life of the Jews the World Over); A. Jenofsky, National Secretary:

Dear Friends: Your appeal to world Jewry some months ago reached our organization and membership at a time when we were holding our national conference of the "Icor." We pledged our full support to you in the work of helping destroy Hitlerism.

Your manifesto, issued by the Anti-Fascist Committee, reached us on Sunday, April 12 at a great mass rally, which was dedicated to greet the heroic Red Army and the 14th anniversary of Birobijan, and the proceeds went toward the field hospital that the "Icor" is sending to the Red Army through Russian War Relief, Inc.

We are informed that your committee is going to have a second meeting on Sunday, May 24. We should be very glad if we knew that this letter would reach you by the 24th.

The Red Army and Soviet people are in the present World War a tower of strength for all peoples of the world, and the hopes of civilization rest upon the heroic Red Army and its allies.

We are very proud that, among the heroic fighters, there are so many of our Jewish brothers and sisters.

We of the "Icor" pledge to intensify our activity, to strengthen the bonds of unity and common action of the Jews in both our great countries until Hitlerism and all its works are destroyed.

Jewish Conference to Aid Russian War Relief: Louis Zara, Chairman:

To the Jews of the USSR: On April 12, 1942, you, our Jewish brothers and sisters in the USSR, issued a manifesto to the Jews of the world, calling upon our people for help in the decisive struggle against fascism. You described the horror, degradation and mass murders which have ravaged the Jewish communities that fell into the Nazi clutches. You told us of the desecration of the finest memorials of our culture at the hands of the depraved enemy. But you also related the glorious and heroic role of our Jewish brothers in annihilating the fascist hordes.

To our brothers in the USSR, who are fighting in the front lines, partisan detachments, factories and collective farms to defeat our common foe, we say: We have heard your call, and we answer. Your deeds of valor have inspired us to greater efforts in the struggle against the fascist enslavers of mankind. Your wondrous courage and marvelous morale have shown us concretely how to defeat Hitler.

We resolve to intensify all our efforts, along with our non-Jewish neighbors, in the armed forces, on the production line, in the offices and farms of America, to hasten the total destruction of fascism.

ARTILLERY ATTACK

By A. Karelsky

The role played by artillery in the present war is immeasurably greater than ever before. It has been accorded prominence in the struggle of the Red Army against the forces of German fascism. Problems of artillery attack are being considered and solved in an entirely new way by the Soviet Command.

Formerly artillery was used to crush enemy firing positions on front line defenses before tanks and infantry went into attack. Then it would transfer its fire deeper, accompanying its troops with a wave of fire called a "rolling barrage," distributing thousands of shells over an extensive area. In this way some stretches remained untouched, while resistance points could take cover temporarily and subsequently meet the attacking forces with renewed fire. Enemy infantry could keep close to the ground until the curtain of artillery fire had passed over them, then continue fighting.

Thus the power and maneuvering ability of artillery fire were not used to full advantage, and infantry and tanks had to clear the way. This delayed the tempo of the advance, the attacker weakening just when the most tremendous effort was demanded of riflemen and tankists to destroy new centers of resistance constantly being discovered in different firing positions.

Things are entirely different now. The German hordes, forced to roll back, are trying to entrench themselves at every tactically advantageous place. They are creating strong centers of support with an extensively developed network of fortifications, barriers of various kinds, and a complex firing system at inhabited places and commanding elevations. To enable infantry and tanks to seize these centers it is necessary to put heavy pressure on them while they are being set up and on earthworks, dugouts and trenches sheltering enemy garrisons and units. This responsible job is done by the artillery.

New Artillery Tactics

What are the basic principles of artillery attack? The initial principle is concentration of artillery in the decisive direction. Distribution of units, divisions and batteries is not governed by the artillery at the enemy's disposal, nor by the extent of the front, but by the conception of the commander. The main artillery forces are grouped where the principal thrust is aimed at the enemy defenses. Should the enemy attempt to parry the thrust, the powerfully massed artillery fire obliges him to relinquish the idea.

The second thing required of the artillery is conducting steady fire through the entire depth of the enemy defense, playing upon well reconnoitered objectives as long as the battle lasts. Merely to open a hurricane of fire is not enough. All the more important resistance points must be destroyed. Enemy manpower and machines must be wiped out, not crushed temporarily.

Ceaseless fire is achieved by artillerymen through distribution of labor and well timed disposition of the troops in front. Battalion and regimental artillery keep close to their infantry, accompanying them with fire until success is achieved. The principal method is to fire point blank from open positions, and if during the attack something bars the advance of the infantry or tanks, the artillery is directed at the obstacle. If during the development of the battle new objectives appear among enemy defenses, they are immediately fired upon. Larger guns protect infantry and tanks at their starting points before they attack, then direct long range fire on important objectives. Their particular use is for concentrated fire on massed reserves of enemy troops and artillery and for destruction of strong fortifications. Their fire never lets up, and while some batteries change position, others cover them with their fire. Sometimes strong fortifications blocking the infantry advance require rapid destruction. Then heavy howitzers are also placed in open positions. Their shells can destroy enemy fortifications of any strength.

The third basic element of artillery attack is close cooperation of infantry, tanks and artillery. The infantry and tanks fight the enemy in coordination with the artillery, to the roar of bursting shells. This means that infantry and tank commanders must coordinate their plans of action with the artillery commander and assist him to select objectives and solve problems. The essential point is to seize an objective as soon as the artillery ceases firing at it and shifts its fire to another target.

Effect on the Enemy

Diaries of German soldiers show obvious terror in mentioning Soviet artillery fire. One writes with a trembling hand: "The magic Russian guns are firing at us again." Another admits: "The Soviet guns are driving us mad."

But it is not only a matter of Soviet artillery equipment. Behind the guns stand unselfish patriot heroes, ready to face death for their country, fighters who have thoroughly mastered the weapons entrusted to them. The history of the patriotic war affords innumerable instances of the heroism of Russian artillerymen. On one occasion a battalion of fascist infantry was advancing on an elevation held by Lieutenant Fedorov and 32 men. The Soviet artillery repulsed the attack, firing at a range of 200 yards. The Germans opened fire with trench mortars and artillery, but Lieutenant Fedorov led his battery to a reserve position where it evaded the enemy fire. Assuming that the Soviet battery had been destroyed, the Germans again attacked and were again met with devastating fire. At one moment they approached so close to the guns that the Soviet artillerymen were obliged to beat off the attack with hand grenades. Finally the Germans retired, leaving 460 dead and wounded on the battlefield—conclusive evidence of the effectiveness of the Soviet artillery fire.

PROSECUTION CONCLUDES CASE IN ANKARA TRIAL

ANKARA, May 23, TASS: At the May 20 session of the Ankara court trying the case of the bomb "attempt" on German Ambassador von Papen, the prosecutor presented his summation. His speech was confined to repetition of the material of the preliminary investigation, disregarding all the absurdities and contradictions with which this material is replete and which came to light in the course of the trial. He also passed over the fact that the defendants Abdurahman and Suleiman were compelled during the trial, by questions put by Pavlov and Kornilov—Soviet citizens and co-defendants—to modify considerably their testimonies, on which the prosecution was built.

The prosecutor attempted to revise three fabrications exposed during the trial: that the Turkish citizen Omer was killed by the bomb explosion, that Abdurahman and the illiterate barber Suleiman were "communists," and that Suleiman was in addition a "member of the Social Democratic Party of Yugoslavia."

Prosecution Praises Non-Soviet Defendants

Several times in his speech the prosecutor extolled the "sincerity" of Abdurahman and Suleiman, who falsely denounced the Soviet citizens Pavlov and Kornilov. He attempted to present the latter as organizers of an "attempt" on von Papen "with the purpose of violating Turkish friendship." To confirm his allegations he failed to cite a single fact that had not already been refuted and exposed in the progress of the trial. He again asserted, without presenting any proof, that Suleiman was introduced to officials of the Soviet Embassy in Ankara and to Kornilov by the Polish engineer Romansky. The prosecutor ignored the fact that Romansky, a prosecution witness, categorically declared in court that he had never visited the Soviet Embassy and knew no one there.

Trying to prove that Abdurahman and Suleiman were acquainted with Pavlov and Kornilov, the prosecutor cited only the utterly confused testimony of shopkeepers and other persons who allegedly witnessed meetings of the defendants. The prosecutor also referred to statements allegedly made to Suleiman by Omer, who is said to have perished in the explosion, though these statements cannot be proved. He admitted that Abdurahman and Suleiman did not even know the names of Pavlov and Kornilov and "identified them only by distinctive features," but he saw in this fact, which corroborates the statements of the Soviet defendants, only a "mystery." "Pavlov and Kornilov," he said, "do not admit anything and keep asserting that all this is nothing but provocation. However, this evasion from admission represents for us a kind of proof."

Severe Penalties Asked

Basing his accusation on similar "proofs," the prosecutor asserted the "moral and material responsibility of Pavlov and Kornilov for the attempt" and demanded application to them of Articles 62 and 64 of the Turkish criminal code, and to Abdurahman and Suleiman of Articles 65 and 62. The prosecutor did not define the penalties he proposed. Article 62

provides imprisonment for not more than 20 years for an unsuccessful attempt to commit a crime punishable by death, and imprisonment for 15-20 years for an unsuccessful attempt to commit a crime punishable by life imprisonment. Article 64, dealing with crimes committed by several persons, provides imprisonment for 20-24 years for instigation to crimes punishable by death, but committed on personal motives. Article 65 provides imprisonment for 12-20 years, which term in some cases may be lowered by half, for attempt to commit a crime punishable by death or life imprisonment.

After the prosecutor's speech Abdurahman's counsel demanded the right to make his summation after Pavlov's and Kornilov's defense speeches, explaining that they "will probably repeat their attacks upon Abdurahman and call him a provocateur, which will have to be answered."

Kornilov pointed out that the counsel for the defense was attempting to violate rules for legal proceedings by replying to the defendants' speeches instead of the prosecutor's. "As for the statement of the counsel for defense about the description we give of Abdurahman and Suleiman," Kornilov said, "I say that we did and will call them provocateurs despite the statements of the prosecutor and counsel for defense."

The judge fixed June 3 as the date for the next court session.

The prosecutor's speech perplexed foreign observers of the proceedings, as he disregarded everything that took place in the course of the trial and based his speech entirely on the "testimony" given by Abdurahman and Suleiman. Observers had envisaged the possibility of the prosecutor's withdrawing the accusation against both Soviet citizens, in view of the failure of prosecution witnesses to bring forth evidence that they had committed any crime.

CHECKERBOARD HERO

Soviet troops on the Southern Front recently captured Major Marcu Bonkes, Commander of the 1st Battalion, 85th Rumanian Infantry Regiment, who surrendered without being wounded or even scratched in battle, TASS reports. Soon after, the same Soviet troops captured the headquarters of the 1st Battalion, 85th Rumanian Infantry Regiment and found among its records a document relating the "heroic death" of Major Bonkes.

"We the undersigned—Captain George Sandu, Commander of the 4th Machine Gun Company, and eye-witnesses Private George Simut and Private Grigore Comisa—" the document read, "certify that Major Marcu Bonkes died the death of a hero during a Russian attack on the village of 'K' in the Ukraine. Major Bonkes was wounded and then finished off by the Russians."

In case the Rumanian Government wishes to confer a medal on the Major, TASS remarks, he may be reached care of a Soviet war prisoners' camp, where he spends his days playing checkers.

SOVIET MEDICINE IN WARTIME

15,000 Young Doctors Graduate

"Our lives belong to the army and the people," is the motto adopted by the 15,000 Soviet medical students who graduated this May. All of them are eager to work in field hospitals and other units of the Red Army and Navy medical corps, although some must necessarily be assigned to civilian positions.

Next year's class will be considerably larger—it is estimated that 24,000 students will receive medical degrees.

This year many are graduating from the institutes evacuated from Byelorussia, the Ukraine and the Baltic Republics. About 400 doctors are receiving degrees from the Kiev Medical Institute, now at Chelyabinsk. The Kharkov Medical Institute, now at Chkalov, will graduate 350. The Central Asian medical schools will also produce many doctors. Tashkent Medical Institute is graduating 600, various institutes in Azerbaijan are graduating 525, and in Georgia 576.

Fewer Deaths from Serious Wounds

About 300 Soviet doctors took part in a recent conference of base hospital personnel called by the People's Commissariat of Health of the USSR to discuss care of Red Army wounded. Deputy People's Commissar of Health Milovidov reported that strict specialization of Soviet hospitals according to different types of wounds has been fully justified. He cited figures showing that, compared with the war of 1914-18, deaths in the present war from stomach wounds have dropped 33 per cent, from head, jaw and thorax wounds 50 per cent, and from injury to the spinal column 80 per cent. Few cases of tetanus or gas gangrene have been recorded.

Since the war began military hospitals have been reinforced by considerable numbers of young medical graduates and also by older doctors who have taken special courses in field surgery and military therapy at re-qualification institutes.

Milovidov described new treatments approved by the Scientific Medical Council, including a soluble preparation of sulphidine, an X-ray appliance which facilitates the location of foreign bodies in the human organism, a synthetic oil of balsam and a method for producing anti-typhus vaccine in large quantities.

Gymnastics for Wounded Men

A system of therapeutic gymnastics, not involving use of special equipment, aids recovery of injured Red Army men, especially those suffering from arm or leg wounds, TASS reports. The gymnastics can be carried out even at field ambulance stations.

At one hospital, 97 per cent of men with injured extremities who passed the gymnastics course eventually returned to the ranks. Most of the cases involved slight wounds which had left stiffness in the limbs

after healing, but some were more serious. In one case a bedridden Red Army man with a broken pelvis recovered capacity for movement after a month of leg and pelvis exercises.

Ekaterina Lebedeva

Despite her 78 years and ample Government pension, Ekaterina Lebedeva, great-granddaughter of Field Marshal Kutuzov, Russian strategist who defeated Napoleon in 1812, is a volunteer member of an ambulance squad attached to a Moscow hospital, TASS reports. She became a military nurse as a girl of 13 and has seen five wars.

Well known in the USSR as a collector of Russian folk lore, Ekaterina Lebedeva has travelled to many remote corners of the Soviet Union to record old songs, hundreds of which she can sing from memory. She often sings these songs to the wounded men in the hospital, who affectionately call her "mother."

More Vitamins Produced

Since the war began the center of vitamin C production in the USSR has shifted to Kirghizia, where rich sources for obtaining the vitamin are available, TASS reports. A special plant now under construction in the south of the Kirghiz SSR will turn out twice as much vitamin C this year as the whole USSR produced in 1941.

Large scale production of crystalline carotene—concentrated vitamin A—by a method developed jointly by the Biochemistry Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Kharkov Chemistry and Pharmacological Institute is also under way in Kirghizia.

Pleasant Surroundings Help Recovery

At a large military hospital in Central Asia, TASS reports, five-course meals are served from a menu with five separate choices for each course. Besides European food, the menu includes Georgian and Uzbek dishes prepared by native cooks. Separate menus are maintained for special categories of wounded and convalescents.

The hospital has its own farm which supplies meat, vegetables, milk and honey. Poultry, flour and cream come from nearby villages, generously supplemented by gifts of collective farms.

Concerts and dramatic performances are held regularly in the hospital auditorium, featuring the troupes of local theaters. Thousands of books for the hospital library have been collected by local school children.

The hospital director, Professor Adamov, asserts that the pleasant surroundings noticeably speed up the average recovery rate of the patients, three-fourths of whom return to the ranks of the Red Army.

Information Bulletin

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Washington, D. C., May 28, 1942

KHARKOV — IZYUM — BARVENKOVO

The following front line dispatches published in the Soviet press summarize the last four days of the enormous battles now taking place in the directions of Kharkov, Izyum and Barvenkovo. According to latest reports the Red Army has halted the German drive in an important sector of the Izyum-Barvenkovo direction, while Soviet troops continue to advance near Kharkov after consolidating their gains in that direction. The fighting continues to grow in intensity.

Twelfth Day of Soviet Offensive

KHARKOV DIRECTION, May 24, Pravda: For the 12th day the Soviet troops are waging offensive battles in the Kharkov direction. The thunder of guns does not cease day or night. The Germans are suffering heavy losses in tanks.

In one sector a battle between our artillery and German tanks lasted three days. About 150 fascist tanks in three columns launched a counter-attack against one of our artillery units. The fierce combat ended in a brilliant victory for the Soviet artillerymen. They set on fire or otherwise disabled about 100 tanks. In addition, about 10 tanks were put out of action by anti-tank rifles and then set on fire with incendiary bottles. The Germans retreated in disorder.

KHARKOV DIRECTION, May 24, Krasnaia Zvezda: The enemy tanks are maneuvering vigorously, driving into action wherever Soviet units are advancing. Realizing after three days' fighting that small groups of tanks cannot check the Soviet infantry, the Germans massed them for a concentrated blow in a single sector. But this tank counter-attack has not affected the general situation.

These tactics of shifting from one sector to another are dictated by the enemy's weakness. The German tank reserves were hurled into battle prematurely and are now seriously exhausted. The Germans tow their damaged tanks to the rear, repair them hurriedly and again throw them into the fight. In the second day of our offensive the Germans were able to use 250 tanks at once in a single sector of the front. But in the last few days their most powerful concentration consisted of 140 machines. Striving to arrest the Soviet offensive at any cost, the Germans are suffering enormous losses.

SOUTHERN FRONT, May 24, Krasnaia Zvezda: Fighting in the Izyum-Barvenkovo direction continues with unabating fierceness. Repulsing furious enemy attacks, Soviet troops are striking telling blows.

In one area our infantry unexpectedly crossed a river and dislodged the enemy from a populated place by a vigorous counter-attack. A battalion commanded by Senior Lieutenant Sabolin broke into a village and silenced all the fascist fortifications with machine gun and rifle fire, dislodging the enemy.

The enemy is gathering reinforcements and hurling them from sector to sector, but our troops are intensifying their resistance and launching counter-attacks. Soviet airplanes are mercilessly battering enemy airdromes and troop concentrations.

Attack and Counter-Attack on 13th Day

MOSCOW, May 25, Pravda: Every day of fighting in the various sectors of the Kharkov and Izyum-Barvenkovo directions is filled with intense battles. Great masses of modern war materiel are being thrown into action. Recent operations have been marked by stubborn German resistance as the enemy tried to shatter our offensive. The fascist command pushes large tank formations into battle, carries out mass air raids and throws infantry units into counter-attacks.

Despite this resistance our troops are striking blow after blow. The fascist counter-attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses. Our infantry, supported by artillery, holds its ground even when attacked by large groups of Hitlerite tanks. The Red Army men are self-sacrificingly defending every yard of ground won from the enemy.

In the last 24 hours Red Army units have occupied several more localities, including an enemy strong point. Every day of fighting costs the Germans heavy losses. Lieutenant Max Humeltenberg, of the 212th Regiment, 79th German Infantry Division, captured by our troops, said that only 18 men were left of the normal complement of 180 in his company, despite the fact that it had been three times reinforced.

Stubborn Fighting on 14th Day

SOUTHWESTERN FRONT, May 26, Pravda: Fighting in the Kharkov direction continues with the same stubbornness. In some places it occasionally decreases in intensity, but then resumes with renewed vigor. The enemy attempts to paralyze the onslaught of our troops by various maneuvers, bringing into action strong infantry forces supported by tanks and planes. But these counter-attacks shatter against the iron resistance of our troops.

(Continued on page two)

KHARKOV-IZYUM-BARVENKOVO*(Continued from page one)*

Losses in manpower and equipment do not deter the Germans in their effort to hold important centers of resistance protecting a road to the west. Fighting for these centers is especially violent.

On May 23, after several days' fighting, our troops captured the strongly fortified village of "N." Systematic annihilation of the forces of the German garrison and weakening of its resistance was completed by a sudden violent thrust of our troops which captured the village and enabled us to continue our westward advance in this sector. Fighting is equally intense for other hitherto unknown villages which have become arenas for battles lasting several days and involving regiments and divisions.

In another sector of the Kharkov direction where fighting has gone on for many days, our troops have markedly improved their positions and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Recent operations were marked by ruthless extermination of enemy manpower and equipment. Our airforce is firmly holding the initiative.

IZYUM-BARVENKOVO DIRECTION, May 26, *Izvestia*: Beating off German attacks, our troops are striking heavy blows at the enemy. In one sector the enemy hurled 50 tanks and two infantry regiments into an attack. Stiff fighting followed, in which Soviet tanks supported by artillery checked the attack. The enemy lost large numbers killed and wounded.

Fierce fighting for a river crossing took place near a village. The Hitlerites lost about 800 men there, without making any progress. In fighting for another crossing they lost about 400 men. Our troops are thwarting all enemy attempts to cross the river.

Guardsmen of artillery units are putting German tanks out of action and checking the enemy advance. One artillery Guards battalion wiped out about 1,000 Hitlerite infantrymen. The Hitlerite army is paying with the blood of thousands of its officers and men for its attempts to attack our troops.

Fighting Even More Intense on 15th Day

KHARKOV DIRECTION, May 27, TASS: Fighting continues in all sectors of the Kharkov Front and daily grows in intensity. Consolidating their lines, the Soviet troops continue to strike heavy blows at the enemy. The Germans are offering stubborn resistance and are holding their positions in some sectors, but at tremendous cost. Their losses in manpower and equipment are enormous.

Concentrating large forces in one sector, the German command attempted a break-through in depth into our battle formations. Fighting continued unabated for two days. Despite a very complex situation, Red Army troops are effectively repulsing all enemy counter-attacks. The Germans' efforts to break through behind our lines and cut the communications of our advancing troops ended in failure.

Big tank battles are in progress in several areas. Near a village recently recaptured by our troops, continuous tank engagements have been going on for two days. The Germans hurled a vast amount of materiel into this sector, but it melts rapidly under the blows of Soviet tankists and gunners. Despite their mass tank attacks, the fascists failed to recapture the village.

KHARKOV DIRECTION, May 27, *Izvestia*: After stubborn fighting for a populated place which the enemy had converted into an important center of resistance, Soviet troops routed the fascist garrison despite fierce resistance. During the fighting the Germans repeatedly tried to reinforce their surrounded garrison. Groups of German parachutists armed with automatic rifles were wiped out by Red Army men. Enemy weapons and ammunition dropped by parachute were captured.

Several dozen German tanks also tried to break through to the relief of the garrison. They succeeded in wedging into our lines and the Germans believed their mission accomplished. But in reality the whole tank group found itself in a trap and was annihilated.

Soviet artillery then began to hammer away at the surrounded center of resistance and blew up two large enemy ammunition dumps. Several enemy block-houses were also destroyed and firing positions were silenced. Our troops then launched a headlong assault, capturing the populated place and inflicting tremendous losses on the German garrison.

SOUTHERN FRONT, May 27, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: The enemy advance in an important sector of the Izyum-Barvenkovo direction has been checked. Soviet troops improved their positions by successful counter-attacks and continue to advance. In an effort to check our advance, the Germans attacked twice but were repulsed with heavy losses.

Soviet artillery is taking a heavy toll of German lives. One artillery unit in cooperation with tanks successfully defended a populated place for five hours, destroying 18 German tanks and 200 trucks and routing two enemy infantry battalions. At another populated place a Soviet artillery unit destroyed 12 German tanks.

German air activity has decreased noticeably because of the actions of our airforce and anti-aircraft weapons. Ordinarily the German fliers do not take the risk of flying low over their targets but dump their bombs from an altitude of 4,000-4,500 feet. They almost never dive for bombing or strafing. In the last few days Soviet anti-aircraft guns have shot down nine fascist planes and damaged 22.

Prisoners taken unanimously confirm the enormous losses suffered by the Germans in the fighting in the Izyum-Barvenkovo direction. Corporals Willi Fabian and Ernst Lutz of the 101st German Division say that the 228th Regiment of this division suffered tremendous losses, and that only a few men remain in the second company of this regiment.

JEWISH ANTI-FASCIST MEETING AT MOSCOW APPEALS TO JEWS OF THE WORLD

Moscow, May 25, TASS: *The Second Meeting of Representatives of the Jewish People, held in Moscow May 24, broadcast the following message to the Jews of the world:*

Nine months ago we called upon you to fight against the enemy of mankind, the enemy of all freedom-loving peoples, the enemy of the Jewish people—against German fascism. Since that time the Hitlerite butchers have burned hundreds of towns and murdered hundreds of thousands of people. They treat all peoples except Germans as "inferior races." They murder Russians and Ukrainians, Byelorussians and Poles. They turn flourishing towns into prisons, torture chambers and cemeteries.

The grief of the Jewish people is deep. In whatever town they seize the Hitlerites martyrize the Jews—women, children and old folk. Before murdering them they torture them—rape women and torture children before their mothers' eyes. They bury Jews alive and deride their graves. In some towns and villages, where a year ago Jews worked at factory benches or cultivated the land, no single Jew has been left alive—neither old man nor infant; all were murdered at Hitler's orders.

Nine months ago we called you to sacred struggle against the heinous, brutal enemy. At that time Hitler's army was advancing. Together with the sons of the other Soviet peoples, all Jews rose as one man to defend our great motherland. Shoulder to shoulder with Ukrainians, Jews fought for their native Ukraine; with Byelorussians, for their native Byelorussia; with Russians, for their native Russia; shoulder to shoulder with the whole Soviet people, for their whole great Soviet country.

The foe of humanity, bloodthirsty fascism, for the first time encountered a deserved rebuff on Soviet territory. Defending its freedom and motherland, the Red Army struck a heavy blow at Hitler's army. We Jews of the Soviet Union proudly say to the Jews of the whole world: here on our land, free men have shown their superiority over the soulless fascist murderers.

A heavy blow has been struck at Hitler's army, but it is still strong. It still occupies 10 European countries. It still holds vast regions of the Soviet Union. It is still trying to break through and reduce more territories to ashes. The time of decisive battles is approaching. We representatives of the Jewish people, participants in the second meeting in free and invincible Moscow, call Jews of the whole world to arms.

There is no Jewish family in the Soviet Union that has not sent its sons to the front. The sacred blood of the Soviet people shed for liberation of the motherland contains Jewish blood too. We revere the memory of those who fell. We take pride in the exploits of those who live. We call upon Jewish Red Army men and commanders to fight the hateful enemy with still greater fury. Do not forget for a single minute the May Day Order of People's Commissar of Defense Stalin: The enemy must be defeated this year. Let the words of the great leader of our state and our army lead us forward—this is the heroes' path to victory.

Jewish Red Army men, become marksmen! Hitler's tanks are coming to crush your lives, your honor, your dignity. Jewish Red Army men, throw your hand grenades accurately, become formidable destroyers of enemy armored machines, batter the enemy with point blank fire. Jewish fliers, destroy the infernal equipment of the Hitlerite hordes! Make your names shine among the names of the best Soviet fliers, glorified by the whole world. Jewish tankists, advance, recapture your native Soviet land! The graves of your fathers and the future happiness of your children are there.

The ranks of Jewish Guardsmen are multiplying every month. There is no higher honor for a Jew than to be a Guardsman and say: "I belong to the valiant Guards of the Soviet Union."

Jews in countries occupied by German fascism, break the walls of the fetid ghetto! Take up arms! Join guerrilla detachments. Attack the Hitlerites at every step. Blow up German stores and railway tracks. Derail the trains of the German robber army.

Jews of Great Britain and America, in this war there is no time for tarrying. From Johannesburg to Montreal, from Alexandria to San Francisco, Jews—go into action! We Jews of the Soviet Union have set an example for you. Not a single hour, not a single minute of delay. If all the freedom-loving peoples do what the Soviet people are doing, fascism will soon be utterly routed.

Jews of Great Britain and the United States, strike at fascism together with the other peoples of your countries. The fascist reptile, enclosed in a ring, will perish. The Red Army is the hope of all mankind.

Brother Jews of the United States, North America, Great Britain, Canada, Palestine, South Africa, Australia, still more planes are needed to crush the

(Continued on page four)

JEWISH APPEAL

(Continued from page three)

fascist murderers. Still more tanks are needed to liberate the regions seized by Hitler. Do not spare your lives—join the armies of the anti-Hitler coalition. Remember, your place is in the front ranks of active fighters against German fascism.

Jews of South and Central America, you are far from the battlefield. Every morning you curse the Hitlerites, torturing your brothers. Every evening you bless the heroes who are wiping out the fascists. Let your curses turn into tank columns! Let your blessings turn into squadrons of fighters and bombers!

Jews of the whole world, let us collect money, purchase 1,000 tanks and 500 planes, and send them to the Red Army. The whole globe is in the flames of war. This is a life and death struggle between the forces of reaction and progress. Hitlerite Germany and her allies are on the side of reaction, and the great democratic powers—the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the United States and other freedom-loving peoples—are on the side of progress. No peace or armistice can be concluded between these two camps; Hitler and his clique must and will be routed and annihilated.

Brother Jews in all countries: The summer of 1942 is coming. It will decide the fate of mankind. It will decide the fate of the Jewish people. This summer must bring the defeat of Hitler's army, which has already cracked. You have shown yourselves honest patriots of your countries, industrious workers, assiduous builders. Be stern soldiers too! There is nothing more honorable now than to fight arms in hand. There is nothing more coveted than victory.

In the hour when the Jews of Paris and Rome, Amsterdam and Salonika, Warsaw and Riga, Lvov and Kiev, Minsk and Odessa, are driven to the ground, exterminated or tortured to death by the villainous Hitlerites, we Jews—citizens of the great Soviet Union, in the capital of our sacred motherland, solemnly tell you: fight to the last drop of blood. The hour of victory is at hand! Lift the banners of freedom! To arms!

Signatures

The appeal was signed by: Solomon Mikhoels, People's Artist of the USSR, Professor, order bearer, Chairman of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee; Shakhno Epstein, writer, Executive Secretary of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee; Bergelson, writer; Kushnirov, Jewish poet and playwright, Red Army volunteer who has been decorated for "distinction in action"; Falkovich, Jewish philologist and Red Army volunteer; Marshak, poet, Stalin Prize laureate;

Alexander N. Frumkin, Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and Stalin Prize laureate; Krein, order bearer, composer, merited man of arts; Sabsan, sculptor, Stalin Prize laureate; Tsifrino-vich, military surgeon of the second rank; Bukler, Red Army nurse and order bearer; Shchupak, Chairman of the Jewish collective farm "Neue Lebn" in the Kuibyshev Region; Colonel Faivel Mikhlin, order bearer; Major Veprinsky, order bearer; Neumark, order bearer, department chief of a munition factory; Kvítko, order bearer and poet; Fefer, order bearer and poet; Hofstein, order bearer and poet; Galkin, order bearer, poet and playwright; Markish, order bearer, poet and playwright; Dobrushin, order bearer, critic and playwright; Strongin, Director of the State Jewish Publishing House "Der Emes"; Spivak, Corresponding Member and Director of the Jewish Department of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; Yofan, architect and Stalin Prize laureate; Ilya Ehrenbourg, writer and Stalin Prize laureate; Sergei Eisenstein, cinema producer; Emil Hilels, laureate of the international concourse of pianists; David Oistrakh, professor, laureate of the international concourse of violinists; Khana Levina, Jewish poetess; Rokhl Korn, Jewish poetess; Leya Lishnyanskaya, member of a collective farm in the Jewish Autonomous Region and Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; Zilberstein, Chairman of the Regional Executive Committee of the Jewish Autonomous Region; Savik, Secretary of the Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Jewish Autonomous Region; Kushnir, Secretary of the Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Jewish Autonomous Region; Grinberg, historian; Zuskin, order bearer and People's Artist of the RSFSR; Tyshler, order bearer and painter; Pulver, order bearer and People's Artist of the RSFSR; Shimeliovich, order bearer and doctor; Natan Vovsi, order bearer and professor; Altman, painter; Ermler, order bearer and cinema producer; Isaak Rabinovich, order bearer and painter; Lena Stern, Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR; Nister, writer; David Zaslavsky, journalist; Nussinov, professor; Jacob Flier, laureate of the international concourse of pianists; Vatenberg, former secretary of "Icor," American Jewish organization; Klara Yung, actress.

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On May 10, *Krasnaia Zvezda* reports, the bodies of 208 Red Army men were discovered in a silo pit at the village of Fedorovka on the Southern Front. The bodies bore many traces of savage torture. A special committee was formed to photograph the bodies and draw up a report.

U-BOATS ACTIVE IN BLACK SEA

LONDON, May 26, TASS: According to the Istanbul correspondent of Reuters (British) news agency, the Turkish steamer *Shefak* of 550 tons displacement has been torpedoed and sunk in Bulgarian waters in the Black Sea near Cape Vasilikos. The captain and nine members of the crew were saved. The *Shefak* was returning to Istanbul from the Bulgarian port of Burgas. This is the second Turkish ship torpedoed in the last five days.

Note by TASS

In connection with the Reuters report on the sinking of the Turkish ship, the Hitlerite radio stations hastened to broadcast their usual lie that this ship was sunk by a Soviet submarine. Cases of Turkish ship sinkings, in particular those plying between Turkish and Bulgarian ports, have lately become frequent. After each such sinking Hitlerite propaganda, from its filthy sources, disseminates with suspicious haste slanderous reports that the ship was sunk by a Soviet submarine.

All these manifestly false reports represent nothing but an attempt by the Hitlerite pirates to cover up the traces of their crimes. Beyond any doubt, Turkish ships are systematically torpedoed by German submarines operating in the Black Sea. The provocative purpose of these crimes of the Hitlerite bandits against the shipping of a neutral country, as well as the slanderous fabrications of Hitlerite propaganda disseminated immediately after each such piratic act, is plain to everyone.

TOLSTOI MUSEUM REOPENS

YASNAIA POLYANA. May 26, TASS: The official reopening of the Tolstoi Museum, destroyed by the Germans when they approached Tula, took place here May 24. Delegations from Moscow and Tula and Red Army units took part in the ceremonies. Hundreds of visitors filed into the restored buildings, where most of the previous exhibits, which were removed when the Germans approached, had been restored to their former places.

In a separate building is a new exhibit entitled "Fascist Vandalism in Yasnaia Polyana." Here are photographs showing the fire-blackened walls of the Tolstoi estate as it was when recaptured by the Red Army.

Among the precious works of art destroyed or stolen by the Germans was the painter Malenkov's portrait of Tolstoi with a group of contemporary writers. Its frame is now filled with a canvass on the same subject by Shestopalov. Other missing paintings will be replaced by modern works for which commissions have already been given to leading Soviet artists.

SEVASTOPOL UNDER SIEGE

The territory held by the Soviet defenders of Sevastopol embraces not only the city but several suburban villages, including Balacava more than seven miles away, TASS reports. Farms in the outlying district supply the city with meat, vegetables and milk.

Sevastopol factories are functioning normally, as are many of the city's cultural and medical institutions. Despite shelling and frequent air raids, the population is supplied uninterruptedly with food, water and electricity. During air raids, the city's life goes on underground, where residents work, study and rest.

War is the keynote of life in Sevastopol. Factories and workshops repair all types of weapons, including tanks, and produce trench mortars, mortar bombs and hand grenades. Troops and munitions are carried to the front lines by a railway line which runs through the defense zone. The railwaymen are veterans of the front who often make several trips a day under fire and air bombardment.

Statistics show vividly how well Sevastopol's citizens have adjusted themselves to life under siege. In April the city library issued 12,000 books to readers, compared to 4,000 in October, before the siege began. In six months of siege, Sevastopol women laundered and mended approximately 1,000,000 sets of soldiers' underwear. And in the same period Sevastopol civilians donated approximately 2,200 quarts of blood to Red Army hospitals.

Outside the city, the defenders constantly harass the enemy by attacks, shelling and sorties behind his lines. Soviet snipers have made some of the finest marksmanship records of the war on this front. Working in cooperation with field artillery and trench mortars, the snipers wait for the Germans to abandon their pillboxes under a rain of high explosives, and pick them off as they emerge. A girl sniper at Sevastopol, Ludmila Pavluchenko, has accounted for 254 fascist soldiers.

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Films of a Soviet parachute attack behind German lines on the Western Front were shown this week in the preview theater of the Moscow Newsreel Studio. The shots were taken by cameraman Mikhail Schneiderov, Stalin Prize winner, who accompanied the parachute detachment on its expedition. His plane was attacked by German fighters and Schneiderov was wounded in the leg. Nevertheless, he jumped over the appointed spot, bandaged his leg after landing, and joined the parachute troops. Schneiderov shot several thousand yards of film while the parachutists were engaging the Germans, taking unusually effective shots of a machine gun duel, the destruction of a German dugout and weeping German captives. Schneiderov has accompanied many Red Airforce expeditions and has shot 20,000 yards of film at the front.

TANKS IN FOREST FIGHTING

By Colonel Vegerchuk

The troops of General Meretskov on the Leningrad Front recently carried out a significant operation. The enemy was threatening the communications of a Soviet force advancing at a certain sector of the front. Red headquarters decided to dispatch a tank unit to dispose of the threat. The tanks had a 45-mile night trek across extremely rugged country before them.

The route lay over densely wooded and marshy terrain. The road was intersected with ruts, shell craters and many damaged or semi-demolished bridges. The greatest dangers, however, were the mounds at the roadside and across the roads, and the heavy spring floods.

The tankmen had only four to six hours in which to prepare for this difficult march. However, despite the darkness of the night and the abominable roads, the unit reached its destination two and a half hours ahead of schedule.

In the early morning German reconnaissance planes made a careful survey of the adjacent woods, but apparently failed to detect any signs of regrouping among our troops.

After concentrating its machines, the tank unit, together with supporting formations, began preparations for an advance. It was obvious that the engagement would be fought on the forest-covered bogs. The tree trunks were from six to nine inches thick, their density from 150 to 200 per acre. The snow blanket was up to a yard deep, with pools of water covering the surface here and there where the thaw had begun. The forest had but few roads and paths. The enemy had mined all of them and was well provided with anti-tank weapons.

Advancing Groups Avoid Roads

The operations began with a thorough study of the enemy's positions and system of defense. It was established that the German defenses consisted of isolated pockets which the Nazis had not had time to link up in a reliable system of fire.

The advance was to be undertaken by groups, each consisting of a company of infantry, a mortar platoon and two or three tanks. As a rule, a group would advance parallel to a road or forest path. Movement along roads and paths was categorically ruled out. The intervals between the groups depended solely on the strength of the enemy defense; that is, on the number of fortified gun positions per mile of front.

Following 500 yards behind the first echelon was the second echelon of tanks carrying infantry and sub-machine gunners. The first echelon was to pierce the German defenses, crush resistance and confuse

the Nazi system of fire. The second echelon was to mop up the remaining pockets of resistance.

At 6 A. M. the first tank echelon, accompanied by infantry and supported by a heavy artillery barrage, broke into the enemy's defenses by a daring leap and suppressed all resistance. The Germans were particularly impressed by the performance of the Soviet tanks as they saw them shatter trees with trunks nine inches thick, and shoot down German guns and infantry at point blank range.

The infantry kept close to the advancing tanks, never more than 20 to 50 yards behind, keeping up a steady fire from rifles, automatic rifles and machine guns. This rapid wedge formed in the German defenses by the first echelon deprived the Nazis of the possibility of concentrating artillery and mortar fire. This would have involved the danger of mowing down their own men. Nor could the Nazis direct their fire on the second echelon, since the first echelon of tanks and advancing infantry had disorganized their communications and wiped out their artillery observers.

The fighting in the forest grew in intensity with every passing minute as the Soviet tanks and infantry forged ahead beyond the German defenses. Time and again the Soviet infantry charged the enemy at bayonet point, compelling him to retreat.

Tanks Mop Up After Infantry

The infantry were not always successful in dislodging the Germans from trenches and dugouts. This work was usually completed by the tanks, which came down on dugouts and fortified gun positions, burying dozens of German soldiers and officers under an avalanche of earth and snow.

At certain points the Germans attempted counter-attacks, concentrating their efforts on striking at the Soviet units from the rear. For this purpose they used groups of 60 to 70 men supported by two or three anti-tank guns and one or two batteries of light mortars. Their counter-attacks were in most cases directed across forest land and along paths or roads. The Soviet commander retaliated by dispatching two or three tanks, on which were mounted up to 30 infantrymen armed with sub-machine guns, to outflank the enemy. This made the Germans turn tail.

After a hard fought battle the Soviet tank unit and supporting infantry crushed two battalions of German military police. The Nazis lost 600 men and officers in killed alone. According to incomplete data, the advancing Soviet force destroyed 120 enemy fortifications and dugouts, four field guns, five anti-tank guns, 24 mortars, 17 heavy and 32 light machine guns. Seven guns, 65 light machine guns, two provision dumps and one ordnance depot were captured.

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LITHUANIANS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

The following article was written for the Soviet press by Justas Paleckis, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR:

About 30,000 people have been killed in Lithuania by the German fascist murderers, and the number is growing daily. German newspapers recently reported public shootings in Shaulai and Mazeikiai, the hanging of three men and the shooting of two groups of 42 and 38 in Kaunas and the shooting of 16 in Vilnius. At least 120,000 people are kept in prisons, concentration camps and labor camps.

The German fascists have established their barbarous "New Order" in Lithuania, destroying every trace of its national independence. They abolished the very name of Lithuania, converting it into part of their province of "Ostmark."

Lithuania has become a land of famine. Within a short time the invaders plundered, devoured or shipped to Germany all reserves of Lithuanian goods. Peasants must deliver their entire grain harvest, 50 kilograms of butter per cow, 50 eggs per chicken, and wool, flax, hay and straw. The Germans also confiscate warm clothing, copper utensils, metals, church bells, bicycles and rubber. They took away the land of 70,000 peasants who had received it from the Soviet Government. They smashed trade unions and other workers' organizations.

The development of culture in Lithuania had been carefully nurtured. Now the German invaders close down schools, scientific and artistic establishments

and attempt to Germanize the Lithuanian people. One page in each newspaper must be printed in German. German has been proclaimed the primary official language, though few Lithuanians understand it.

When the front line began to waver under the hammer strokes of the Soviet troops, the German invaders tried to dupe the Lithuanian people by all kinds of promises. They spoke at length about the "self-government" which allegedly would be given them, but the aims pursued by the bloody cheats soon became apparent. They then embarked on forcible mobilization of Lithuanian youths for work in the war industry, compelling them to work at the most dangerous places—at plants constantly subjected to air bombardment and at the front, digging trenches.

However, the Lithuanians did not lay down their arms and have not been subjugated. Lithuanians have been fighting in the Red Army ranks from the first days of the war and have shown numerous examples of heroism. National Lithuanian units go into decisive battles with enthusiasm and hatred for the enemy. The flame of guerrilla warfare in Lithuania does not die down for a single minute.

Together with all the peoples of the Soviet Union, with all the freedom-loving peoples of the earth, the Lithuanian people is waging sacred war against its perpetual enemy, who has tormented it for more than 700 years. We do not doubt that the day is near when the sun of victory will rise, when the Lithuanian people will celebrate its new Gruenwald.

SOVIET ARCTIC WORK CONTINUES

War did not prevent Soviet Arctic stations from carrying on their programs of scientific research last winter, TASS reports. According to the Administration of the Northern Sea Route, the winter in the Arctic was more severe than in 1940. Still lower temperatures and more prolonged snowstorms were registered. Despite this, Soviet aircraft succeeded in delivering mail and necessary freight to many stations during the polar night. Not a single case of interruption of scientific studies occurred at Arctic stations throughout the winter.

Spring has reached the Arctic, including the northernmost settlements, from which reports are coming about the arrival of birds and the beginning thaw. This year the stations will considerably extend their vegetable and cattle breeding farms and especially hothouses in order to supply most of their own food.

ROYAL ACADEMY ACKNOWLEDGES

HONOR TO DELL, HALDANE

The Royal Society in London has addressed a letter to Moscow, TASS reports, expressing gratification at the recent election of its president, Henry Dell, and Professor J. B. S. Haldane to honorary membership in the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

"The splendid efforts of your compatriots in their resistance to aggression," the letter says, "would have been impossible if your technical resources were not based on the extensive development of science. We hail this mobilization of your tremendous resources, which encourages your friends and weakens your enemies. We fully agree with you and believe that all our technical and scientific forces should be utilized to the utmost in this war in defense of freedom and democracy."

THE SHOW GOES ON IN THE USSR

Over 30 Moscow theatrical troupes were touring the battle fronts in early May, TASS reports, performing for Red Army units close behind the fighting lines. These theatrical companies contend with make-shift stages and occasional interruptions by raiding enemy planes, but are always assured of enthusiastic audiences.

Some actors of the Central Red Army Theater have been at various fronts almost continuously since war began and have grown used to going on with the show even when shells fall nearby. Some of these actors have been decorated.

The Moscow Maly Theater, now located at Chelyabinsk, recently sent a group to the front headed by the 70-year-old tragedian Alexander Ostuzhev. It will present a repertory composed largely of modern and classic Russian drama but including some foreign plays, notably *The Taming of the Shrew*. The Moscow Vakhtangov Theater is also touring the front.

An Actor at the Front

"The men couldn't leave their guns and we arranged a performance where the battery stood. A patch of earth covered with plywood boards served for a stage. It was carefully camouflaged, as we were in range of enemy guns. The pouring rain failed to dampen our success."

The above paragraph is quoted from the diary of the Armenian actor Lissitsian, now back in Erevan after touring the front with his company. The diary continues:

"Next day we went to a unit holding a position 800 yards from the enemy trenches. We were escorted by a tankette. The road was under enemy fire and we drove at top speed over many small shell holes. The performance was held in a barn, near some pillboxes. The commander warned us: 'In case of shelling, take shelter in the pillboxes.'"

"A week later we visited a unit of mounted Guards, of whose daring raids behind enemy lines we had read in the newspapers. After the performance a dance was held in a clearing. Everybody danced—Cossacks, collective farmers, actors.

"We performed for artillery batteries, infantry units, tank groups and at hospitals. We traveled by truck, wagon and machine gun cart. We slept in tents, pillboxes, barns and peasant houses. Our last performance was held in a large tent before an audience of Red Army men. Standing at attention, we listened to the reading of an order-of-the-day commenting on our work:

"In a short period the company gave about 70 performances under difficult front line conditions. Bad weather, lack of theatrical facilities, and bombardment by enemy planes, artillery and trench mortars did not interfere with the actors' unselfish work."

Railway Theater

"Theater on Wheels" is the nickname of the Central Theater of Transport Workers. Self-contained on a single railway train, this theater tours the Soviet Union performing with equal enthusiasm at large junctions and small sidings and often at troop stations close to the front. Since the war began it has given about 600 performances. Members of the company themselves write many of the original songs and skits for which the "Theater on Wheels" is noted.

Maly Theater at Chelyabinsk

Moscow's Maly Theater began rehearsals of a new play, *The War of 1812*, based on Tolstoi's *War and Peace*, in the capital last fall, while German planes were raiding the city. After the company was evacuated to Chelyabinsk, rehearsals were finished and the play had a successful run. At present the Maly Theater is rehearsing another play based on *War and Peace*. Other productions scheduled include Alexei Tolstoi's new historic tragedy *Ivan the Terrible* and *Siege of the Windmill*, adapted from Emile Zola. The latter play deals with the heroic fight of the French people against Prussian invasion in 1871.

Moscow Art Theater at Baku

A group of veteran actors of the Moscow Art Theater, headed by Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko, is now performing at Tbilisi, Nalchik and Baku. They appear at oil workers' clubs, Red Army hospitals and in the open air among oil derricks. Several of the actors have also worked with the Tbilisi moving picture studio. A performance of *Ballet Chopiniana* is scheduled to open in Tbilisi at the end of May.

Jewish Theater at Tashkent

The well known Jewish actor and People's Artist of the USSR Solomon Mikhoels, who recently presided over the Second Jewish Anti-Fascist Meeting in Moscow, had until recently been performing with the Moscow State Jewish Theater at Tashkent. In an interview with a Tashkent newspaper, Mikhoels said:

"We came here with all our theatrical accessories. The capital of the Uzbek Republic received the Jewish actors cordially. The theater's performances have scored great successes, especially *Tevye the Milkman*, adapted from Sholem Aleikhem; Shakespeare's *King Lear*; and *An Eye for an Eye*, a new play by Perets Markish.

"The popular Jewish playwright David Bergelson is writing for our theater a play about the talented Jewish general of Cavalry, Hero of the Soviet Union Lev Dovator, who has covered his name with glory in the present war. A group of leading Uzbek playwrights is writing a play for us about the famous Uzbek writer Khamsa Nicamei."

Stanislavski Works Published

The second volume of *Self-Training of Actors*, masterpiece of the famous Russian actor and producer Constantine Stanislavski, went to press in the latter part of May, TASS reports. Only the first volume of this celebrated work had previously been published. The second volume is devoted principally to Stanislavski's ideas about characterization. A third, now in preparation by the publisher, deals with the actor's work on the text of his part.

The Soviet Government Committee on Arts and the Museum of the Moscow Art Theater have collaborated for a year in collecting and classifying the rich literary inheritance left by Stanislavski. The material includes over 12,000 documents, ranging from magazine articles to shorthand notes on the margins of producers' scripts. Among previously unpublished material which has come to light is an article on the significance of Ibsen in the development of the modern theater and the manuscript of an article on the theater written for the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

National Pageants in Moscow

Following the success of a pageant dealing with Byelorussian art which was staged recently in Moscow, the Soviet Government has decided to arrange similar pageants dealing with the art of other republics. First on the list is the Ukraine, to be followed by Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Moldavia.

Many Ukrainian actors now in Moscow will take part in the forthcoming pageant. The prima donna of the Ukrainian Opera, People's Artist of the USSR Maria Litvinenko-Volgmut, commented:

"During the patriotic war, the art of the free Ukrainian people has become still more vivid. Evacuated far into the hinterland, Ukrainian theaters continue their fruitful work. Ukrainian artists are bringing forth new productions which provide the best proof that the spirit of the Ukrainian people is unbroken and that Ukrainian art, in full possession of its strength, is ready once more to enter the territory liberated from the Hitlerite invaders.

"In Moscow we shall be able to perform 70 new, beautiful songs devoted to the Ukraine's struggle against the fascists. Two new Ukrainian operas dealing with the patriotic war have been completed. Hundreds of poems and stories have been written in the last few months by Ukrainian authors. The finest of these will be performed in Moscow."

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Mikhail Rassokhach, an old Cossack of the village of Ladozhinskaia in the Kuban, has six sons, four daughters and 19 grandsons serving with the Red Army. Another Cossack, Mikhail Grachev of the village of Rodionovskaia, sent six sons to the army and then enlisted himself. The Don Cossack Khrysanth Roy, who fought in the last war against the Germans, has 10 sons in the Red Army.

FOREIGN WORKERS IN GERMANY

STOCKHOLM, May 28, TASS: According to the German fascist newspaper *Krakauer Zeitung*, the number of foreign workers in Germany in April totaled about 2,500,000, including over 1,000,000 Poles, 300,000 Italians, 140,000 Czechs, 131,000 Belgians, 97,000 Dutch, 78,000 Serbians, 63,000 French, 56,000 Croats, 54,000 Slovaks and 31,000 Hungarians.

According to other sources here, foreign workers are allowed to live only in camps, and the fascist "Labor Front" was recently instructed to organize 300 additional camps. Foreign workers in Germany, under pain of confinement in concentration camps, are forbidden even to raise the question of changing their employment. They have no leaves, and their working hours are fixed "according to the requirements of the given enterprise." Even the scanty vestiges of labor legislation still valid in Germany do not apply to foreign workers. A special, low food ration has been established for them. They are given no cards for manufactured goods.

Der Angriff observes that "German craftsmen have no right to serve foreign workers." Hailing the setting up of camps for foreign workers, the *National Zeitung* says: "Let the foreign workers bear firmly in mind that they are in Germany."

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Excerpts from captured Rumanian military documents, reported by TASS:

From Order of General Headquarters, No. 6580-y: "The wounded spread information on affairs at the front which is devoid of foundation Medical personnel, instead of cheering up the wounded and persuading them that they must endure pain silently, ask the wounded various questions concerning the fighting and the situation at the front. Then this information is circulated and thus defeatist sentiments appear."

From the Rumanian code of military regulations: "Corporal punishment is disciplinary punishment which consists in dealing strokes with a lash on the back. Corporal punishment is applied in cases of dishonesty or violation of military duty."

From a report by Battalion Commander Dragan: "The whole battalion took to flight and a majority of the officers were not to be found. Despite threats and requests, I was unable to halt the battalion even after resorting to arms. The men dispersed and hid wherever they could. The officers had no authority."

From an Order-of-the-Day of the 3rd Rumanian Army: "To avoid in future the misunderstandings and deplorable incidents which have occurred between Rumanian and German soldiers, we recommend that wherever Rumanian units stay in the same place with Germans, even if there are only a few of them, it is necessary to take measures to create comradely relations."

From an Order-of-the-Day of the 5th Chasseurs Regiment: "Rumanian soldiers must always salute German and Italian soldiers first."

GERMANS PLOT MILITARY USE OF NORTH AFRICA

LISBON, May 28, TASS: According to reports from France, a heavy influx of Germans has been observed in French Northern Africa, especially Morocco. In the three months ending with February the Vichy government issued visas to over 2,000 Germans for entry to Morocco, and the present number of Germans residing there exceeds 5,000. The Gestapo is very active in all of French Northern Africa, including Algiers and Tunis.

Morocco is experiencing an acute shortage of food and clothing material and faces a famine because of suspension of American imports and the draining of all stocks for the German army. Prices have risen enormously.

Dissatisfaction with the Laval government, which virtually delivered this country to German plunder, is growing among the population. German residents occupy the best hotels along the whole seashore—the Majestic and Claridge in Tunis, the Aletti in Algiers and the Miramar in Fedala. They have dislodged some villa owners and occupy their villas, and in general behave as the country's masters.

The steady flow of German military and civilian officials into North Africa and their penetration into leading administrative bodies is said to provoke constant irritation among the French inhabitants, particularly French Army officers. This irritation is said to be approaching a climax again, despite severe reprisals which culminated last autumn in the dismissal of all known anti-German elements in the French African officers corps. French military men accuse the Germans of circulating among the Arab population Hitlerite propaganda indirectly aimed at France. German agents in Africa are also accused of supporting Falangists in Spanish Morocco who are campaigning for annexation of French Morocco by Spain.

According to reports from Switzerland, the Germans have drawn up an elaborate plan for large scale penetration of Africa. The plan is said to envisage creation of military bases along short, interior lines of communications and utilization of French and Spanish navies and bases. In the latter half of May a German delegation headed by prominent collaborators of Fritz Todt, the German engineering and transport specialist, arrived in Spain. These Germans are believed to be discussing prospective expansion and strengthening of naval bases along Spain's Mediterranean coast, on the Balearic Islands, and on the northwest African coast.

Cartagena, at the southeast corner of Spain, and Mers-el-Kebir, in French Algeria, are said to figure importantly in the German plans. These two naval bases are only 120 miles apart across the Mediterranean approach to the Straits of Gibraltar. With these strategic points, plus control of both shores

ITALY MAY FORCE LAVAL RESIGNATION

GENEVA, May 28, TASS: Important changes in the Vichy cabinet, possibly including the replacement of Pierre Laval as Premier, are predicted by well informed sources here. These changes are expected to come about as a result of Italian pressure for settlement of Italy's claims on Corsica, Nice and Tunis.

Negotiations are now going on, it is reported, between the French fascist Jacques Doriot and representatives of Mussolini. Doriot is considered a possible successor to Laval. Followers of Doriot have recently held meetings at Nice and elsewhere in southeastern France at which their leader was freely named as the next Vichy premier.

The Swiss *Tribune de Geneve* recently said that Italy has subsidized a number of French newspapers to support its territorial claims and that these newspapers comment favorably on Doriot and unfavorably on Laval.

Reports continue to accumulate of Italian moves which might be interpreted as preparations to seize Nice and Corsica by force. Pro-Italian groups in Corsica have displayed unusual activity. The Italian envoy at Paris has paid several visits to Laval. Regional Fascist committees are said to have received instructions to prepare the mind of the Italian public for further hostilities against France.

Blackshirt demonstrations against France have occurred recently before the French consulates in a number of Italian towns. At Turin the demonstrators shouted "Nice must be Italian!" At Cremona the Fascist Party collected signatures for a petition urging Mussolini to seize the coveted French territories.

The Italian press has made much of reports of clashes between Frenchmen and Italians in Nice. Several persons are said to have been injured and several Italian shop windows smashed. The Italian newspapers take a belligerent tone, demanding that the French be punished. The *Regime Fascista* seized the occasion to say: "Rome has its own claims against France, not only because of Italian participation in the war against France, but because Italy undergoes heavy sacrifices for the Axis cause."

Large contingents of Fascist troops are reportedly still concentrated in northern Italy. The King of Italy and the Prince of Piedmont, Commander-in-Chief of the Italian armies, recently toured northwestern Italy inspecting these troops.

of the Straits, the Balearics and Corsica, the Germans are said to believe they could dominate the whole western Mediterranean without a large fleet. Such sea power as is needed would be provided by the French and Spanish navies coordinated under German orders.

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JEWS ASKED TO GIVE TANKS, BOMBERS TO RED ARMY

MOSCOW, June 1, TASS: A plenary session of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee held in this city has adopted an important decision fixing the date for a world-wide oath of the Jewish people against fascism. Every person taking the oath will promise to give all his strength, knowledge, energy and if necessary his life for the struggle against fascism.

The committee resolved to begin a campaign to draw Jews in democratic countries into active participation in the war, encouraging them to join volunteer detachments as Soviet Jews are doing. Information will be collected on the participation of Soviet Jews in the Red Army, guerrilla detachments, anti-parachute battalions, etc.

The committee also resolved to make public material concerning the atrocities perpetrated by the German invaders against Jews in the occupied districts of the USSR and concerning the solicitude

shown by the Soviet Government for populations evacuated from the western Ukraine, Byelorussia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, of whom Jews constitute a considerable proportion.

In accord with the decisions of the Second Jewish Anti-Fascist Meeting, held in Moscow May 24, the committee launched a campaign to collect funds for 1,000 tanks and 500 bombers for the Red Army. According to reports from Birobijan, 1,000,000 rubles have already been collected in the Jewish Autonomous Region, of which Birobijan is the capital. The first day's collection among Jewish workers of Moscow yielded about 45,000 rubles. Successful collections are reported in other cities of the USSR.

The plenary session instructed the committee to launch a collection campaign among the Jews of the United States, Great Britain and other democratic countries for the acquisition of 1,000 tanks and 500 bombers for the Red Army.

SPRING SPEEDS UP GUERRILLA FIGHTING

Spring has touched off guerrilla warfare on an unprecedented scale all through German-occupied territory, TASS reports. The Soviet partisans, who now control large areas behind enemy lines, have united in disciplined brigades for major attacks on such objectives as munitions dumps, communications lines and administrative centers. To meet the guerrilla threat, the Germans have been forced to detail crack units armed with artillery, tanks and airplanes.

Pitched battles have been fought between the guerrillas and German so-called "punitive detachments," with the score so far in the guerrillas' favor. In the latter half of May the "For the Motherland" guerrilla group fought a bitter three-day engagement against an enemy infantry regiment armed with trench mortars, machine guns and a large amount of artillery. The enemy attacked villages occupied by the guerrillas, but was repulsed after 12 hours of fierce fighting on the first day. On the second day, after 18 hours of stubborn assault, the Germans captured the villages at the cost of heavy casualties. On the third day the guerrillas fought their way back into the villages and the Germans withdrew, having lost 198 men killed and many wounded.

Two regiments of Hungarian troops have been used by the German command for operations against guerrillas. The Magyars suffered about 200 casualties recently in six unsuccessful attacks on a guerrilla detachment.

The guerrilla detachment "Death to the German Invaders" within the last few days faced simultaneous attacks by German infantry and three Junkers dive-bombers. One of the enemy planes was hit by rifle fire and made a forced landing. Another bomber landed in an effort to rescue the stranded German crew. But the guerrillas wheeled a piece of light artillery into the open and by direct fire smashed both planes as they stood on the ground. The crew of one bomber was captured.

According to the Red Army newspaper *Krasnaia Zvezda* the Germans on one occasion unsuccessfully sent a force of 28 tanks, accompanied by infantry, to dislodge well armed Soviet guerrillas from positions astride a railway. The guerrillas held their ground and put several tanks out of action with anti-tank artillery fire. This guerrilla group is credited with inflicting thousands of casualties on the Germans. The most daring coup was the blowing up of a German troop train of 30 cars. It also periodically destroys an important bridge.

Guerrillas Take Initiative

Despite vigorous German attacks, the guerrillas are by no means on the defensive. They cooperate closely with the Red Army, assisting its attacks and impeding German attempts to prepare for the much

(Continued on page two)

GUERRILLA FIGHTING

(Continued from page one)

heralded but long delayed spring offensive. *Krasnaia Zvezda* describes the recent capture of an important area behind enemy lines by guerrillas assisted by Red Army paratroopers. The paratroopers, about 30 strong, were dropped at night. They mobilized the existing guerrilla groups and recruited additional ones, arming them with weapons dropped by parachute. After careful preparation, a night attack was made on a town garrisoned with German troops. Simultaneously a German ammunition dump in the town was blown up. Unable to gauge the guerrillas' strength, the superior German force withdrew from the town in the dark and stumbled into an ambush in the open countryside. The Germans were nearly wiped out and the town remained in the guerrillas' hands.

On the Karelian front Soviet guerrillas recently made a 50-mile raid into Finnish-held territory and attacked a village where a Finnish military garrison, headquarters and police station were established. Attacking unexpectedly across a frozen lake, the guerrillas overcame the garrison after brief house-to-house fighting. Many rifles and a radio transmitter were captured and were sent to Soviet territory together with prisoners of war. Five other raids have been successfully carried out in the same area. On one occasion a surrounded guerrilla detachment escaped by forming up in close order and marching to safety down the main street of a Finnish-occupied town. Unprepared for such audacity, the Finns mistook them for their own troops.

Melting of the snow which facilitated skiing raids has slowed up guerrilla activity on this front, although many raids are still made. The guerrillas' score for the winter on the Karelian front was 1,850 men killed and 89 trucks, 30 motorcycles, two planes and 15 supply dumps destroyed. Seventy-eight bridges were blown up and scores of prisoners taken.

Large Scale Action on Central Front

Some of the heaviest guerrilla fighting has been behind German lines on the central front near Moscow. *Pravda* reports that guerrillas of Smolensk Region have killed over 15,000 Germans since the war began. They are also credited with destroying 27 planes, 34 tanks and tankettes, 504 trucks, 69 gasoline tank trucks and large quantities of military equipment. The Smolensk guerrillas have armed themselves with large quantities of weapons taken from the invaders, including thousands of rifles, hundreds of machine guns and trench mortars and whole batteries of artillery. The tally includes 6,000 cases of rifle cartridges, 2,500 cases of shells and 265 trucks carrying ammunition or military supplies. Hundreds of small villages in Smolensk Region were wrested from the German occupants by the guerrillas and turned over to the Red Army as it advanced.

Guerrillas of Orel Region recently sent a letter to Stalin saying: "We have driven the Germans out of 345 villages and restored Soviet authority in them." According to information received by Red Army headquarters, the Orel guerrillas are advancing from village to village, their ranks swelling as they go. Each

GERMANS LEARN TO HANDLE FRENCH WARSHIPS

GENEVA, May 30, TASS: It has been learned here that Grand Admiral Erich Raeder (Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy) has signed an order-of-the-day commissioning 500 German Navy men, who graduated from naval schools near Bordeaux and Brest, to train staffs for French ships. Several hundred of them have already reported at Toulon, with the avowed purpose of proceeding to Genoa.

When they arrived in Toulon the Germans made lengthy excursions to French ships and military structures of the port. The ships' officers were instructed to render utmost assistance to the German Navy men in inspecting the ships since, by agreement between the naval staffs, they are supposed to participate in "local maneuvers" of the French fleet in the coastal zone.

Coinciding with the visit of the German Navy men, an Italian man-of-war and two submarines called at Toulon and now lie anchored in the harbor. Attention is also drawn by observers here to reshufflings among the officer corps of the French ships effected on Darlan's orders, and to the replacement of some officers by persons with defeatist leanings and by some totally unknown in naval circles.

captured hamlet is left in charge of women and old men, while the able-bodied men and youths set out to capture another. Village Soviets are reformed and plans are made to assist the Red Army when it arrives to drive the invaders from the district. Large stores of food have been secreted for this purpose.

The firmness with which guerrilla control has been established over large areas in the Ukraine is illustrated by the fact that the Ukrainian guerrilla newspaper, *Za Radyansku Ukrainu*, now has a circulation of 15,000,000. It is printed behind Red Army lines and carried to German-held areas by planes, being dropped into the hands of waiting guerrillas near Kiev, Odessa, Dnepropetrovsk and hundreds of smaller towns. Its editor, Mikola Bazhan, recently wrote in *Pravda*:

"Despite mortal danger, the people eagerly look for each issue of the newspaper and avidly read it before passing it on. It reports German defeats, the operations of Ukrainian guerrillas and Red Army victories. It writes about the coming liberation and about the Soviet Union's war effort."

Recently *Za Radyansku Ukrainu* published a message to guerrillas signed by Marshal Timoshenko, saying: "The Red Army is coming to free you. Help us in every way you can. Smite the German occupants, blow up bridges, prevent the Germans from evacuating their men and supplies, disrupt enemy communications, help surround the German troops. Show the approaching Red Army units the safest ways to advance. Find out where the enemy has planted mines and warn Red Army commanders. Strike the enemy from behind and watch which way he retreats."

RED ARMY MEN VS. GERMAN TANKS

Many types of Soviet anti-tank weapons cooperate to stop German tank counter-attacks near Kharkov, TASS reports. The Red Army counters the thrusts of German armored units with Soviet tanks, with bombing planes and armored "Sturmovik" attack planes, and with artillery. But infantry forces as well are expected to meet enemy tanks without flinching and are provided with special weapons for that purpose.

The Soviet infantry is armed with special anti-tank rifles, anti-tank grenades and incendiary bottles, all of which have proved their worth in battle. Some infantrymen are specially trained as "tank destroyers." These men are chosen from the bravest and most resourceful in the ranks of the Red Army.

Operating in small groups, sometimes individually, the "tank destroyers" hold their fire until the tanks are within 100-200 yards. They are all expert marksmen and are trained to aim at the most vulnerable part of the German machines. They usually fire from carefully prepared positions along the expected path of the enemy advance.

The Soviet unit commanded by Hero of the Soviet Union Rodimtsev, who was promoted to major general for his brilliant showing on the Southwestern Front, repulsed mass German counter-attacks for four consecutive days, destroying 43 enemy machines. Most of these tanks were knocked out by field artillery or trench mortar fire.

In one sector of the Southwestern Front, four German tanks advanced to clear a path for the German infantry. A single Red Army man named Shevtsov, armed with an anti-tank rifle, engaged the tanks and with six accurately placed shots blew up one and disabled two others. An anti-tank team composed of Red Army men Kostenko and Rakhmatulin trapped six German tanks on a narrow forest lane. They let the first three tanks pass and assailed the last three with grenades and flaming bottles. Unable to maneuver in the dense woods, the tanks fired their guns at random. Two were set on fire and another damaged. Both Red Army men escaped unharmed.

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On the day when Red Army men reentered a town in Kharkov Region, recently freed from the German invaders, a group of women gathered in the building of a local clothing factory and told the Red Army commander that they wanted to reopen the factory at once, TASS reports.

These women had worked at the factory before the invasion and had concealed part of its machinery in their homes. When the Red Army approved their offer, they began work at once.

On their second day in the town, the Red Army men turned in their overcoats and uniforms for mending and since then the factory has been catering to all troop detachments passing through the neighborhood. The women have also gone to nearby villages where Red Army men are quartered and brought back clothing for repair.

SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE ON FIGHTING IN KHARKOV DIRECTION

MOSCOW, May 31, *Soviet Information Bureau*: Some time ago the Soviet Chief Command learned of plans of the German Command concerning a forthcoming big offensive of the German fascist troops in a sector of the Rostov Front. The German Command concentrated in that sector about 30 infantry divisions, six tank divisions and large artillery and air forces.

To forestall and frustrate the blow of the German fascist troops, the Soviet Command commenced an offensive in the Kharkov direction, and in this operation the capture of Kharkov was not envisaged by the plans of the command. For two weeks fierce fighting took place in this sector. Now, when the fighting has approached an end, one may say that the principal task set by the Soviet Command—to forestall and frustrate the blow of the German fascist troops—has been accomplished.

In the course of the fighting the German fascist troops lost not less than 90,000 officers and men killed or captured, 540 tanks, about 1,511 guns and nearly 200 planes. In these battles our troops lost nearly 5,000 killed, 70,000 missing, 300 tanks, 832 guns and 124 planes.

The German Army Command advertises the fighting near Kharkov as an important victory for them and reports fantastic figures of allegedly captured Soviet soldiers and destroyed Soviet armament. In reply to these fabrications, we can only say: a few more such German "victories" and the German fascist army will be finally drained of blood.

HIMMLER WINS CONTROL OF SS ARMY

GENEVA, May 30, TASS: Reports received here indicate that, despite the insistence of German military circles, units of the special SS army formed by German police chief Heinrich Himmler are not to be dispatched to the front but are to remain in Germany. Reportedly Himmler intends to bring the SS army up to 20 divisions.

The SS units are drilled chiefly in tactics of street fighting. They also receive special training in setting up cordons, escorting prisoners and prison guard duty. Himmler reportedly is trying to separate the SS army from other military units and make it wholly independent of the regular German Army command, apparently intending to reserve it for use on the home front.

According to reports from Berlin, Marshal Keitel, Chief of the Supreme Command of the German Armed Forces, demanded that the newly formed units of the SS army be sent to the Soviet-German front. Himmler is said to have rejected Keitel's demands, referring to the presence in Germany of several million foreign workers potentially hostile to the Hitlerite regime. Reportedly, Hitler supported Himmler and refused Keitel's demand.

THE DEGTYAREV AUTOMATIC RIFLE

By Colonel V. Pruntsov

The Red Army's automatic rifle is deservedly regarded as one of the best in the world. Its designer and creator is V. A. Degtyarev, Hero of Socialist Labor and Stalin Prizewinner. Degtyarev began work on the automatic rifle in 1923. He set out to create his own original design, and succeeded brilliantly.

What are the qualities and properties which have earned the Degtyarev such wide popularity? A machine rifle should be light, mobile, compact and convenient to handle. It should ensure good aim, be reliable in battle and simple in design. The Degtyarev possesses all these qualities.

It is distinguished from the ordinary rifle by its rapid fire. The ordinary rifle has to be reloaded after every five shots, whereas the Degtyarev needs reloading after 47 shots. An ordinary rifleman fires an average of 10 shots a minute. An automatic rifleman, firing short bursts and taking fresh aim after each burst, can fire from 100 to 125 well aimed shots per minute.

Lightness and Mobility

The Degtyarev automatic rifle is light. Together with mountings, it weighs not more than 18½ lbs., which makes it an extremely mobile weapon. It can accompany the infantry everywhere. During fighting it can be carried by one man.

In attack, automatic rifles are used to silence the enemy's fire and immobilize his forces. In defensive fighting they are used for hitting rapidly moving open and group targets, destroying descending parachutists, suppressing enemy posts and wiping out gun crews.

On one sector of the Karelian Front, a large White Guard Finn detachment launched an attack supported by artillery fire. Sergeant Petrenko made his way toward the rear of the advancing detachment. Discovering two enemy guns, he stealthily drew closer to them, lay down and opened fire with his automatic rifle. With several well aimed rounds he wiped out the crews of both guns.

Hearing machine gun fire in their rear, the Finns broke off the offensive and rushed back toward the gun. There Sergeant Petrenko met them with fire from his Degtyarev. He kept the Finns from approaching the guns until Soviet infantry arrived on the scene. The Finnish detachment was destroyed and both guns were captured.

Ten seamen, headed by Senior Sergeant Vasili Kislyakov, were defending a strategically important hill. A large group of Germans attacked. Maintaining accurate automatic rifle and rifle fire from their trench, the seamen repulsed the attack. The Nazis, suffering losses, fell back. Later they again advanced, but with the same results. This was repeated several times.

The seamen ran out of ammunition. Kislyakov alone had several rounds left. The senior sergeant

ordered his nine comrades to go for ammunition, and remained alone to defend the hill. Over a hundred Germans, firing heavily and shouting, rushed against the one seaman. Firing sparing but accurate bursts, Kislyakov calmly picked off his enemies and kept the Germans at bay until reinforcements came up. The hill remained in Soviet hands.

The automatic rifle can shoot down low-flying planes and sizable tanks. Recently, for instance, seaman Kubatsky, firing an automatic rifle, shot down a Nazi dive-bomber. Automatic rifles are used by the infantry and cavalry, in the airforce, on motorcycles and in tanks.

Degtyarev's automatic rifle acts according to the following principle: powder gases, formed when shots are fired, not only propel the cartridge from the barrel but also perform the reloading action. Part of the gases, passing through the barrel following the bullet, go through an opening into a gas chamber and there press a piston. The latter pushes back the lock frame, and the lock automatically extracts and ejects the empty case.

When the gas action is completed, the lock, moved by a recoil spring, moves forward into place. On the way it lifts the next cartridge from the chamber and the firing pin, which moves together with the lock, strikes the percussion cap. The new shot is fired and the action described above is repeated. Thus the automatic rifle will go on firing until the trigger is released or the cartridges are exhausted.

Six Hundred Shots Per Minute

The Degtyarev has gained the admiration of armorers throughout the world for the simplicity of its design and the unusual ease with which it is assembled and taken apart. In this respect it has no rivals among foreign makes of automatic rifle. Suffice it to say that no key or screwdrivers are needed for assembling it or taking it apart.

The Degtyarev's rate of fire is quite high—600 shots per minute. But in sustained firing there is no practical need for such a rate. Besides, when too long bursts are fired the aiming line inevitably swerves and the firing loses its accuracy.

When firing an automatic rifle, aim can be taken at a distance of 1,500 yards. But the most effective fire is at a distance of up to 800 yards. A good automatic rifle shot can hit any target at such a distance with the minimum number of cartridges. It is best to fire at flying targets from not above 500 yards.

It must not be forgotten that rate and accuracy are not co-equal concepts. Very intensive fire can be maintained, a thousand cartridges may be fired, but unless the aiming is accurate this shower of lead is merely wasted. Firing should be frequent and exact. Fire is usually opened the moment the enemy comes in sight. Heavy automatic rifle fire poured into the enemy effectively destroys his manpower and disorganizes his whole defense.

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SOCIALIST COMPETITION SPURRED SOVIET INDUSTRY TO NEW PRODUCTION RECORDS IN MAY

Working at wartime tempo and spurred on by the enthusiasm of socialist competition among factories, Soviet workers in important branches of industry completed their May output quotas three to five days ahead of schedule, TASS reports. The production of the month's closing days, in excess of high May quotas set by the Government, measured the Soviet workers' personal determination to drive the German fascist invaders from the USSR.

The great Kirov munitions works completed its month's quota on May 25. An important aircraft factory and several artillery plants also reported completion of the month's quota on May 25. The Tagil Coke and Chemical Plant was 7,100 tons of coke ahead of schedule by that date.

Many Industries Join Socialist Competition

Much of the recent spurt in industrial production is credited to the widespread movement for socialist competition which is sweeping the country. Latest industries to join the movement are the railways, textile mills, coal mines, building industry and oil industry. The procedure is as follows: In each industry, one factory issues a challenge, pledging to produce certain amounts of goods in excess of previous norms. Other factories, accepting the challenge, set themselves tasks of equal difficulty. For a month Soviet newspapers have been filled with these challenges and acceptances.

A typical challenge was that issued by the Stalin Mine in the Kuznetsk Basin to other Soviet coal mines. "Coal is the bread of industry," the challenge read. "Every ton of coal we produce is another blow at the enemy. Therefore it is the sacred duty of every miner to raise his output day after day, to fulfil the requirements of the front and the whole country fully and on time. Moved by a desire to give all our strength, energy, knowledge and experience to aid the front, we workers, engineers and office employees—men and women—of the Stalin Mine call on all miners of the Soviet Union to launch an All-Union socialist competition to overfulfil the State program of coal and slate mining and to give the country as much fuel as necessary to defeat the enemy."

The Stalin Mine workers then pledged themselves to increase their daily output of coking coal by 2,200 tons in May, compared with the previous month, to keep the ash content of this type of coal 5 per cent below the State standard, to raise their labor efficiency 10 per cent above the norm fixed in the State plan, and to make certain savings in costs.

The following pledges were made by armaments factories: Stalin Plant—to produce in excess of Government orders for the first half of 1942 enough guns

for three brigades of tanks; to increase labor efficiency by 20 per cent. Molotov Plant—to produce enough guns above plan to equip five regiments and to raise labor efficiency (measured in man hours per unit produced) 12 per cent compared to the last half of 1941. Plant No. 70—to turn out eight per cent more ammunition in May than provided for by the production schedule. Plant No. 718—to turn out arms for three divisions in excess of the first six months' plan; to raise labor efficiency 15 per cent in the second quarter of 1942.

Among significant pledges made by other industries were those of two construction crews, one of which had already put up a steel mill and the other a tank factory since the war began. One of these crews pledged to complete two open hearth furnaces one month ahead of schedule, and the other pledged to build two electric and two open hearth furnaces in the same period.

Oilfield No. 2, of the Stalinneft Trust, pledged to exceed its pumping quota by 6.5 per cent in May and 8.5 per cent in June. Oil well drillers of the Ordzhonikidzeneft Trust pledged to exceed their May and June drilling programs by 12 per cent, and to complete 65 per cent more wells than specified in the plan in May and 30 per cent more in June.

Izvestia Comments

In an article summing up the first results of the socialist competition, *Izvestia* said in part: "The whole country learns with tremendous satisfaction that leading factories and plants producing metal, planes, tanks, guns, trench mortars and ammunition are fulfilling their output quotas ahead of schedule.

"Blast furnaces of the gigantic Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Plant were the first in the country to accomplish their May output program, on May 28. Now the Magnitogorsk workers are turning out pig iron in excess of plan, in accordance with the undertakings they assumed in the All-Union competition. The Kirov plant has also accomplished its May program and is producing tanks for the front in excess of plan. The same is reported by a number of other tank building plants.

"On the evening of May 29 workers of the Ordzhonikidze plant fulfilled their May program and started assembling the first plane for their pledge to turn out aircraft in excess of plan. Workers of many plants are turning out munitions, non-ferrous metals, textiles, coal and oil. Shipbuilders and railwaymen are reporting their first successes scored in the socialist competition, which embraces all industries as a reply by the deeds of millions of working people to Stalin's May Day Order."

FIGHTING SLACKENS ON SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT

Southern Front Quieter

SOUTHERN FRONT, June 2, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: Military operations have considerably decreased in scale in nearly all sectors of the front. Up to two days ago the Germans were attacking our troops almost incessantly, but now they go into action less frequently and show less persistence. This is due to the tremendous losses suffered by the enemy in recent engagements. Our troops not only repulsed the enemy's attacks and checked his advance, but also wore down and bled white his troops. Soviet troops are firmly holding their lines and continuing to wipe out enemy manpower.

Soviet Troops Advance in Northwest

NORTHWESTERN FRONT, June 2, TASS: Our troops are pressing the enemy back in a sector of this front, dislodging him from advantageous positions. A characteristic episode took place here: When the Germans began to flee before the onslaught of our troops, a fascist officer tried to stop his men. He shot six and then, seeing the uselessness of this, shot himself.

In a neighboring sector the enemy attempted an attack on our lines after heavy shelling. The Germans suffered heavy losses and were thrown back to their initial positions.

A guerrilla detachment in another area is conducting successful operations of great assistance to the Red Army. In five days, in engagements with big punitive detachments, the guerrillas killed over 800 German officers and men, dismantled a railroad track at three places and severed telephone lines at four points.

Red Sea Cruiser Protects Sevastopol

The Soviet cruiser *Red Crimea*, one of the best ships of the Black Sea Fleet, has fired thousands of shells at the fascists entrenched around Sevastopol, TASS reports. The cruiser's daily shellings are inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Several battalions of the 15th Rumanian Division and the 35th German Infantry Regiment operating near the coast were wiped out by accurate and devastating salvos.

Anti-aircraft gunners of the *Red Crimea* have thwarted numerous enemy air raids, bringing down dozens of German planes. The ship has suffered no damage since the outbreak of war, though it has been the target of heavy bombings which have sometimes lasted eight to ten hours. Its anti-aircraft gunners also protect the transports which it escorts—none of the many transports escorted by the *Red Crimea* has been sunk by enemy bombers or torpedo boats.

The Military Council of the Black Sea Fleet recently decorated the cruiser's officers and seamen in appreciation of their valor and military skill.

Baltic Fleet Guns Active

Anti-aircraft artillerymen of the Baltic Fleet brought down 40 German planes in their first spring combat with the enemy, TASS reports. More German planes are destroyed by naval gunners daily.

In a recent combat a battery commanded by Lieutenant Shmelev silenced three enemy guns with five shots. This battery has also destroyed trench mortar batteries, dispersed seven German infantry battalions, damaged 33 tanks, blown up an armored train and 15 ammunition dumps, routed two enemy truck columns, and smashed two German command posts and four observation posts.

Another Soviet naval battery, commanded by Lieutenant Vasili Lachin, is well known in the Baltic Fleet for its accurate fire. Supporting land attacks by seamen, it wiped out several thousand Hitlerites. A naval artillery section commanded by Lieutenant Lev Mikhailov recently smashed several German troop trains at a large railway junction.

The fascists have felt the devastating blows of the Baltic guns many times. A prisoner, Private Rudolph Wiesbach of the 490th Infantry Regiment, 269th German Division, said: "The elusive Soviet artillery—especially naval artillery, which we are utterly unable to locate—presents the most serious obstacle for the German troops."

Soviet Flier Rams Third Plane

In a dogfight over the Karelian Front in the latter half of May, TASS reports, Soviet fighter pilot Alexei Khlobystov rammed and destroyed a Messerschmitt. During previous fighting he had been wounded twice and his plane set on fire. After hurtling into his opponent, whose plane fell to pieces in the air, the Soviet flier landed safely with his parachute. It was the third enemy plane he had downed by ramming.

German Fliers Get Lost

SOUTHWESTERN FRONT, June 2, TASS: The fascist aviation is being replenished continuously by young, inexperienced fliers. On May 30 two such fliers, fleeing from an airdrome attacked by our bombers, got lost and landed in our lines. The fliers were taken prisoner and their two Messerschmitt-109's fell into our hands in full working order.

Soviet Heroes Decorated

Commenting on decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR conferring decorations and medals on Soviet artillerymen who distinguished themselves at the front in recent fighting, PRAVDA said June 3:

Hero of the Soviet Union Senior Lieutenant Ivan Bykov commanded a battery during fierce engagements with German tanks attempting to counter-attack our troops and check our advance. The Germans hurled dozens of tanks against the battery

both in the daytime and under cover of night, resorting to the most cunning ruses to break through our lines and strike at our attacking troops from the rear. In one engagement enemy tanks advanced in an avalanche against Bykov's battery. The gunners conducted fire from open positions and did not let a single enemy tank through, destroying 18 by direct hits.

A battalion commanded by Senior Lieutenant Vladimir Khryazhin, Hero of the Soviet Union, displayed similar staunchness and courage in fighting German tanks. The fearless commander, skilfully directing his fire, beat off dozens of German attacks and forced the enemy to retreat, abandoning large quantities of destroyed and burned tanks.

The first group of Soviet fighters decorated with the Order of the Patriotic War includes Captain Ivan Kirklin. Artillerymen under his command allowed German tanks to approach within 15-20 yards and shelled them point blank. Numerous German counter-attacks were beaten off by the accurate fire of this unit.

Senior Sergeant Alexei Smirnov, a gun commander who has also been decorated with the Order of the Patriotic War, destroyed six German tanks with his gun. Gunner Alexei Kulinets, wounded three times, continued to man his gun and smashed four German tanks. He was decorated with the Order of the Patriotic War for this exploit.

Mortars Play Important Role

Soviet trench mortars played an important part in recent battles, TASS reports. Red Army Sergeant Goglidze was cited for running ahead of advancing Soviet infantry, carrying singlehanded a light trench mortar and a case of mortar bombs. Disregarding heavy enemy fire, he set up his mortar and put enemy points of resistance out of action.

On another front, a trench mortar crew of four men routed two companies of German infantry and dispersed an enemy infantry column which attempted to come up in support. Another mortar crew is credited with killing 113 Germans, silencing several machine guns and destroying a pillbox in the last month.

Tankists Want More Machines

The four brothers Shvetsov formerly worked at a tank factory in the Urals, one of the largest in the USSR. Today they form the crew of a heavy tank produced at this same factory. "Give us some more of these tanks and we'll kill as many Germans as you like," they recently wrote back to their comrades on the assembly line.

In one day's fighting at the end of May, the Shvetsov brothers made three attacks in which they destroyed four enemy dugouts, an armored car, 12 anti-tank guns and several trench mortars. In the last sortie the tank was damaged. The brothers climbed out and spent an hour repairing it under heavy fire. Then they went into action again. Two of them were wounded but are recovering.

SHORTAGES IN GERMANY

The Turkish Government is sending 60 pounds of food a week by air to its Berlin Embassy, TASS reports from Ankara, because Turkish Ambassador Gereide complained that his staff could not get enough to eat. Turkish citizens planning to visit Germany are warned by their officials to take food with them. The Turkish Ambassador's letter is said to have stated that Berlin, including the diplomatic corps, is on the verge of famine.

Late in May an agricultural conference was held in Berlin in an attempt to solve Germany's food difficulties, TASS reports from Zurich. Backe, State Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, who presided, told the conferees that a severe winter had destroyed a considerable part of Germany's winter crops. He also pointed out that the labor shortage has prevented completion of spring farm work. District agricultural officials complained of "lack of enthusiasm" among German farmers and of acute shortage of farm hands. Backe warned them that no increase in farm labor is possible, since foreign workers, school children and other emergency reserves have already been exploited to the limit. He also predicted that the farm labor supply may even be reduced by withdrawal of war prisoners now working on farms.

In 1941, TASS reports, German coal exports to Sweden fell 1,500,000 tons short of the contracted amount. Moreover, Swedish coal imports from Germany in the first quarter of 1942 were considerably below those for the corresponding period of 1941. In April, Sweden received no coal from Germany at all. Sweden is said to have been officially notified that no coal would be forthcoming until May 15 and that "it is yet uncertain if any coal will be available after that date." Swedish ships touching at Hamburg are no longer able to take on bunker coal there. The shortage is attributed to the poor German transport situation and to the disorganization of ports by British bombardments.

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Soviet troops recently captured an interesting document among the debris of a smashed German headquarters on the Kalinin Front. It was an order-of-the-day issued by the commander of the 85th German Division, General von Ploto, dated February 7, 1942. It began: "The commander of the land army has adopted a decision to make use of Russian war prisoners to locate mines and clear mine fields under all circumstances, in order to preserve the lives of German soldiers."

The order specified that German sappers should form captured Red Army men into "death squads" to reconnoiter mine fields. The sappers were advised to keep at a distance in order to avoid injury to themselves. In closing, the order said that in an emergency German soldiers might be used to clear mine fields, but that first "Russian war prisoners must pass through the mine field to avoid losses among the German soldiers."

SOVIET FARMERS SOW IN NORTH, HARVEST IN SOUTH

Spring sowing is in full swing in northern districts of the USSR, and harvesting of winter wheat and barley has already begun in the south. Bukhara Region of Uzbekistan and Ashkabad Region of Turkmenia report wheat yields over half a ton per acre with the use of harvester combines. Winter crops are also ripening elsewhere in Central Asia and Transcaucasia. State inspection officials predict a large crop.

In most parts of the country the loss of winter wheat by freezing was negligible. Along the Volga, less than two per cent of winter crops was lost. Very little loss was recorded in Siberia, which increased its area sown to winter crops last fall by about 8,500,000 acres.

Socialist competition designed to boost food production this summer was launched by the "Put Krestyanina" collective farm in Novosibirsk Region, which appealed for increased grain yields, and by the Stalin collective farm in Alma Ata Region, which made a similar appeal to stock breeding farms.

Cultivate Areas Taken from Enemy

Farmers are already planting areas recently retaken from the Germans near Kharkov. As the Red Army men arrived, the farmers produced their plows and sacks of seed grain from hiding and began to cultivate fields they had refused to touch while German troops occupied their villages. The areas sown to summer crops will be doubled to compensate for loss of the autumn crop. Cereal and flax sowing has been completed in recently recaptured areas of Kalinin Region.

Cultivated areas are also being increased in the hinterland. Kazakh collective farms report that they have completed their sugar beet and flax sowing programs and have sown 40,000 acres above plan. In the Kuban, collective farmers will sow 200,000 more hectares than last year. In Tadjikistan, where spring sowing has been completed, 155,000 more acres were sown than called for by the Government plan. In Kirghizia, the sugar beet area is being doubled and potato, rice and hemp crops considerably increased by use of hundreds of thousands of acres of hitherto virgin land.

In Uzbekistan work is under way on the Northern Tashkent Canal, which will irrigate waste land in the northwest suburbs of Tashkent. The canal will be 70 miles long and will permit cultivation of about 25,000 acres of land now unused. An annual yield of 108,000,000 tons of grain and 1,800,000 tons of vegetables is anticipated from this land.

Sowing of koksagyz, the plant from which the USSR obtains most of its rubber, did not decrease this year despite German incursions over large areas formerly reserved for this crop. Collective farms of the southwest and north have made extensive preparations for raising koksagyz and were able to begin cultivation

this year. According to research institutes of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture, a fair koksagyz harvest can be expected from the Urals, Siberia and some north European districts of the USSR.

A virtue of koksagyz is its adaptability to northern climates. It resists cold and responds well to the use of fertilizers even under severe weather conditions. Last year the experimental agricultural station at Narym, Siberia, gathered an average of 6,346 pounds of koksagyz roots per acre over a large area. An equally good yield was obtained by another station 125 miles north of Moscow. The Sverdlovsk station in the Urals gathered nearly 6,000 pounds per acre.

This year the areas sown to koksagyz—and its near relatives tausagyz and krymsagyz—will be greatly extended in Kazakhstan, Turkmenia and the Volga valley.

Agricultural Students Graduate

The important work of adapting Soviet agriculture to wartime conditions will be aided by 5,000 young specialists who graduated from higher agricultural schools at the end of May. Many of the graduates have already been assigned to manage machine-tractor stations, head district agricultural departments or work at experimental stations. From many volunteers the best among them were chosen to help restore the farming regions close behind the retreating Germans. During the last year these young experts have combined a great deal of practical work with their theoretical studies. They will be replaced at the academies by 8,000 new enrollees.

The Timiryazev Agricultural Academy alone, with its main school at Moscow and a branch at Samarkand, graduated 300 students this spring. Many of them will go to collective and state farms of the western districts of Moscow, Smolensk and Kalinin Regions, close to the firing lines. Graduates of the Samarkand branch will help develop new Uzbek sugar beet plantations.

The need for trained men is particularly great at present because many of the tractors essential to large scale Soviet agriculture are now being used by the Red Army. That means that the remaining machines must be operated with utmost efficiency.

To a large extent, newly trained women tractor drivers have replaced men who have joined the Red Army. Women drivers of Ordzhonikidze Territory have challenged others throughout the country to socialist competition. The challengers pledged to plow not less than 1,750 acres with each 15 horsepower tractor during the current year. Their challenge has met an enthusiastic response in all parts of the USSR. One hundred thirty Cossack girls in the Slavyansk district of the Kuban countered with a pledge to plow 2,250 acres with each wheel tractor and 5,000 acres with each caterpillar tractor.

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WAR PRISONERS IN USSR TELL OF GERMAN ATROCITIES

MOSCOW, June 4, TASS: *The Soviet press today published the following protest of German war prisoners, addressed to the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva, against the atrocities and violence perpetrated by German authorities in the occupied Soviet districts:*

We German war prisoners, inmates of Camp No. 74, have read the notes of People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Government Molotov about the treatment of war prisoners in Germany and of the civilian population in the occupied districts of the Soviet Union. We would not believe the atrocities described in the notes had we not witnessed similar atrocities ourselves.

Not wishing to be responsible for these crimes, we have decided to come out openly with an exposure of Hitler and his clique. Below we reproduce statements of eye-witnesses to crimes committed at various times, in various sectors of the front, by German military authorities.

Lance Corporal Adolf Kees, 10th Company, 312th Infantry Regiment, 206th Infantry Division, a native of Oberschwarzbach, states:

"At the end of August 1941 our division was stationed near the Dvina River. A platoon of my company, under the command of Sergeant Major Kohlberg, went on reconnaissance to a village on the opposite bank of the river. As soon as it was ascertained that the village was not held by the enemy, the sergeant major ordered his men to proceed with the 'organization' of food. He took from the population bread, honey and all food in general. This was veritable robbery."

Non-commissioned officer Hans Mandelke, 14th Company, 303rd Infantry Regiment, a native of Schneidemuehl, states:

"From October 12 to November 7, 1941, I was stuck with my armored car in the town of Kholm and had an opportunity to observe life in a war prisoners' camp for Russians. The prisoners were kept day and night in an open, fenced-off field. Their clothes got thoroughly wet and they shivered in the rain."

Private Franz Bironsky, 1st Company, 45th Regiment, 6th Tank Division, a native of Tichau, states:

"On December 6, 1941 we were compelled to retreat before a Russian onslaught to the village of Yazykovo. An order to set fire to the village was received from regimental headquarters. Our company commander, Lieutenant Loew, ordered us to search all houses and take all foodstuffs and poultry. The vil-

lage was plundered clean, and when we evacuated it at midnight many soldiers were laden with sacks. Then the engineers proceeded to their work, and shortly the whole village was in flames."

Senior Lance Corporal Karl Heinz Meisner, 8th Company, 235th Regiment, 102nd Infantry Division, a native of Berlin, states:

"On November 8, 1941, my company was stationed in the village of Bolshaia Kosha. We received an order from the division command to occupy neighboring villages and set them on fire. This order was executed on November 12. The civilian population was not warned and had no possibility of saving even the most necessary things."

Senior Lance Corporal Arthur Francke, 13th Company, 473rd Regiment, 253rd Infantry Division, a native of Bremen, states:

"During fighting west of Nevel our command called on the Russians through loudspeakers to surrender, promising that their lives would be spared. While we were advancing we saw several Russian carts in a forest lane. The drivers lifted white handkerchiefs and made signs that they were surrendering. They were peasants from neighboring villages, and they were shot to a man."

Senior Lance Corporal Hans Eggert, 12th Company, 303rd Regiment, 162nd Infantry Division, a native of Schwerin, states:

"One night in November 1941, unknown people killed two of our sentries. The whole male population of the area was herded into a house and locked up. After numerous interrogations which yielded no result, the commander of our company, Captain Runge, on the third day ordered us to pick out the most suspicious of the men and shoot him. The name of the village in which this occurred is Annikovo, and it is situated approximately 65 miles southwest of Kalinin."

Private Ernst Sheithauer, 10th Company, 118th Regiment, 36th Infantry Division, a native of Neunkirchen, states:

"In September 1941 gallows were erected in Luga to hang civilians. Public executions were suspended only when a German soldier was found swinging beside hanged Russians one morning."

Private Hermann Zoder, of a scouting detachment of the 31st Division, a native of Vienna, states:

(Continued on page two)

GERMAN ATROCITIES

(Continued from page one)

"At the beginning of November 1941 I was summoned to Vodkino, about 37 miles east of Bryansk, by the head of the field post office, Reinicke. In my presence he searched two civilians whose crime was that they had walked peacefully down a road. The search yielded no result, but a razor was found on one of them. A blow to his face drew blood. Reinicke ordered an official of the field post office, Heinz Schmidt, and a messenger, Bernhard Winz, to escort the two men to a detention center. The soldiers returned shortly and reported that the prisoners were shot 'attempting to escape.'"

Private Edmund Bednarick, 3rd Company, 35th Infantry Division, a native of Upper Silesia, states:

"At the beginning of November 1941, passing through Volokolamsk, we saw four men and two girls hanged. Lieutenant Schwarz ordered us to halt and file in a semicircle around the bodies. He said, 'These guerrillas will hang here until they rot.' Non-commissioned officer Pelz amused himself by swinging the bodies of the two girls, cracking obscene jokes."

Private Kurt Wegener, 3rd Company, 66th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Infantry Division, a native of Zerbst, states:

"On November 18, 1941, when we were in the Kalinin area, our commander, non-commissioned officer Jacob Trierweiler, ordered us to plunder apartments and stores and take all available foodstuffs. He himself appropriated everything valuable. He ordered us to shoot all prisoners. On September 9 we met a wounded Red Army man not far from Klin. Trierweiler fired at him with an automatic pistol and then smashed his head with a rifle butt."

Senior Lance Corporal Gerhard Richter, 3rd Company, 88th Regiment, 15th Infantry Division, states:

"On December 4, 1941, two wounded Russians with raised hands approached our defense line near Glukhovo. Non-commissioned officer Wolfgang Silbert shot them, saying that he did so on orders from above. At the beginning of January of this year we succeeded in a fierce engagement in occupying the village of Redkino, which was almost completely destroyed by our fire. While inspecting its ruins we came across three civilians who, despite all attempts to make them speak, refused to give any evidence. In order to do away with them quickly, they were proclaimed guerrillas and hanged. The order for their execution was given by the Assistant Commander of the 81st Regiment, Schmidt."

Senior Lance Corporal Robert Michaelis, 2nd Battalion, 67th Artillery Regiment, 10th Tank Division, a native of Hamburg, states:

"At the beginning of September 1941 my unit participated in fighting at Taitsy, near Leningrad. Once two Russian soldiers who had lost their way surrendered to some of our men escorting an ammunition transport. The staff sergeant took them aside and shot them."

Senior Lance Corporal Rudolf Latzelsberger, 13th Company, 62nd Infantry Regiment, 7th Division, a native of Landshut, states:

"In November 1941 our regiment was passing through a village. Two men approached us, leading four captured Red Army men. Our platoon commander, Lieutenant Hornbiller, shouted to the soldiers, 'Why do you escort these swine? Drive them to the forest and give them each a lead pill.' The soldiers took the prisoners into the forest, with the lieutenant following, and we heard several shots. When the lieutenant returned he remarked cynically, 'Another four less.'"

Senior Lance Corporal Norbert Lueg, 7th Company, 240th Regiment, 106th Infantry Division, a native of Dortmund, states:

"This happened on October 2 last year in Orsha when our battalion headquarters was billeted in a school building there. Three quite young and evidently badly frightened Russian lads crept out of a nearby pillbox and approached us. They wore civilian clothes, but Red Army regulation caps. The battalion commander, Senior Lieutenant Wontorra, ordered them detained and locked up in a shed. All three, without any interrogation, were shot in the following way: First the youngest of them was summoned from the shed and sent toward the forest, followed by non-commissioned officer Brinkmann, who fired at close range at the back of the boy's neck. The same was then done to the other two prisoners, who were thus made to witness the death of their comrade."

Private Richard Reiser, 3rd Company, 29th Regiment, 3rd Motorized Division, a native of Karlsruhe, states:

"In November 1941 we were stationed near the Narva River. Every day at meal time the 60-year-old woman in whose house we were quartered came to us and stayed several hours, while we gave her food and drink. Senior Lieutenant Sifge learned of this and ordered the old woman shot immediately without any interrogation, saying that she was a spy."

Lance Corporal Erich Schprung, 1st Battery, 1st Battalion, 268th Infantry Division, a native of Chemnitz, states:

"We were stationed in a village near Vyazma for a several day rest. One evening a soldier brought an old man from the village to our lieutenant and accused him of stealing two blankets. The old man assured us with tears in his eyes that he was not guilty, and it was evident that he was not. Nevertheless he was shot the next day, at the order of Senior Lieutenant Battersleben, a battery commander."

Lance Corporal Erich Rosenhart, 4th Company, 312th Regiment, 206th Infantry Division, a native of Koenigsberg, states:

"When we entered Nevel the civilian population was trying to save its belongings from the raging fire. Non-commissioned officer Nickel of my company

amused himself by cutting men's beards and threatening them with shooting. Later he and his friends engaged in plunder. One old man implored him to have mercy and not destroy anything. In reply the officer kicked the old man and then shot him."

Lance Corporal Georg Leisner, 8th Company, 11th Regiment, 14th Motorized Division, a native of Leipzig, states:

"This happened on August 4, 1941, near Velizh. A group of soldiers headed by their oberleutnant rounded up residents of neighboring houses and threw them into a river. They stoned those who could swim until all the victims drowned."

Fritz Hoiseler, Lance Corporal of a scouting detachment of the 87th Infantry Division, a native of Weissenfels, states:

"We were in Avgustov early in July and were compelled to make executions with SS men under Gestapo control. Once we shot 269 persons in one day. The victims were Byelorussians, Russians, Jews and Poles, including 14 girls and women. The people sentenced to death were brought, in groups of 25, to a ditch 55 yards long, two yards wide and one and a half yards deep. They were shot in the back in pairs, from a distance of 6-8 yards. Each group saw the bodies of those shot before them lying in the long ditch. Fourteen girls and women were the last to be shot, and before their eyes were all the other victims, villainously shot in the back of the head. Those who still showed signs of life were finished off by SS troopers with automatic rifles or pistols. Only two of the 269 wept."

This list could be made longer, but the above facts will suffice to make it clear that these atrocities and crimes committed by German military authorities are not isolated occasions but a system introduced by the leaders of present-day Germany, as was quite correctly pointed out by People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs Molotov in his notes.

From our own experience we realize that, contrary to the assertions of our officers and German newspapers, we have been treated in full conformity with requirements of international law since we were taken prisoner. We have no reason to complain of bad treatment. On the contrary, the commissars were especially polite and kind, even to those of us who refused to give evidence on some point. We get sufficient and good food, we sleep on straw mattresses with clean sheets and have a bath every week. Doctors and medical assistants protect our health. A library, reading room and club are placed at our disposal to meet our cultural requirements. Movies and concerts of our own orchestra and choir fill our leisure hours.

We, 115 soldiers, raise our voices in protest against the atrocities to which Soviet war prisoners and residents of occupied districts are being subjected. We accuse Hitler and his clique as instigators of crimes which have been and are being committed. We request the International Red Cross Committee to convey our protest to world public opinion. We confirm all that is said above.

SOVIET INDUSTRIAL RECORDS

Moscow, June 3, TASS: The Soviet iron and steel industry produced a daily average of 10 per cent more pig iron in May than in April. Steel output also increased considerably. These are the first results of the All-Union competition among metallurgists for increasing metal output for defense needs. The competition was initiated by workers of the Kuznetsk plant, who exceeded their May quota. Magnitogorsk metallurgists also kept the promise they had given the Red Army and smelted 10,000 tons of pig iron in excess of plan.

Builders too are taking part in the All-Union competition. They pledged to accomplish the construction of factories needed for defense ahead of schedule. A powerful new electric furnace was completed far ahead of schedule at one of the iron and steel plants, turning out steel for the first time on May 31.

Munition plants turned out a large quantity above their quotas, with several trench mortar plants already exceeding their half-year programs. Leading place in the competition is held by workers of the Molotov plant, who pledged to produce guns for five artillery regiments in excess of their quota by the end of June.

Aviation and tank building industries have also scored new successes. Stakhanovites of the Sergo Ordzhonikidze works exceeded their May quota of planes by 10 per cent. Aircraft turned out in excess of plan includes an air squadron named after the war heroine Zoya Kosmodemyanskaia and built with money collected by Soviet youth. Workers of the Chkalov plane building factory exceeded their May program by 7 per cent instead of the 5 per cent they had pledged.

The All-Union competition has spread among workers of 21 branches of Soviet economy. Tens of millions of men and women are competing for greater production of arms, ammunition, oil, metal and food for the front. Railwaymen, seamen, river transport workers are vying for speedy transportation of freight to the front and to defense factories. The competition has become a nation-wide movement, with millions more people participating daily.

Signed: Walter Heibich, trade employee of Berlin, 428th Signal Detachment; Heinz Eggeringhaus, assistant motor car driver of Essen, 1st Regiment, "Reich" SS Division; Franz Bironski, agricultural technician of Tichau, Upper Silesia, 1st Company, 45th Regiment, 6th Tank Division; Edmund Bednarik, bus driver of Gross Ponjav, Upper Silesia, 3rd Company, 35th Infantry Division; Karl Ridesel, bricklayer of Eversbach Dilkreis, 6th Company, 181st Regiment, 52nd Infantry Division; Dr. Hermann Zoder, post office inspector of Vienna, scouting detachment of the 31st Infantry Division; Franz Poppel, shoemaker of Ratibor, Upper Silesia, 132nd Building Battalion; and others—altogether 115 signatures.

SOVIET DEFENDANTS DENIED RIGHT TO SPEAK IN RUSSIAN AS ANKARA TRIAL APPROACHES END

ANKARA, June 5, TASS: Two sessions of the Ankara court which resumed hearings June 3 on the case of the so-called "bomb attempt" on German Ambassador von Papen were taken up by the summation of the attorney for the Turkish defendant Abdurahman. The speech met an openly ironical attitude from a considerable part of the audience, since the lawyer forgot his role and said almost nothing in his long speech about his client. Instead he showered indecent abuse on Soviet defendants Pavlov and Kornilov and interspersed his speech with ignorant and ridiculous remarks about the "communist menace." The Turkish lawyer permitted himself to indulge in rude, hostile attacks upon the USSR obviously borrowed from Goebbels' fascist arsenal.

The striking ignorance which marked this "defense" is characterized, for instance, by the fact that in his attempt to prove the "growth of the communist menace throughout the world," the lawyer read and discussed at length all kinds of fantastic fabrications drawn up after the style of yellow Hitlerite sheets about "Comintern intrigues," and then suddenly shifted to an attack on consumers' cooperatives and Tsentro Soyuz (Soviet Central Board of Consumers' Cooperatives). The lawyer manifestly had no inkling of what the Tsentro Soyuz is, but dragged it in to demonstrate before the court his knowledge of various "sinister" social organizations in the USSR.

The perorations of the talkative lawyer bore no relation whatsoever to the case of the so-called "bombing attempt." As for his charge, Abdurahman, the

lawyer confined himself to saying that he should be acquitted because he is "inexperienced" and had no part in the "attempt."

After the lawyer's speech the floor was given to the barber's apprentice Suleiman for his final speech. He again refused to speak, as he had refused during the whole trial, and handed over a speech to be read which had been written for him by someone else. Characteristically, Suleiman even failed to sign this speech in his haste—a fact which was brought to his attention by the judge. Laughter from the courtroom audience greeted the following statement from Suleiman's "summation": "I am accused of communism here, but I have no ideals. My ideals are razor and scissors."

The court then asked Pavlov and Kornilov whether they were ready with their defense, and they replied in the affirmative, saying that they would make their speeches in Russian and would hand the text to translators to be put into Turkish. The prosecutor intervened, saying there was "no sense" in hearing the defense speeches of the Soviet defendants, and that they should be translated into Turkish and read. Despite the objections of Pavlov, who said that he should be given the right to speak in his own defense in his native language, the court ruled that Pavlov and Kornilov should be deprived of the right to make their speeches in their native language, and allowed them six days to present their speeches in written form in the Turkish language. The next session of the court was set for June 10.

SOCCER IS LEADING SOVIET SPORT

War or no war, TASS reports, large crowds turn out in Moscow every Sunday for the championship football games—"soccer" in the United States. The favorite this year is the Spartak team, already two games ahead by virtue of a 3-0 victory over the aircraft industry's "Soviet Wings" and a difficult 2-0 triumph last Sunday over a Red Army team.

Key to Spartak success, according to Soviet sports writers, is a novel "W" formation originally developed by the Canoneers, one of the Soviet Union's leading teams. The formation features a so-called "wandering forward" and is calculated to baffle an opponent facing it for the first time.

Track and field meets in the USSR now include bayonet fencing as a regular feature. Saber fencing and grenade throwing are other wartime innovations. Swimming, basketball and volleyball are spring stand-byes. An important track and field meet took place in Moscow late in May. Its outstanding performance was turned in by a relay team headed by the champion middle distance runner Alexander Pugachevski, which registered a time of eight minutes, 20.2 seconds over a 4,000 meter course.

GERMANS PUT SKILLED MEN IN ARMY

Private Hermann Reidenbach, of the 502nd German Infantry Regiment, after his capture by Red Army troops stated: "I was working at the Bremen aircraft factory assembling planes. I never expected to be sent to the front. Suddenly on January 25 I was mobilized and assigned to a field reserves battalion, from which the 10th Company, 502nd Regiment, 290th Division was later formed. Our company numbered 130 men, all workers from munitions plants.

"For three weeks we stayed in Muenster for training. On March 4 we were put on board airplanes at an airdrome near Koenigsberg, and on the next day found ourselves near Staraia Russa. We were not given warm clothes in Germany and did not receive them at the front. As a result, in the first days of our stay at the front, 10 men had their hands and feet frostbitten. I stayed at the front for nine days, March 5-14, and surrendered at the first opportunity, having no wish to fight.

"Our company took part in one encounter. It was a nightmare. On that day, out of 130 men, we lost 70 killed and wounded, including two sergeant majors and another non-commissioned officer."

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SOVIET TANK BUILDERS RECEIVE AWARDS

MOSCOW, June 6, TASS: For exemplary fulfillment of the Government's assignments in tank production, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor to Factories 38 and 183 of the People's Commissariat of the Tank Industry.

For exemplary fulfillment of Government assignments in production of tank diesels, Factory 76 of the People's Commissariat of the Tank Industry was awarded the Order of Lenin.

For exemplary fulfillment of Government assignments in production of armored tank bodies, the Ural Machine Works, of the People's Commissariat of the Tank Industry, was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

A group of 949 workers of the tank industry, including outstanding specialists, received orders and medals, according to the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Tank Builders' Trade Union, Potashnikov. A group of constructors who created a new high speed tank with powerful armament received the highest awards. A high award was also conferred on a large group of workers and technicians, thanks to which ordinary norms are now exceeded by three, five, and even ten times.

Operatives of the largest tank building plant hailed the decoration of two of their comrades, Zavyalov and Arzamastsev, who exceeded by two and a half times their quotas for stamping crank shafts, using a 13-ton press. Operatives of another plant celebrated the decoration of the young workers Aybakova,

Kiryanova, Panarina and Danilova for rapidly and successfully learning their new trades. These girls, who joined the plant staff only recently, regularly exceed their quotas ten times over.

Newspapers Comment

Pravda writes of the awards: "Our tank production is growing from month to month. Soviet designers have created tanks which have given a splendid account of themselves in fighting the German fascist troops. Our tanks are superior in quality to those of the Germans, and our tank industry has grown vastly during the war.

"A number of tank factories were evacuated from front areas to eastern regions of the Soviet Union. The Kharkov and Kirov tank works are operating effectively in the east. A number of machine building plants were adapted to production of tanks and tank parts within a short time. Soviet tank builders, overcoming all difficulties, have solved the complex tasks involved in organizing mass production of the machines."

Izvestia says: "Patriotism and boundless will to victory overcame all difficulties, and particularly splendid results were achieved by leading tank factories in May. The plants which received decorations exceeded their May quotas. We now have many more tanks, and swifter and more perfect ones. The stream of armored fortresses going to the front must be increased by the hour. The tank builders will redouble their efforts and persistently forge victory over the enemy."

R. A. F. REPLIES TO SOVIET CONGRATULATIONS

MOSCOW, June 6, TASS: *In reply to congratulations sent to the Command of the British Air Force on its recent air offensive over German-occupied Europe, the Command of the Red Army Air Force received the following messages:*

Commander of the Red Army Air Force
LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF AVIATION NOVIKOV:

On behalf of the Royal Air Force I very warmly thank you for your message. We take pride in congratulation from such a gallant and staunch ally as the Red Army Air Force. We trust that these heavy blows to the Hitlerite war machine will help our Soviet comrades-in-arms, and I assure you of our de-

termination to repeat these blows with still greater force until victory is achieved.

CHIEF AIR MARSHAL CHARLES PORTAL
Chief of Staff, Royal Air Force

Commander of the Long Range Bomber Air Force of the Red Army
LIEUTENANT GENERAL OF AVIATION GOLOVANOV:

Your greetings are all the more appreciated in that they come from fliers whose actions evoke our admiration by their boldness and effectiveness. We will not cease our efforts until the Hitlerite German shouts "enough!"

AIR MARSHAL HARRIS
Commander of Bomber Aviation

AFTERMATH OF HEYDRICH'S DEATH

GENEVA, June 7, TASS: Well informed quarters here state that the German Government intends to do away with the so-called Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and formally incorporate these territories in the German Empire. The *Tribune de Geneve* recently said guardedly that "the leaders of the Third Reich have come to the conclusion that preservation of the relatively autonomous (Czech) regime as originally designed is incompatible with the needs of the war and the program of European coalition."

Just before his assassination the German specialist in repression, Heydrich, had reportedly drawn up a plan for splitting the Protectorate into two parts—Bohemia and Moravia—each of which was to be separately annexed to the Reich. Liquidation of the Protectorate government was already under way, it is said, and Reichs Commissioners for the two new "provinces" had been named when Heydrich was killed.

After Heydrich's death an important change in the plan is said to have been made, degrading Bohemia and Moravia to the status of Governments General, like Poland. The prospective Governors General, it is reported, are Forster, Gauleiter of Danzig, and Daluge, Heydrich's successor, both notorious for their harsh treatment of subject populations.

USSR Laments Czechoslovak Victims

MOSCOW, June 6, TASS: *News of the execution of the popular Czechoslovak author Vladislav Vanchura in reprisal for the death of Heydrich caused profound indignation and grief in literary circles of the Soviet capital. The Czechoslovak scientist Professor Zdenek Nedely commented:*

The death of Vladislav Vanchura is a heavy loss to the Czechoslovak people and to Czechoslovak literature. He was one of the most popular modern writers in my country. His work was marked by profound love for his people. Readiness to bear any sacrifices for the good of his people was the most characteristic feature of his personality. Vladislav Vanchura was an ardent champion of truth, a proud Slav and true Czechoslovak patriot. This fresh crime committed by the Hitlerite butchers fans our hatred for the fascist villains who in their heinous banditry do not hesitate to murder the finest representatives of modern culture.

Vanchura is not the only outstanding Czechoslovak public figure brutally murdered by the Germans during their bloody rule in my country. They also shot Professor Storkan, well known authority on zoology, and Professor Selber of the Czechoslovak Technological Institute, author of many outstanding studies. This sanguinary fury is proof of the weakness and despair of the fascist invaders who, from bitter experience in the war with Russia, came to understand that it is impossible to vanquish or enslave freedom-loving people.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

MOSCOW, June 7, TASS: According to the Soviet Information Bureau, the Soviet Air Force damaged or destroyed 615 enemy tanks in the first half of May. Most of these were accounted for by the IL-2 attack plane, which is proving to be the most effective Soviet weapon against panzer troops.

A unit of planes commanded by Lieutenant Komarov destroyed 91 tanks in a single day. Another unit commanded by Captain Nedelko bombed and strafed a concentration of 300 enemy tanks from an altitude of 1,800 feet. They blew up or set fire to several dozen tanks trying to take cover in a gully and succeeded in halting the advance of the enemy's mechanized column. In 50 operational flights over the Western Front, Senior Lieutenant Knysh destroyed 35 tanks.

The Germans have assigned large numbers of pursuit planes to protect their tank columns, but these are disposed of by Soviet pursuits.

NORTHERN FRONT, June 7, TASS: A Soviet anti-aircraft gun yesterday made a direct hit on a German bomber headed for Murmansk. The German plane's bombs exploded in the air, destroying not only the plane itself but the one next to it in the enemy formation. Later in the day the same battery, commanded by Lieutenant Kiselev, shot down a third bomber.

On the Northwestern Front anti-aircraft gunners shot down seven enemy dive-bombers during the day. Crack anti-aircraftsmen on this front are the gunners of Lieutenant Kozakov's battery, who have shot down a total of 22 planes. Their latest hits were scored on June 3, when they downed three Junkers-52 transports loaded with ammunition.

AT THE FRONT, June 6, TASS: In the last few days Soviet attack planes and bombers have made several successful raids on enemy objectives. In one sector five enemy blockhouses and several pillboxes were blown up, and 10 tanks and 150 trucks destroyed. Enemy casualties were estimated at 300.

Hero of the Soviet Union Arseni Stepanov, despite heavy anti-aircraft fire, destroyed a German trench mortar battery. Captain Biryukov made a direct bomb hit on a tank and destroyed an enemy bridge. Seven night bombers commanded by Perepyatko made hits on two enemy troop trains.

In the first three days of June Soviet warplanes destroyed a total of 305 German trucks carrying troops or supplies, 35 pieces of artillery, two railway trains and six ammunition dumps.

The German barbarians continue to exterminate my people, but the hangmen will soon be called to account for their crimes. Jointly with the other peoples fighting against fascism, the Czechoslovak people will retaliate—death for death, blood for blood.

RICH MINERAL RESOURCES FEED SOVIET WAR INDUSTRY

Many Geologists In Field

About 800 geological parties are prospecting in various districts of the USSR, a TASS correspondent was told by Malyshev, Chairman of the Committee on Geology functioning under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. "The number of prospecting parties will be considerably increased during the summer," Malyshev said.

"Soviet geologists," he continued, "working in a country which occupies first place in the world for resources of oil, iron, manganese, apatite, niobium (columbium), peat and potassium salts, are faced with extensive work this year. Their work is wholly governed by defense requirements, and they are successfully coping with their urgent task: to supply iron and steel works with iron ore for smelting high grade steel and with local manganese ore, and to accumulate stocks for plants now under construction.

"A considerable number of geological parties are prospecting for iron and manganese ores in the Urals and western Siberia. Many are engaged in the search for tin, tungsten, mercury, molybdenum and other rare metals. Particular attention is given to prospecting for ores which do not require concentration and are fit for immediate exploitation. Large scale prospecting for coal is being conducted in the Urals, the Volga region, Kazakhstan and Siberia, particularly near railway lines and districts where coal is consumed.

"Deposits of special sorts of oil necessary for the Red Army are being studied, and large scale oil prospecting is in progress in the 'Second Baku' and in many remote districts. At the same time Soviet geologists are prospecting for non-ferrous metals. They are also searching for raw materials for the chemical industry and surveying deposits of building materials—stone, lime, cement, clay, gravel, etc.

"Soviet geologists," Malyshev concluded, "will exert the utmost efforts to supply the country with the necessary minerals to help the Red Army rout the German fascist invaders in 1942."

Armenia Contributes Minerals

Geologists of the Armenian SSR, TASS reports, have discovered large deposits of dolomite, a raw material used for production of metallic magnesia. Armenian scientists are also conducting experiments in coking peat and studying use of local raw materials in aluminum production.

Armenian industry is mastering production of materials which before the war were imported. For instance, a valuable material used in oil refining has been obtained from a local raw material. Sessions of the Armenian branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR will be held in June to review war achievements of Armenian scientists.

History of Siberian Geology Completed

The well-known Russian geologist and geographer Academician Vladimir Obruchev has completed the fifth and last volume of his *History of the Geological Study of Siberia*. Interviewed by a TASS correspondent in Sverdlovsk, Academician Obruchev said:

"This major work embraces a period of over 250 years, analyzing all printed geological studies that appeared during this time. Characteristically enough, during the last 20 years the number of studies on this subject published in the USSR reached 7,600, while during the preceding period, beginning with the 17th century, only 4,287 studies were printed. If we add to this figure the tremendous number of recent scientific studies which have not yet been published, it will be easy to appraise the tremendous scope of the study of Siberia under the Soviet Government. A new geological map of the gigantic territory has practically no white spots. Soviet geologists have studied the whole vast Siberian territory and even remote Arctic districts and islands difficult of access.

"A number of new, rich coal basins have been discovered in Siberia, and one of the old ones, the Kuznetsk, has proved several times richer than the Donets Basin, which previously was considered the largest in the USSR. Geologists have discovered new iron ore deposits, copper deposits richer than the famous Urals mines, manganese, aluminum, lead, zinc, tungsten, molybdenum, tin, antimony, bismuth, mercury, rare elements, oil, asbestos, mica, graphite and various building materials. Newly discovered gold fields have advanced the Soviet Union from seventh to second place in the world in gold mining.

"The Siberian mining industry is making rapid progress; both old and many new coal pits and ore mines are producing. Some of the largest industrial plants in the USSR have sprung up, and Siberia is now less noteworthy for gold than for steel and coal. This inexhaustible Siberian wealth is at the service of the great patriotic war against the German fascists. This is one of the guarantees of our complete and final victory over the Hitlerite maniacs, who took it into their heads to conquer a great country, the very nature and natural resources of which are our great allies."

★ ★ ★

The list of Soviet aces who have shot down over 10 enemy planes each is a long one, TASS reports. Highest on the list stands Hero of the Soviet Union Lieutenant Colonel Safonov, of the Northern Fleet airforce, who has been decorated five times. He has shot down 22 enemy planes. Major Gruzdev, whose fighter plane unit operates on the Northwestern Front, has shot down 17 planes.

LONDON WOMEN RESPOND TO SOVIET APPEAL

Moscow, June 6, TASS: *The Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Women has received the following message from London:*

In reply to your appeal of May 10, we representatives of English women of all classes would like to tell you how deeply we were moved by your passionate appeal to women of the whole world. We are proud that we can answer your appeal.

We share your conviction that the multi-millions army of women of the whole world, actively supporting the men in the army, will assist in the final and irrevocable defeat of Hitler and his hordes. We are inspired by the same spirit that moves you and we strive to achieve an early victory at any price. We know that victory will not come of itself. We know that it is our efforts within the next few months that will decide how soon victory will be won, how soon we will be able to begin building the new world for which millions have fought and died.

We pledge to stand shoulder to shoulder with you in the ranks of indomitable fighters against Hitler. We pledge to redouble our efforts in fields, factories and civilian defense units and at the front, to play our part in the great struggle of the forces of democracy against fascism. We are also ready to step out, side by side with the men, to strike a blow in the west simultaneously with your blows in the east, to ensure victory this year, to ensure the freedom and happiness of our children.

Long live the friendship of British and Soviet women!

The message was signed by BEATRICE KING, President of the Women's Anglo-Soviet Committee and President of the Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR; CARMEL HEYDEN GEST, President of the Society of Art Workers for Collection of Funds for the Red Army; JOYCE CUDBURY, President of the Birmingham Committee for Anglo-Soviet unity; FREDa DIVINE, President of the Manchester Women's Anglo-Soviet Committee; and others.

★ ★ ★

This year millions of Soviet citizens have planted their own kitchen gardens on plots adjoining their homes, TASS reports. In the town of Chkalov (formerly Orenburg) over 25,000 people engage in kitchen gardening in their spare time, four-fifths of them for the first time. In Tbilisi, capital of Georgia, 7,500 families have planted their own vegetable plots, 20,000 in Krasnodar and 8,000 in Sverdlovsk. Trade union organizations help the amateur gardeners choose suitable plots and seeds and arrange for advice from expert farmers.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR MAKES TRIP HOME

KUIBYSHEV, June 6, TASS: Mohammed Saed, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Iran in the USSR, left Kuibyshev for Iran June 4.

He was accompanied to the dock by Chief of Protocol Feodor Molochkov and Chief of the Middle Eastern Division Kavtaradze of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, by the staff of the Iranian Embassy headed by Charge d'Affaires Etesami, and by Ambassador of Afghanistan Sultan Ahmed, Ambassador of China Shao Li-tse, Ambassador of Poland Stanislaw Kot, Ambassador of Great Britain Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, Swedish Minister Wilhelm Assarsson, Czechoslovak Minister Zdenek Firlinger, Yugoslav Minister Simicz, Turkish Charge d'Affaires Dambel, Greek Charge d'Affaires Duiras and Norwegian Charge d'Affaires Ivar Lunde.

LOSSES WEAKEN MORALE OF GERMAN TROOPS

Statements of German prisoners captured on the Northwestern Front indicate that the morale of German troops recently sent into action is nearly as low as that of enemy units which were at the front all winter, the Soviet press reports.

Corporal Karl Hirlinger, 8th Company, 56th Regiment, 5th German Division, said after his capture: "Everyone in Germany who for one reason or another had not yet been called into the army is being called in now. Soldiers returning from the front have spread the story of the retreats at Moscow and on other fronts among the German people. This has created depression."

Non-commissioned officer Johann Kruppel, 7th Company, same regiment, said: "Our company now has only 40 men who took part in the fighting during the first months of the war with Russia. All the younger men attached to units stationed in France have been sent to the east, and only elderly men were left. My brother, who is 42, is serving with the troops of occupation in France."

On the Kalinin Front equally significant changes in the German soldiers' attitude have been noted. Corporal Werner Bubliss, 464th Regiment, 253rd German Infantry Division, who wore the Iron Cross, stated at his interrogation after capture by Red Army men: "Of those with whom I began the war, none are left. Some were killed, others wounded. Hitler has taken the lives of millions. Nobody will escape from here alive. Less than half the men remain in the second battalion of my regiment and only a few men in the third battalion."

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SEVASTOPOL THWARTS GERMAN ASSAULTS

SEVASTOPOL, June 10, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: Fierce fighting is in progress at the approaches to Sevastopol, with the Germans incessantly attacking our positions. Despite the fierceness of these attacks, they are meeting with no success. The fighting so far is confined to the same localities where it began five days ago, as the enemy has been unable to dislodge the city's defenders from any of their lines.

The Germans unsuccessfully attacked a unit commanded by Novikov several times yesterday. None of these attacks succeeded. When things became difficult our troops launched counter-attacks and relentlessly annihilated the enemy, killing 800 and capturing rich trophies.

For three days in succession the fascists tried to force their way to two heights. They launched several fierce attacks and bombed the advance line of our defenses from the air. Our units, however, firmly held their ground. The fighting became exceptionally intense as enemy infantry infiltrated to our positions during the night and attempted to advance, but they were checked by intense fire. Fighting is continuing without a break near the heights, with the Germans trying to develop a success but encountering stubborn resistance and having to mark time.

The enemy is also launching fierce attacks in other sectors, but our units are successfully repulsing them, inflicting heavy losses on the fascists. The air forces of both sides display exceptional activity. Scores of enemy planes try to reach our defenses and the city but, confronted with stubborn resistance, are compelled to accept combat. The dogfights are practically ceaseless. German planes succeeded in breaking through in some places and bombed our fighting formations. However, despite everything, the Sevastopol defenders maintain their positions.

SEVASTOPOL, June 9, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: The German Command has launched several offensives on Sevastopol during the seven-month siege, but each ended in failure and enormous losses for the Germans—10,000 in the first November offensive alone. In their so-called "general offensive" the toll of enemy lives rose to 35,000, and subsequent attacks cost the Germans tens of thousands of casualties. But Sevastopol remained impregnable and the Germans were never able to move a step closer to the city.

A few days ago the German fascist command launched fresh attacks, concentrating considerable forces at the approaches to the city, including many divisions, a large number of tanks and particularly heavy aircraft strength. During the first few days the enemy sent out small units in various sectors in

an effort to find weak spots in our defenses. All these attacks were beaten off.

Enemy aviation attempted to bomb the city and its defenses for several days, making repeated raids each day with 30 or more planes. Soviet fighter pilots, aided by ground troops and especially anti-aircraft gunners, skilfully barred the enemy's path to the city and outer defenses and inflicted heavy losses on him. Trying to break our resistance at any cost, the Germans rushed up fresh aviation reserves and considerably intensified their attempts to bomb the town. But the Soviet Air Force and anti-aircraft gunners continue staunchly defending the city and the bombardments are causing small losses.

Therefore, when German ground troops launched their attacks they encountered strong resistance—powerful artillery, trench mortar, rifle and machine gun fire. The ground engagements have been extremely stiff from the outset. The Germans launched one attack after another, but none was successful, and they had to send reserve troops into action.

Particularly stubborn fighting is in progress in two sectors where the German fascist command obviously planned to strike its main blows. Strong infantry forces, supported by tanks and planes, were hurled into action in one sector. To mislead the defenders, the Germans made a sham attack on a height and then sent their main forces into an attack to the left. The ruse failed, and the enemy, encountering strong and staunch defense, suffered a heavy defeat.

After this failure the Germans transferred their attacks to another direction of the same sector. Throughout the day they methodically increased their pressure, leaving the approaches to our positions littered with their dead and with destroyed tanks and guns. Undeterred by heavy losses, the enemy never ceased attacking. Fighting lasted late into the night, but all the attacks were futile. Our troops firmly held their positions. At one time, after a short interval, the Germans brought up reserves and drove a wedge into our defenses. They were checked and thrown back with heavy losses by a powerful counter-thrust.

In another sector, where the Germans, seeming to expect easy success, staged large scale attacks, the fighting has been fiercer still. The Germans suffered heavy casualties with no success whatever, failing to gain any ground. When they seemed exhausted, one of our units launched a counter-attack and hurled them back, inflicting heavy losses. This enabled our units to improve their defensive positions considerably. Attacks by German fascist troops in all other sectors are also being repulsed.

TACTICS OF TANK EXTERMINATORS

By Vasili Vykovski

Most of the heavy tank losses which the Germans incur on the Soviet front are inflicted by "tank killers," who have created a new profession in the Red Army. They engage the Nazi machines with extraordinary coolness. They have developed a tactic of their own and train whole army units in their art.

One of the best known experts in "tank killing" is Red Army man Golubev. On the sector where he is serving, the Germans recently launched a counter-attack at the approaches to a village. The attack was supported by eight tanks, which moved ahead of the infantry, maintaining uninterrupted fire as they advanced. A group of Red Army men crept forward to meet the moving fortresses.

First among them was Golubev. He reached a ditch, squatted on his heels and drew from his knapsack anti-tank grenades and fire bottles. He laid out all this equipment in front of him and waited for the approaching tanks. One machine headed straight for him. The distance separating him from the tank lessened every second. The machine was already only 40 yards away, but still Golubev did not move.

Not far away, Red Army man Varis lay on his side in a shell hole waiting for a tank to approach within easy throwing distance.

Hunter's Method

The leading machine was now 10 to 15 yards away. Golubev, uncoiling like a spring, threw a grenade and immediately squatted back on his heels. There was an explosion, followed by several more—Varis and other tank killers had also come into action. Two tanks came to a standstill, but their crews continued firing at the Soviet positions. Golubev rose again and threw two fire bottles. Both hit their mark. The tanks began to burn like torches surrounded by a thick cloud of smoke. The Germans threw open the hatches and tried to run away. A short burst of machine gun fire accounted for them.

The loss of two tanks, including the commander's, confused the Germans. They retreated, followed by their infantry, who, as experience shows, are generally reluctant to attack without the support of tanks. The Nazis launched two more tank attacks that day, but without success. Golubev set fire to three machines without any hurt to himself. His friend Varis also had three damaged German tanks to his credit.

Another famous tank hunter is Vasili Putchin, who works in a different sector. He has destroyed 37 tanks since the outbreak of war. He has con-

vinced himself, by experiment, that the fire bottle is the most effective weapon against tanks.

The first time Putchin encountered tanks in battle he did not feel at all happy. He was seized with fear, he says, when they approached the Soviet trenches. When they were quite close, Putchin hurled a bundle of grenades at the nearest machine. It was a good shot: the tank began to revolve helplessly on one spot. Without losing his presence of mind, Putchin hurled a second bundle and shattered the tank's caterpillar track.

One Fire Bottle per Tank

He never waits for the tank to attack him, but always attacks first, taking the enemy by surprise. He rarely spends more than one grenade and one fuel bottle per tank. His skill is the result of a thorough study of the German machines. Putchin has learned their most vulnerable spots and has trained himself in accurate throwing.

He allows the tank to approach within 10 to 15 paces, then throws his grenade or bottle. This distance is safest for a tank killer, for it is dead ground for the tank's machine gun and cannon. At 10 or 15 yards the projectiles pass harmlessly over his head. "The main thing is not to be frightened by the thunder of the approaching tank, and not to betray your presence. That's all!" says Putchin.

The Red Army now numbers scores of thousands of such men as Golubev and Putchin. Every unit has its specially trained tank exterminators.

JEWISH ANTI-FASCIST ORGAN BEGINS PUBLICATION

Moscow, June 10, TASS: The first issue of *Eini-kait—Unity*—organ of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee, appeared here today. The paper is edited by Shakhno Epstein, well known journalist who for many years worked with the Jewish press in the United States.

The first issue contains a report on the proceedings of the Second Jewish Anti-Fascist Meeting, held at Moscow May 24, and articles by the actor Solomon Mikhoels, Chairman of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee; Colonel Gurov; the poet, Perets Markish; and Red Army man Kushnirov. There is also an article about Hero of the Soviet Union General Yakov Kreiser.

FASCIST "FLANDERS LEGION" CUT TO PIECES

Among other so-called "volunteer" units in the German Army, TASS reports, is the Flanders Legion, recruited in Belgium and until recently serving on the Leningrad Front. The fate of this unit was little different from that of the Spanish "Blue Division" and the Norwegian Legion.

According to Flemish prisoners taken by the Red Army, the Flanders Legion was organized in Brussels with much fanfare. Despite energetic efforts, however, the German recruiting agents were able to enroll only about 1,000 miscellaneous adventurers attracted by promises of high pay and little fighting. The rank and file was Flemish but all officers were German.

This aggregation arrived near Leningrad in November. At first it was kept behind the lines and used only against Soviet guerrillas. On one occasion the guerrillas ambushed a commissary detachment and killed 16 out of 17 men.

Eventually the Flanders Legion went into real action with orders to drive Red Army troops from positions astride a road between two German-held villages. In a few days of hard fighting the Legion lost 500 men killed, wounded or captured, including nearly all its officers. Less than 300 remained in the ranks and these were transferred to another front.

Recently taken prisoners said: "The Flemings who escaped with their lives have only one wish—to return home alive. We were drawn into the war against our will. The Germans gravely deceived us."

CHILD VICTIMS OF FASCIST BARBARITY

An exhibit of photographs, affidavits and other evidence of fascist atrocities against Soviet children has been prepared by the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, TASS reports, and replicas will be shipped to the United States, Latin America, China and all parts of the British Empire.

Among the 100 items on display will be a photostat of the notorious order of the German High Command, found on the body of a German officer: "You have no heart or nerves—you don't need them in war. Root out compassion and pity from your soul. Kill every Soviet Russian. Do not falter if you face an old man or woman, girl or baby—kill them!"

There is also a photostat of a letter from one Frau Trausel to her husband at the Soviet front, urging him to send her some children's clothes. "Never mind if they are dirty or bloodstained," the good frau writes. "They can be washed."

Another section of the exhibit shows how thousands of Soviet war orphans are being cared for in comfortable children's homes far from the fighting lines and gives data on the adoption of a large proportion of these bereft children by Soviet families.

ARMENIANS TAKE FULL SHARE IN SOVIET WAR EFFORT

EREVAN, June 10, TASS: *Matsak Papyan, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic, made the following statement in a TASS interview:*

Our industry has grown despite the fact that many workers have left for the front. We owe this to the great patriotic effort of those who stayed behind and who found ways to double and sometimes treble their working efficiency.

New industries have sprung up in Armenia, often on the initiative of the workers themselves. In the countryside, everyone is working as never before. Armenia always was an important tobacco producer. Now every villager realizes that every ounce of tobacco and every pound of fruit, grain and vegetables produced by Armenia in excess of its quota helps the Red Army in its titanic struggle.

This year Armenia increased its tobacco area 23 per cent and its truck farming area 33 per cent. Like all republics of the Soviet Union, it has sown thousands of acres of various crops above its regular quota. The excess harvest will be donated to the Defense Fund.

Armenians are fighting bravely at the front. The small Armenian Republic has produced hundreds of heroes who have been decorated with the highest military orders. Recently Armenian newspapers printed pictures of automatic rifleman Airapetyan, who killed dozens of Germans in a single engagement near Sevastopol. Though thrice wounded, he refused to leave the battlefield and fought the enemy with his rifle butt after he ran out of ammunition. This exploit is the best evidence of the fighting spirit of the Armenian people, which shares the conviction of the whole Soviet people that the Hitlerite army can and must be smashed in 1942.

Ten months ago Armenia's foremost representatives called on Armenians all over the world to fight actively against Hitlerism. This appeal met with a wide response. Now I wish to say to my blood brothers, wherever they may be: Give all your strength and do everything in your power to aid in the sacred struggle against our bitter enemy, the enemy of all progressive humanity—Hitlerism. This is the noble duty of Armenians all over the world.

* * *

The German newspaper *Berliner Zeitung*, TASS reports, recently admitted that the Luftwaffe "suffers heavy losses" on the eastern front, commenting that "Soviet anti-aircraft artillery shoots very accurately. Danger also threatens German fliers from above, as they are constantly stalked by Soviet fighters."

GERMANS TORTURE WAR PRISONERS

WITH RED ARMY UNITS WEST OF THE VOLKHOV RIVER, June 10, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: Forty bodies of Red Army commanders and men were found in a forest on the bank of the Volkhov River, in the Sery Kamen Valley. Army surgeons Ossipov and Kolesnikov ascertained that the prisoners had been subjected to horrible torture and then shot. Broken bones, smashed skulls, numerous bruises and deep abrasions were found on the victims. Five had knife wounds on their faces, some had noses cut off and eyes gouged out. Many had been wounded or sick, as evidenced by bandages on their bodies. Several charred bodies were found on the remains of a bonfire. The only document found on the tortured and mangled Red Army men was a Red Army card belonging to Sergeant Vasili Korovkin.

On May 10, 1942, the bodies of 17 Red Army and Navy men were found in another sector, near the village of Druzhevo, where the fascists recently were in control. All bore traces of terrible tortures. One body had its lower extremities cut off, eyes gouged out and genitals burned; another's head and hands had been sawed off; a third was also headless, with chest smashed and heart and lungs cut out. The German villains had gouged out the eyes and cut off the legs of several prisoners. Three bodies lying by a bonfire had flesh and muscles cut with a knife down to the feet.

Thirty-three bodies of Red Army commanders and men were found recently near the village of Posad-

nikov Ostrov. Three were identified—Red Army man Orlov, Junior Lieutenant Melnikov, and Political Instructor Afanasyev, a former reporter of the newspaper *Leningradskaya Pravda*. Army Surgeon Turokolov came to the conclusion that all 33 had been severely wounded when captured. All had their eyes gouged out while still alive. Many had arms twisted, lips cut off and toenails pulled out. Several bodies had been hacked into small pieces and some burned on bonfires. Only fascist villains are capable of such horrible massacre of defenseless wounded.

Recently a group of signalmen headed by Lieutenant Khudenov, establishing a telephone center in the forest, came upon a terrible sight. The doubled-up, charred body of a Red Army man was suspended on two poles over the remnants of a bonfire. A short distance away was the body of another Red Army man, tortured to death in a similar savage way. Parts of the body were scattered about on the ground.

The body of Red Army man Alexander Kuritsyn, 23 years old and a native of Moscow, was found in a neighboring village. The Germans had poured combustible liquid into his mouth, burning his tongue and throat. His left eye was also burned out. Strips of skin had been cut out on his neck, pieces of flesh torn out on both arms and a five-pointed star branded on his forehead by fire.

PRAVDA ON SOVIET YOUTH

Moscow, June 9, TASS: *The following editorial appeared in PRAVDA yesterday:*

The Second Anti-Fascist Meeting of Youth was held in Moscow June 7. Red Army and Navy commanders spoke. They know the enemy well. They have calmly appraised his strength and his weakness. Red Army commanders and men have seen much since the outbreak of the war, and deep hatred fills their hearts.

Young guerrillas also spoke at the meeting. They were introduced by pseudonyms—Nina or Ivan or Vasili. But the hour is not far off when the names of these heroes will be revealed. An overwhelming majority of the guerrillas are young. Youths and girls, members of the Young Communist League, constitute 70-80 per cent of the guerrillas active in the Bryansk forests. Bitter wrath sounds in the vow of the Bryansk guerrillas:

"As long as blood runs in my veins, as long as my heart beats, I shall take revenge on the ferocious

criminals. I shall make every bush and every mound into a grave for a fascist savage and I shall not rest while a single Hitlerite remains on our Soviet soil."

The same feeling inspires young Red Army men at the front and young workers in the rear. The workers are also fighters. They transform their labor behind the lines into fighting labor. The Anti-Fascist Youth Meeting was a meeting place for youth from the front and youth from the rear.

Patriotic fighting for liberty and selfless labor for victory over our enemy cement the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet land. The blood shed in the struggle for our sacred cause rallies individuals and peoples. The youth of all freedom-loving countries is united in fighting against Hitlerism. Youth fights for its future. Hitler is barbarously trying to carry out an insane plan—to check the progress of humanity, to destroy youth and revive medieval slavery. This shall never be!

Life is stronger than death. The future belongs to youth. All peoples are rising against Hitlerism!

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TEXT OF NEW AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND USSR

WHEREAS, The Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America declare that they are engaged in a cooperative undertaking, together with every other nation or people of like mind, to the end of laying the basis of a just and enduring world peace securing order under law to themselves and all nations; and

WHEREAS, The Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, as signatories of the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, have subscribed to a common program of purposes and principles embodied in the Joint Declaration, known as the Atlantic Charter, made on August 14, 1941 by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the basic principles of which were adhered to by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on September 24, 1941; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States of America has determined, pursuant to the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, that the defense of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics against aggression is vital to the defense of the United States of America; and

WHEREAS, The United States of America has extended and is continuing to extend to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics aid in resisting aggression; and

WHEREAS, It is expedient that the final determination of the terms and conditions upon which the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics receives such aid and of the benefits to be received by the United States of America in return therefor should be deferred until the extent of the defense aid is known and until the progress of events makes clearer the final terms and conditions and benefits which will be in the mutual interests of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America and will promote the establishment and maintenance of world peace; and

WHEREAS, The Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America are mutually desirous of concluding now

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MOLOTOV AT LONDON, WASHINGTON

Received from TASS, Moscow

Communique on the Visit to London of V. M. Molotov, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the USSR

Continuing the negotiations conducted in Moscow in December 1941 between J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and V. M. Molotov, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, on the one hand, and Sir Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, on the other, concerning conduct of the war and post-war organization of peace and security in Europe, further negotiations took place in London between Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister and Secretary for War, and Sir Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, on the one hand, and V. M. Molotov, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, on the other.

These negotiations, conducted in a frank and cordial atmosphere, culminated on May 26 in the signing by the USSR and the United Kingdom of Great Britain of a treaty of alliance in the war against Hitler Germany and its accomplices in Europe, and of cooperation and mutual assistance after the war. This treaty, the text of which is published today, was signed on behalf of the USSR by V. M. Molotov and on behalf of the United Kingdom by Sir Anthony Eden. I. M. Maisky, Soviet Ambassador in London, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, took part in the negotiations.

Both Governments feel confident that this treaty will serve as a lasting basis for good relations between the two countries in the future and will still further enhance the close and cordial mutual understanding already existing between the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom, and also between these

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U. S.-USSR AGREEMENT

(Continued from page one)

a preliminary agreement in regard to the provision of defense aid and in regard to certain considerations which shall be taken into account in determining such terms and conditions and the making of such an agreement has been in all respects duly authorized, and all acts, conditions and formalities which it may have been necessary to perform, fulfill or execute prior to the making of such an agreement in conformity with the laws either of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or of the United States of America have been performed, fulfilled or executed as required;

The undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments for that purpose, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Government of the United States of America will continue to supply the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with such defense articles, defense services, and defense information as the President of the United States of America shall authorize to be transferred or provided.

ARTICLE II

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will continue to contribute to the defense of the United States of America and the strengthening thereof and will provide such articles, services, facilities or information as it may be in a position to supply.

ARTICLE III

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will not without the consent of the President of the United States of America transfer title to, or possession of, any defense article or defense information transferred to it under the Act of March 11, 1941 of the Congress of the United States of America or permit the use thereof by anyone not an officer, employee, or agent of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ARTICLE IV

If, as a result of the transfer to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of any defense article or defense information, it becomes necessary for that Government to take any action or make any payment in order fully to protect any of the rights of a citizen of the United States of America who has patent rights in and to any such defense article or information, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will take such action

or make such payment when requested to do so by the President of the United States of America.

ARTICLE V

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will return to the United States of America at the end of the present emergency, as determined by the President of the United States of America, such defense articles transferred under this Agreement as shall not have been destroyed, lost or consumed and as shall be determined by the President to be useful in the defense of the United States of America or of the Western Hemisphere or to be otherwise of use to the United States of America.

ARTICLE VI

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics full cognizance shall be taken of all property, services, information, facilities, or other benefits or considerations provided by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics subsequent to March 11, 1941, and accepted or acknowledged by the President on behalf of the United States of America.

ARTICLE VII

In the final determination of the benefits to be provided to the United States of America by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in return for aid furnished under the Act of Congress of March 11, 1941, the terms and conditions thereof shall be such as not to burden commerce between the two countries, but to promote mutually advantageous economic relations between them and the betterment of world-wide economic relations. To that end, they shall include provision for agreed action by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, open to participation by all other countries of like mind, directed to the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers; and, in general, to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Joint Declaration made on August 14, 1941, by the President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the basic principles of which were adhered to by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on September 24, 1941.

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PRAVDA HAILS SOVIET-BRITISH TREATY

MOSCOW, June 12, *Pravda*: The documents published today in *Pravda* signify a new, important stage in the struggle of the freedom-loving peoples of the world against the worst enemy of mankind—Hitlerite Germany. These documents sum up the fruitful negotiations which People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Molotov conducted in London and Washington.

The negotiations in London, which formed a continuation of negotiations conducted in December 1941 in Moscow with Stalin participating, culminated on May 26 in the conclusion of a treaty between the USSR and Great Britain of alliance in the war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe, and of collaboration and mutual assistance thereafter.

This treaty, which constitutes an important political landmark in the development of Anglo-Soviet relations, is of supreme international and historic importance for all freedom-loving peoples participating in the struggle against Hitlerite Germany. It meets the vital interests of these peoples from the viewpoint of immediate struggle, because it is bound to expedite the enemy's defeat. This is most vividly testified to by the fact that the negotiations in London and Washington resulted in complete agreement as regards the urgent tasks of the creation of a second front in Europe in 1942. At the same time the treaty lays the foundation for fruitful collaboration of freedom-loving peoples after the war.

The negotiations in Washington established the identity of views of both parties concerning the conduct of the war and also outlined the prospects of collaboration between the Soviet Union and the United States in the cause of ensuring peace and security for the freedom-loving peoples after the war. According to the Soviet-American communique, these negotiations resulted in complete agreement concerning the urgent tasks of the creation of a second front in Europe in 1942. At the same time measures were discussed aimed to increase and speed up deliveries of arms to the Soviet Union.

Lays Base for Post-War Collaboration

The Anglo-Soviet Treaty of May 26, 1942, confirming the well known Anglo-Soviet agreement of July 12, 1941 on joint action in the war against Germany, at the same times expresses and contains more than that agreement. The treaty will be of great importance for further strengthening friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain and also between these countries and the United States, and will ensure close collaboration among the USSR, Great Britain and the United States after the victorious termination of the war.

The treaty considerably widens the scope of Anglo-Soviet cooperation, which in the future will be ex-

tended not only to the conduct of the war but to all problems connected with the peace settlement, as well as to realization in the post-war period of the principles enunciated in the declaration made by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on August 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter, to which the Government of the USSR has adhered.

The first part of the treaty, comprising Articles I and II, expresses the firm and unwavering will of both signatories to achieve by joint efforts and mutual support the accomplishment of the principal and chief task—the earliest defeat of Hitlerite Germany and elimination of the deadly danger hanging over all freedom-loving peoples.

The irreconcilability of the attitude of the USSR and Great Britain in the struggle against Hitlerite Germany and her European associates in aggression and the close collaboration of the two countries are particularly emphasized by the fact that the treaty precludes any possibility of negotiating or concluding an armistice or peace treaty with Germany or any other state associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe, except by mutual consent.

Hastens Defeat of Hitler

There is no doubt whatever that such close collaboration and merging of efforts of the two parties will hasten the defeat of Hitlerite Germany, which presents the gravest threat to the life and existence of all mankind. This provides the most eloquent proof of the international and historic importance of the treaty and shows, as Molotov stated, that "It is not the peoples of the USSR and Great Britain alone that need this treaty, but the peoples of other countries as well."

Part two of the treaty, comprising Articles III, IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII, outlines the prospects of post-war collaboration between the USSR and Great Britain, a collaboration which is bound to counteract all possible new aggression and to contribute to the re-establishment of peace for purposes of organization, security and economic prosperity in Europe. The broad scope and cordial nature of this collaboration are expressed in undertaking to render one another all possible economic assistance after the war and not to conclude any alliance or take part in any coalition directed against the other high contracting party.

The treaty's international and historic importance stands out in the second part as clearly as in the first. The USSR and Great Britain not only declare "their desire to unite with other like-minded states in adopting proposals for common action to preserve peace and resist aggression in the post-war period," but undertake, pending adoption of such proposals, all measures in their power to prevent a repetition of aggression and violation of the peace by Germany or any of her associates in acts of aggression in Europe.

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HITLERITE TERROR IN RZHEV

KALININ FRONT, June 11, *Pravda*: A year ago the upper Volga town of Rzhev was a flourishing center. After seven months of German domination it has become a dead waste.

When the Germans broke into Rzhev one October night, the town put up a valiant and protracted resistance. Guerrilla detachments continued to operate months after the Hitlerites established themselves. The German commandant of Rzhev, Major Schrainke, ordered indiscriminate seizure of women, children and old folk by the hundred, and after each guerrilla raid publicly shot them on a steep bank of the Volga, opposite the ruins of a local museum. Removal of the bodies was forbidden.

But guerrilla warfare went on. Then the German commandant announced that, in retaliation for every guerrilla blow, he would burn the street or block where the shot was fired. The shooting did not stop, and the Germans proceeded to burn the town. Gestapo men walked the streets with torches, and with the cold-bloodedness of murderers set fire to one block after another. The town burned, but did not submit.

The Gestapo set up its headquarters in a school building, and for weeks bodies of tortured Soviet citizens hung on telegraph poles in front of it. The body of a gray-bearded old man, whom Rzhev residents recognized as mathematics teacher Voznesensky, had a note pinned to it: "The same fate will befall all guerrillas." A note pinned on the disfigured body of

an unidentified girl whose face had been slashed by a razor read: "For actions against the German Command."

Once the body of a young working woman hung here and below it, in the snow, lay the bodies of two children, a boy and girl. They had come to say good-bye to their dead mother and were shot by the German sentry.

The Germans set up a prison camp near a railway station, to which they herded the male population, from 15-55 years old, of front zone villages. During the winter the inmates lived in half demolished sheds and in the open air. They were forbidden to move without orders, and received no food for days at a time. Prisoners who managed to escape said that at the beginning of April an average of 50-60 men were dying there every day. Spring epidemics had broken out.

The resistance of the population remaining in the town is growing daily. Recently a public building went up in flames, set on fire from three sides. The German ammunition dump was blown up at the end of January. In February a clothing store at the railway station burned to the ground. In March several fires broke out in houses where German officers were billeted. The time is not far off when the ancient Russian town, demolished and burned by the Nazis, will be avenged.

PRAVDA ON TREATY

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The USSR and Great Britain declare that in their common work and close and friendly collaboration, aimed at the organization of security and economic prosperity in Europe in the post-war period, they will take into account the interests of all freedom-loving peoples and will firmly adhere to two principles—not to seek territorial aggrandizement for themselves, not to interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

Frustrates Hitlerite Attempts to Sow Discord

The treaty of alliance between the Soviet Union and Great Britain undoubtedly opens a new page in the history of international development. It rallies still closer the freedom-loving peoples united in struggle against Hitler's predatory imperialism, which carries violence, death and destruction to mankind. It deals the heaviest blow to the Hitlerite band and smaller marauders, its vassals. The treaty frustrates the hopes of the Hitlerite clique to split the ranks of the powerful anti-Hitler coalition. There cannot be the slightest doubt that it will cause confusion in the robbers' den of Hitler and his hirelings.

The historic treaty of alliance between the USSR and Great Britain, as well as constantly extending and

strengthening the cooperation between the Allied powers and the United States of America, will serve as a powerful stimulus for the mobilization of all forces of the participants in the anti-Hitler coalition for intensification of the heroic struggle waged by the European peoples enslaved by the German fascist invaders.

News of conclusion of the treaty will be met with high satisfaction by the peoples of the Soviet Union, who will see in it fresh, vivid proof of Stalin's words to the effect that the international connections of our country have recently grown and gained in strength as never before. The treaty, signifying a further strengthening of the fighting collaboration of the freedom-loving peoples, will be warmly welcomed by the masses of people in our country where, under the direction of the great leader and strategist, Comrade Stalin, the Red Army is waging a heroic struggle against the German invaders, a struggle which evokes the admiration of all progressive humanity.

Grim days of violent, irreconcilable, merciless struggle are still ahead. The further rallying of freedom-loving peoples inspires us with full confidence that all difficulties will be overcome, and that, in the words of Molotov, "the time is not far off when our just cause will win final victory."

MOLOTOV

(Continued from page one)

two countries and the United States of America, which was kept informed of the progress of negotiations and the conclusion of the treaty. Both parties likewise feel confident that the treaty will serve as a powerful new weapon in the struggle for complete victory over Hitler Germany and its accomplices in Europe and will ensure close cooperation between the two countries after the victorious war.

In the course of the negotiations between V. M. Molotov and Mr. Winston Churchill, complete agreement was reached between the two countries with regard to the urgent tasks involved in creating a second front in Europe in 1942. The negotiations on this subject were conducted by V. M. Molotov, I. M. Maisky, Major General Isayev and Rear Admiral Kharlamov, and by Mr. Churchill, Mr. Attlee, Mr. Eden and the chiefs of staff of the British Navy, Army and Airforce.

Other questions discussed concerned further improvement of the shipment of aircraft, tanks and other war material from Great Britain to the Soviet Union. Both parties were glad to note their identity of views on all the above questions.

Communique on the Visit to Washington of V. M. Molotov, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the USSR

On May 29 V. M. Molotov, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, arrived in Washington on the invitation of President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the United States of America, and was the President's guest for several days. His stay in Washington provided opportunity for a friendly exchange of views between the President and his advisors on the one hand, and V. M. Molotov and his assistants on the other.

Among those who took part in the conversations were Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador in the United States; Mr. Harry Hopkins; General George Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army; and Admiral Ernest D. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Navy. Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, took part in the subsequent conversations on non-military matters.

In the course of the conversations complete agreement was reached with regard to the urgent tasks involved in creating a second front in Europe in 1942. Moreover, measures were discussed for increase and acceleration of deliveries of aircraft, tanks and other armaments to the Soviet Union from the United States. Further discussion concerned basic problems of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States in the cause of the maintenance of peace and security for the freedom-loving

nations after the war. The two sides noted with satisfaction their identity of views on all these matters.

On the conclusion of the visit the President requested V. M. Molotov to convey to J. V. Stalin his opinion that the conversations had been of great service in establishing a basis for closer and more fruitful relations between the two governments in the pursuit of the common aims of the United Nations.

U. S.-USSR AGREEMENT

(Continued from page two)

At an early convenient date, conversations shall be begun between the two Governments with a view to determining, in the light of governing economic conditions, the best means of attaining the above-stated objectives by their own agreed action and of seeking the agreed action of other like-minded Governments.

ARTICLE VIII

This Agreement shall take effect as from this day's date. It shall continue in force until a date to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

Signed and sealed at Washington in duplicate this eleventh day of June, 1942.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS:

MAXIM LITVINOV
Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at Washington

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

CORDELL HULL
Secretary of State of the United States of America

★ ★ ★

Reichsmarshal Goering, during a recent trip to France, told Vichy Premier Laval that French arms factories must be evacuated to central Europe to escape British bombing, TASS reports from Geneva. Preliminary negotiations for such an evacuation reportedly had begun in April. The Germans were said to be especially eager to move aircraft factories away from Paris. Automobile factories, including some in the unoccupied zone, and 18,000 skilled French workmen were also reportedly slated for removal. The French companies owning these plants were said to have been promised "guaranteed profits" if they will cooperate with the German plan.

SOVIET COMPOSERS INSPIRED BY RED ARMY VICTORIES

A Message to the United States From Sergei Prokofiev

I am happy to tell my American friends of my recent works, which I hope will be of interest to them.

I am now working on the orchestration of an opera, *War and Peace*, after the novel by Leo Tolstoi—our Russian *Iliad* describing the war with Napoleon. The libretto for this opera was written jointly by Mira Mendelsohn and myself. Of course it is impossible to squeeze so long a novel into a drama of five acts and eleven scenes, so we had to restrict ourselves to events of 1812. The opera shows how the tremendous force of national war sweeps aside all personal sentiments. Scenes showing the private lives of the leading characters alternate with mass scenes in which the leading part is played by all the people.

In addition to the opera, I have completed my seventh piano sonata and a number of songs devoted to the present patriotic war.

The outbreak of war found me in the countryside near Moscow. In my effort to render utmost assistance to my country and people, I wrote several military songs and marches and began a symphonic suite, "1941," which I finished later during a stay in Kabardino-Balkaria, in the Caucasus. There I also wrote a string quartet based on Kabardino-Balkarian folklore, which is now being rehearsed by the Beethoven Quartet in Moscow.

It may seem strange, but I have never felt such creative vigor as now, in wartime, when my people is heroically fighting against the barbarian hordes of Nazi Germany—the worst foe of the peace and happiness of peoples, their culture and civilization.

Khrennikov Works on Second Symphony

Tikhon Khrennikov, the young Soviet composer whose First Symphony was heard in several American cities under the baton of Leopold Stokowsky, is completing work on his Second Symphony, TASS reports. Khrennikov first gained recognition in 1935 by his musical score for a performance of Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing* by the Vakh-tangov Theater. This year he has won fresh laurels with his score for the film *Swineherd and Shepherd*, for which he received the Stalin Prize.

The gifted young composer recently completed a score for a play by Feodor Gladkov, *In Ages Past*, dealing with the patriotic war against Napoleon. The play is being rehearsed by the Central Red Army Theater. During the last 10 months Khrennikov has written several popular military songs, including *Farewell, Friendship, Song of a Moscow Girl, There Is a Fine Town in the North*, and others. His march

All for the Motherland has been printed in a million copies.

Khrennikov is now working on a comic opera, *The Crystal Cup*. His main interest, however, is the Second Symphony, begun at the end of 1940. Three of the four movements have been completed, telling of youth, love and joy of life. The composer envisages the hypothesis of his symphony as a hymn of triumphant truth.

"The destruction of Hitlerism is imminent," he said. "This will be the triumph of truth over the forces of obscurantism and dark reaction. I am dedicating the fourth movement of my symphony to the people—the conquerors of fascism."

Myaskovsky Completes 23rd Symphony

The Soviet composer Nikolai Myaskovsky writes the following about his wartime work:

When the war began I was in Moscow, where I had spent a quarter-century of creative work. I lived in a quiet corner of Moscow, in the intellectual quarter. I remember the first air alarms. Buildings and ancient memorials were camouflaged, anti-aircraft guns set up on roofs. Then the bombings began, and they did not spare our quiet street.

I worked intensely in those days, even during stretches in bomb shelters. After completing three songs and two military marches, I conceived the idea of a symphonic ballad. It was finished in October, during the stern days of the Hitlerite offensive against Moscow. The symphony, my 22nd, consists of three movements: the first tells of happy life and work, overshadowed by forebodings of impending storm; the second depicts violence and brutality—I wanted to convey the feeling of the unforgettable, heroic autumn of 1941. Judging by its press reviews, the symphony was accepted by the public just as I conceived it.

Late autumn found me in Kabardino-Balkaria, a small Caucasian republic whose people has a wealth of wonderful songs and dances. Here, in the town of Nalchik, I wrote another symphony in three parts, the 23rd, whose theme was inspired by Kabardino-Balkarian national music.

Now I am completing a string quartet in three movements, dedicated to the bright memory of those who perished for my country. It reflects one thought—the blood which has been spilled has not been in vain. We saved Moscow, we saved the country, and victory will be ours.

The Government rewarded my 21st Symphony with the Stalin Prize. I would be happy if my new works justify the high calling of a Soviet composer.

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SOVIET, AMERICAN, BRITISH NOTES EXCHANGED

President Roosevelt to Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars Stalin

I am greatly appreciative of your having sent Mr. Molotov to see me and am anxiously awaiting news of his safe arrival back in the Soviet Union. Our visit was very satisfactory.

Stalin to Roosevelt

Moscow, June 13, 1942

The Soviet Government shares your view, Mr. President, as to the satisfactory results of Mr. V. M. Molotov's visit to the United States.

I take this opportunity to thank you, Mr. President, on behalf of the Soviet Government, for the cordial hospitality offered to Mr. Molotov and his staff during their sojourn in the United States.

Mr. V. M. Molotov has safely returned to Moscow today.

People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs Molotov to Roosevelt

London, June 13, 1942

Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, Washington:

Before returning to my country I allow myself once more to express to you, Mr. President, the great satisfaction I feel in having reached a full understanding concerning the urgent tasks connected with the creation of a second front in Europe in 1942 for speeding up the rout of Hitlerite Germany and concerning co-operation of our countries in the post-war period in the interests of all freedom-loving peoples.

Please accept my sincere gratitude for the cordial reception and hospitality offered to us by you, Mr. President, and the Government of the United States of America, and my best wishes to you personally and to the people of the United States of America.

Molotov to Secretary of State Hull

London, June 13, 1942

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Washington:

Before returning to my country allow me, Mr. Secretary, to express to you my sincere gratitude for your personal participation in the negotiations in Washington, and for your valuable help in the fulfillment of my mission.

Please accept my best wishes for the success of your fruitful activities in the furtherance of our common cause.

Molotov to Prime Minister Churchill

Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, London:

Leaving the bounds of Britain I deem it my duty to express sincere gratitude to the British Government and to you personally for the cordial reception and warm hospitality extended to me in your country. I express confidence that the treaty of alliance concluded between the Soviet Union and Great Britain and the understanding reached on questions relating to the creation of a second front in Europe in 1942 will considerably accelerate the complete defeat of Hitlerite Germany and constitute an expression of the profound aspiration of our peoples for close friendship and broad cooperation. Accept, Mr. Prime Minister, my best wishes to you and the people of Great Britain.

Molotov to Foreign Secretary Eden

Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, London:

Before leaving Great Britain I take the occasion to express to you my cordial gratitude for your friendly cooperation during the London negotiations, which so successfully culminated in the signing of the treaty of alliance and mutual military assistance between the USSR and Great Britain. I have no doubt that this treaty will provide a firm basis for the further development of allied friendly relations between our countries and will serve the common cause of freedom-loving peoples both during the war with Hitlerite Germany and in the post-war period.

U. S. PLANTS KOKSAGYZ (RUBBER PLANT) RECEIVED BY AIR FROM USSR

Seed of rubber-bearing koksagyz, received by air from the Soviet Union, has been planted experimentally in the northern United States, the Soviet Embassy was informed by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard in a letter received June 10. The Soviet Union gets most of its natural rubber from this plant.

Secretary Wickard expressed appreciation of the efforts of the Soviet Government and Ambassador Maxim Litvinov in providing koksagyz seed for planting in the United States and said that test plantings have already been made with seed received in two shipments by air. Larger shipments by sea are now on the way to this country from the Soviet Union.

SOVIET DEFENDANTS SUM UP AS ANKARA TRIAL ENDS

ANKARA, June 13, TASS: On June 10 the Ankara court resumed hearings in the case of the so-called "attempt" on the life of German Ambassador von Papen. The Soviet defendant Kornilov made his summation, stating that he did not intend to base his defense on fabrications, conjectures and guesses, as the prosecutor had done, but would use only facts, since truth was on his side.

"I must express satisfaction that Pavlov (the other Soviet defendant) and I were able to prove our innocence at the trial, even though we had no lawyers and despite many violations of legal procedure," Kornilov said. Passing to a detailed analysis of the circumstances of the explosion and referring to the findings of experts and other material brought out in the hearings, he pointed to the fact that, in the first place, it had not been proved by the inquiry that the explosion was that of a bomb; that, in the second place, it had not been proved that the explosion was an attempt on the life of anyone, and that the theory of such an attempt seems more than dubious; and that, in the third place, it had been proved beyond doubt that von Papen was in no danger from the explosion.

"The so-called bomb exploded with tremendous effect," said Kornilov. "The sound of the explosion was heard over a radius of nearly two miles but, according to the investigators, the lethal action of the explosion did not extend beyond 10 yards. And the quasi-object of the quasi-attempt was just out of range of danger, at a distance which made it certain that he would remain unscathed."

Key Prosecution Testimony Refuted

By a series of incontrovertible facts, Kornilov refuted the provocative accusations of the co-defendants Suleiman and Abdurahman. Suleiman had said that he made the acquaintance of Kornilov in September 1940 at the Soviet Embassy, where he went on the recommendation of the Polish engineer Romanovsky. This statement, Kornilov said, was fully refuted at the trial by the fact that, prior to January 1942, he, Kornilov, had never visited Ankara and was in Istanbul all through September 1940, as was proved by his police registration.

Suleiman's testimony that the witness Romanovsky assisted him in arranging his reception at the Soviet Embassy was also refuted by the fact that Romanovsky, according to his own statement in court, did not and does not know anyone at the Soviet Embassy. Kornilov expressed surprise that the prosecutor believed Suleiman and not Romanovsky, though the latter made his statement orally, firmly and in detail, while Suleiman refused to give oral testimony at all and repeatedly became entangled and confused at the trial. Moreover, in his last statement in court, Suleiman plainly stated that he knew nothing about preparations for the bomb attempt. Thus Suleiman repudiated all his depositions at the preliminary inquiry.

"And after all this," said Kornilov, "the prosecutor finds it possible to state with serious countenance that he believes Suleiman's testimony, and that this testimony is proof of my guilt."

Kornilov noted that the prosecutor avoided any question of the identity of the man killed in the explosion and confined himself to the wholly unsubstantiated statement that the dead person was Omer (an alleged associate of Suleiman and Abdurahman).

Kornilov dwelt in detail on the testimony of Kyrkor and Abdullah, respectively janitor and landlady of the house where Kornilov lived. The prosecutor regarded them as the "strongest witnesses for the prosecution." As for Kyrkor, Kornilov said, this "strongest witness for the prosecution" was found by experts to be "a little touched in the head and an imbecile," necessitating caution in accepting his evidence. By a number of unchallenged facts Kornilov demonstrated the falsity of Kyrkor's statement that he, Kornilov, had lived at Abdullah's flat for six months, whereas in fact he lived there for only two weeks.

No less convincingly Kornilov showed that Abdullah's testimony about having seen Omer visiting Kornilov was false. Further, he recalled Suleiman's statement that they were never seen together and did not meet at any time anywhere. "Not being acquainted with me, he could not have introduced me to Abdurahman," Kornilov said.

Kornilov Reiterates Innocence

Summing up his speech, Kornilov said that nothing was left of the prosecutor's arguments except his insistent desire to show Kornilov and Pavlov guilty, without any actual proof. "The prosecutor promised to furnish proof of our guilt," he said. "But where is this proof, and what in general can be considered proved in this case? The only thing which may be considered proved is that my surname is Kornilov, that my first name is Leonid, and that I am absolutely innocent of the charge brought against me."

"Pleading here my innocence for the last time, I demand my complete vindication and firmly believe in it. No matter how assiduously the provocateurs of the German Gestapo weave their noose, I believe they will not be able to tie the hands of Turkish justice, to throw that noose over my neck, over the honor and fate of an innocent person."

On June 11 the court heard the summation of Pavlov, who also expressed satisfaction that he and Kornilov, having no counsel and lacking knowledge of the Turkish language and Turkish law, had succeeded in proving their innocence and in exposing the falsehood of Suleiman's and Abdurahman's testimony.

Pavlov gave the lie to the prosecution's accusations that the attempt on von Papen was made by com-

munists. In reality, he said, the alleged "communists" have never been communists but are agents of a certain foreign secret department notorious for provocative activities. These agents attempted to mask themselves as "communists" for purposes of provocation against Soviet citizens.

Pavlov resolutely denied statements of the prosecutor attempting to discredit him by ascribing to him fantastic crimes committed in the past, and expressed surprise that the prosecutor should so credulously accept absurd information from questionable sources.

Analyzing the course of the preliminary investigation, Pavlov pointed out that it was conducted carelessly and was in serious error by taking for granted the assertion that an attempt on von Papen's life had actually been made. Disregarding numerous facts, circumstances and glaring contradictions, the investigating authority adjusted all evidence and conjecture to the theory that Kornilov and he were guilty, Pavlov said. He asserted that the prosecutor had attempted in his summation to make up for lack of proof and argument by insulting personal attacks.

Referring to the speech made by Abdurahman's counsel, Pavlov emphasized that he is not on the list of accredited Turkish lawyers and is not a barrister by profession, and that he used the court for the most unrestrained fascist propaganda against the Soviet people and the Soviet Union, a country friendly to Turkey. In any case, Pavlov suggested, the lawyer's summation was strictly in line with fascist propaganda, and he displayed such zeal in presenting it that he seemed to be looking for a medal from Goebbels.

Errors in Court Procedure Cited

Then Pavlov, emphasizing his respect for Turkish law, cited a long list of violations of procedure made in the progress of the trial since the first day of his arrest, and enumerated articles of the Turkish criminal code violated in the course of the trial.

Examining in detail the circumstances of the so-called "attempt" on von Papen, Pavlov asserted that it was not an attempt but the staging of an attempt, which ensured absolute safety to von Papen. "That is exactly what happened," he said, "for von Papen remained safe and sound. I strongly doubt that the hearing of von Papen's left ear has been diminished by one-third, as he told the court. However, the whole world clearly sees the long ears of the Gestapo protruding from this case."

Pavlov cited facts and documents reflecting serious doubt on the prosecutor's allegation that the person killed in the explosion was Omer. Summing up, Pavlov formulated the following conclusions:

- (1) The explosion on Ataturk Boulevard did not represent an attempt on anyone's life, in particular not von Papen's.
- (2) The explosion was a provocation.

(3) It had been absolutely proved that neither Pavlov nor Kornilov was ever acquainted with Omer, Abdurahman or Suleiman.

(4) The absolute non-complicity of Pavlov and Kornilov in the case and their complete innocence of the charges brought against them were indisputable.

Concluding, Pavlov said: "I end my defense with head high, with unshakeable consciousness of my innocence, proud of being a Soviet citizen educated in the spirit of respect for law and revulsion to crime. Once more I tell my country, my people—friendly to the Turkish people—and you representatives of Turkish justice: I am innocent and demand my full exoneration. I firmly believe that I shall be found not guilty."

The speeches of Pavlov and Kornilov were heard in a crowded courtroom in profound silence and with rapt attention. The court adjourned until June 17, when the verdict will be announced.

★ ★ ★

Large groups of Nazi functionaries, including leaders of regional groups, are being recalled from the Soviet front to strengthen the party organization, TASS reports. This measure is believed to be a part of the Hitlerite Government's effort to counteract anti-war sentiments among the German people. In April over 150 Nazi functionaries were recalled from the front to Mecklenburg and Oldenburg. Many others have returned to Wuertemberg and Baden. Thirty-five are known to have arrived at Stuttgart. At the order of German police chief Himmler, several SS units have also left the front for stations within Germany.

★ ★ ★

Rumanian wounded from the Soviet front are kept on hospital ships for a long time and then sent to Bulgaria or Slovakia for convalescence, TASS reports from Ankara. A wounded man who escaped from one of these ships and made his way to Turkey reported that Rumanian authorities feared to bring large numbers of wounded back into the country because "it would make an unfavorable impression on the people."

The same man said the Rumanian hospital ships *Bessarabia* and *Transylvania* are badly overcrowded and short of medical attendants. Many of the wounded aboard them have been there for weeks because Rumanian authorities failed to provide promised accommodations elsewhere. Conditions aboard the ships are unbearable, he said, and many wounded die because of unsanitary surroundings and lack of attention. He asserted that two wounded Rumanians had committed suicide rather than endure further confinement aboard these ships.

USSR AND CANADA ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

MOSCOW, June 13, TASS: *On June 12 an agreement was signed in London on establishing direct diplomatic relations between the USSR and Canada. The agreement was signed on behalf of the USSR by Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the USSR in Great Britain Ivan Maisky, and on behalf of Canada by the High Commissioner of Canada in Great Britain, Vincent Massey. The text of the agreement follows:*

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of Canada agreed on the following:

(1) The two Governments agreed to establish direct diplomatic relations and exchange Ministers.

(2) The present agreement becomes effective directly after its signing and is not subject to ratification.

(3) The present agreement is made in duplicate in the Russian and English languages. Both texts are equally authentic.

Signed: *Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary of the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics,*

MAISKY

*High Commissioner of Canada
in Great Britain,*

MASSEY

London, June 12, 1942

THE USSR CELEBRATES UNITED NATIONS DAY

MOSCOW, June 14, TASS: To demonstrate the solidarity of the United Nations participating in the Washington declaration of January 1, 1942 on joint struggle against aggression, the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR instructed all Soviet state and public organizations on June 14 to hoist on their buildings the state flag of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in honor of Great Britain, the United States of America and others of the United Nations, who are also marking this day in a corresponding manner.

Izvestia on United Nations Day

MOSCOW, June 14, *Izvestia*: The nations which signed a declaration of joint struggle against aggression in Washington on January 1, 1942 honor each other today by hoisting their state flags to demonstrate that will to victory over their enemies which unites them. The United Nations chose June 14 for their international demonstration in connection with the fact that, for many years, June 14 has been observed in the United States as American Flag Day, consecrated by the American people's traditions of struggle for independence and liberty.

United Nations Day coincides with truly historic events, with the beginning of a new chapter in the annals of the war of liberation against the fascist hordes. On the same day and hour, in the capitals of the three greatest powers of the world, resounded

the weighty news of the complete agreement reached among the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States concerning the urgent tasks for creating a second front in Europe in this year of 1942. The news evoked jubilation among all friends of freedom and independence, and confusion and mad fury in the camp of the fascist savages.

The strengthening of the companionship-in-arms of the three great powers heading the anti-Hitler coalition inspires to fresh exploits British fliers, who are increasing the weight of their blows at the German rear; Allied troops in the Libyan deserts; American, English and Canadian workers manufacturing planes and tanks for the Red Army; the brave sailors who bring these armaments to our ports, and the brave fighters against fascism in the Hitlerite-enslaved countries of Europe—all those who are ready to give their strength and their lives for the liberation of humanity from the fascist scourge.

The enemy, lashing at us with the fury of a mad dog sensing his doom, is not yet smashed. But he is doomed. A verdict against him has been passed by the heroic soldiers of the Soviet Union who have borne the brunt of the German fascist war machine's blows and who are destroying this machine by powerful counter-blows. That verdict will be executed this year, 1942, by the joint efforts of the freedom-loving peoples who constitute the overwhelming majority of mankind, and who today proudly raise their banners of struggle for liberation and victory.

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STATEMENT OF AMBASSADOR LITVINOV ON UNITED NATIONS DAY

The President could have given no more appropriate expression of United States solidarity with the interests of all the other United Nations in their struggle against the forces of aggression than to declare American Flag Day—the time-honored emblem of the unity of the American nation and of its unalterable devotion to the lofty principles by which it has been inspired throughout its history—United Nations Day. The United Nations, for their part, by joining in the celebration of this day are paying their tribute of respect to the American flag, and demonstrating their common solidarity and their determination to throw all their means and strength into the struggle against their common foes, against the foes of humanity.

The 27 United Nations represent the majority of independent states and the overwhelming majority of the population of the world. It may, moreover, be taken for granted that the unfortunate people in the countries groaning beneath the ruthless heel of Hitler are also taking a sincere, if silent part in today's celebrations. They are unable to express their feelings and wishes, but their hearts beat in unison with the hearts of the citizens of the United Nations. We must, of course, include also among the enslaved nations those whose rulers have forced them to serve the bestial hordes of Hitler. They also, if they could, would salute the flags of the United Nations, the banners which symbolize the struggle for the independence of all nations, the establishment of universal peace and the emancipation of the oppressed peoples from their usurpers and enslavers.

Finally, we should like to believe that in Germany itself there are not a few million men immune from the pernicious germs of Nazism, who realize that the triumph of the flags and banners of the United Nations will liberate them from the overwhelming shame which Hitler and his henchmen have brought upon them, and reinstate in the place of Hitler's ersatz Germany the true Germany which, shaking off the defilement of Nazism and atoning for its sins both voluntary and involuntary, will once more be fit to take its place in the family of civilized, freedom-loving nations.

Today's demonstration by the United Nations will cheer and encourage their soldiers on all fronts—on land, on water and in the air. It will be an added stimulus to the struggle of the fighters of the Red Army also in their continued resistance to the pressure of the main forces of Hitlerism.

A short time ago my Government signed important documents with the Governments of the United

States and Great Britain, documents which will form new links in the chain of friendship uniting these three states, to whose share has fallen the most active struggle with the aggressors. These documents will constitute valuable material for the foundation of the future organization of peace on the principles laid down in the Atlantic Charter and the declarations of the 26 Nations.

Let us hope that today's celebrations will soon be followed by the looked-for day which it will be possible to declare the day of victorious banners of the United Nations, the day of the triumph of their common cause.

KALININ GREETES KING GEORGE ON BIRTHDAY

MOSCOW, June 16, TASS: *Mikhail I. Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on June 11 sent the following birthday greeting to King George VI of Great Britain:*

On the occasion of your birthday I beg you, your Majesty, to accept my sincere congratulations and best wishes for personal happiness. I also send my best wishes of success to the friendly British people, with whom the peoples of the Soviet Union and all freedom-loving peoples are jointly waging a just war against bandit Hitlerism.

King George replied:

I was greatly pleased to receive your kind congratulations on the occasion of the celebration of my birthday. I cordially reciprocate the good wishes you expressed to me personally and also to my people, who are so firmly united with the heroic Soviet nation and all freedom-loving peoples in their determination to defeat the common enemy.

★ ★ ★

MAGADAN, June 17, TASS: Ships from Vladivostok have made their first summer call, opening the navigation season, at this flourishing young city on Nogayevo Bay, on the northwest coast of the Okhotsk Sea. They brought mail and freight for the gold mining towns along the Kolyma River, which empties into the Arctic Ocean but whose headwaters reach south to within 200 miles of Magadan.

SCIENCE AND WAR

By **PETER L. KAPITSA**

*Member of the Academy of Sciences
of the USSR*

War demands maximum effort of the belligerents—not only of the army but of the whole organism of the country. Our industry, transport and agriculture must give their utmost; for the greater our output of agricultural produce, munitions and armaments, the swifter our advance to final victory.

War demands unusual effort by creative scientific thinkers. For instance, factories must simultaneously increase their output and cut down the number of their workers, at the same time that they lose some of their sources of raw materials. Thus, to raise labor productivity by improving technology and the process of production acquires particular importance. Hence, the exceptional value and need of inventive work.

The need to relieve the burden of the transport system makes it essential to harness local resources to serve industry. This in turn necessitates a search for new sources of raw materials or, in the absence of such source, a search for substitutes. In this field the principal task falls to science.

Finally, armaments too must be constantly improved. The creation of new types of weapons and the perfection of old ones confront science with a whole series of urgent questions that must be answered.

That is why, both in our country and in the countries allied to ours, the war has confronted scientific workers with many problems urgently requiring solution.

Soviet Scientists Concentrate On War

All Soviet people, including scientists, understand well enough that only by straining ourselves to the utmost can we drive out the hated invaders with least damage to our country. We understand that the struggle now going on is one of life or death, and that the yoke of fascism would not only turn the collective farmer into a serf under a German landlord, but would deprive the Soviet scientist of his freedom for creative work and of the joy of serving his country and world culture. It is this realization that powerfully spurs our scientists onward.

In peacetime it may occasionally have been possible to censure our scientists for not being invariably able to direct their work into channels most useful for the practical needs of our national economy. It may have been possible to reproach them for that academic abstraction, a hangover of the past, which sometimes marked the scientific work of some re-

searchers. But now the threat to their freedom and their desire to save their country has inspired our scientists and directed their efforts toward the solution of present-day tasks. They are all striving urgently to supply answers to the questions put to them by the war.

Thus, several of our mathematicians who before the war occupied themselves with profound and abstruse problems of mathematical theory, that held meaning only for a small number of contemporary persons, have now successfully centered their attention on immediate problems. One such problem is the application of the conclusions of the modern mathematical theory of probability to the calculation of trajectories of projectiles in flight, thereby improving the accuracy of gunfire.

The wartime work of Soviet scientists may be classified by trends. Some are engaged on problems of broad national-economic significance—the study of sources of raw materials, of substitutes, of utilization of waste products, etc. This work is of particular importance now when we have temporarily lost some of our raw material sources and have had to shift our principal industries far to the east. A special commission of the Academy of Sciences, working at Sverdlovsk, has already achieved important results in this field.

War conditions limit the utilization of some of our resources and prevent importation of many raw materials. To make up the deficiencies with substitute materials is a huge task, mainly handled by our chemists. As an example I cite balsam salve. It is well known that importation of Peruvian balsam—an important component of the Vishnevski curative salves familiar to thousands of our wounded men—involves many difficulties. At present, one of the institutes of the Academy of Sciences is experimenting with a synthetic substitute of which there is no shortage. There is reason to believe its curative properties are not inferior to those of Peruvian balsam.

Scientists Counsel Arms Industry

In another field, our scientists are giving counsel to industry to help it bring its productive forces into full play, to improve the technology of production, to increase output and make more rational use of resources of raw materials. This work comprises no small part of the efforts of our scientists, who frequently pay consultative visits to factories. The scope and multifariousness of this work are so great that its full significance is often difficult to appreciate.

Lastly, our scientists are directly participating in the improvement of armaments and defense methods. Stalin has said that our tanks and airplanes are not inferior to the tanks and planes of the enemy. This fact by itself is extremely significant. It is well known that our aircraft industry is still quite young, having been practically non-existent before the Revolution. At first we naturally had to study and copy the achievements of the west in this domain. But we rapidly passed beyond the copying stage, and our aircraft industry long since stepped out on the path of independent, creative enterprise.

To say that Soviet scientists played a decisive role in the success of our aviation is not an exaggeration. After all, the qualities of a modern airplane depend almost entirely on the ability to calculate the profile of the wings and fuselage so that in flight the craft will present least resistance to the air. Experience shows that the slightest deviation from theoretically calculated profiles can considerably reduce flying qualities. These calculations are among the most exacting and interesting of modern aerodynamics. The theoretical work done in this regard by the group of young scientists produced by the school of Zhukovskii and Chaplygin has in many respects left Western European researchers considerably behind. Without these achievements our planes, which have enabled our airmen to beat off the enemy's best squadrons so successfully, could never have existed.

Our scientists are well aware that in producing armaments they must not rest on their laurels for a single moment, that only constant improvement of our weapons brings the hour of final victory nearer and reduces the number of sacrifices that must be made before it is achieved. Boundless possibilities open for scientific thought in this domain. Our science is making use of these possibilities, enhancing the defensive strength of our country. It would be difficult to enumerate all the major and minor undertakings launched in this field and which are already yielding results, even if it were possible to talk about them now.

All Branches of Science Useful In War

It is interesting to note that there is not a single field of scientific thought that cannot be of value in modern warfare. There is no specialty whose representatives cannot put their attainments at their country's service. Physiologists are confronted with such new problems as improving the sight of observers and studying the effects of certain diets and drugs. A peaceful study such as the deciphering of cuneiform inscriptions proved to be of service when it was shown in the last war that experts in cuneiform and hieroglyphic writing were best equipped to decode secret enemy ciphers. Our botanists are working out rules for camouflage, taking account of seasonal changes in vegetation. Our historians are successfully helping fight the unprincipled pseudo-scientific propaganda of the fascists.

The struggle now being waged is giving an exceptional stimulus to scientific thought. The strain and tension caused by war are exposing the weak spots in our economy, technique and organization, showing the points where the state must first of all be assisted, and clearly formulating the demands which society makes on science. Although the war demands great sacrifice and causes much devastation, the upsurge of scientific work which is taking place in our country, and which must develop still more, will not lose its value after the war. The new war-revealed possibilities for unified development of our technique and economy will continue evident in the post-war period as well. History proves that this is true.

It is generally known, for instance, that when the Continental blockade cut France off from the colonies which had supplied it with cane sugar, Napoleon ordered his scientists to search for new sugar sources. Systematic work by French scientists led to the discovery of the method for extracting sugar from sugar beets, now the most widely used method. During the war of 1914-18, the process of nitrogen fixation was introduced and used on a large scale in Germany, which had suffered an acute nitrate shortage. The inventor Haber had not been able to find an industrial application for his discovery before the war. Germany was saved from speedy defeat and, after the war, the synthesis of ammonia spread throughout the world, serving as a basis for obtaining one of the best agricultural fertilizers.

In the course of the present war a number of similar achievements may undoubtedly be expected. For obvious reasons it is impossible to indulge in concrete discussion of the scientific work being carried on in the Soviet Union at the present time. It is already clear, however, that the war will lead to further improvement of our air fleet, will make for better motors, will teach us to achieve high productivity in industry with less workers, and will bring our theoretical, creative thought closer to the practical needs of the country. The sum total of the achievements of our Soviet land will have a tremendous bearing on the development of scientific thought serving world civilization.

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Scientists isolated from the world in a deep valley of the Pamirs, not far from the border of India, are continuing their work despite the war, TASS reports. Thirty years ago a landslide blocked a canyon of the Murgab River, in what is now the Tajik Republic. A lake began to form which is now 40 miles long and a third of a mile deep and is still filling. Here the Soviet Government set up a hydrological and meteorological station which, for much of the year, is cut off from the outside world.

The work of the scientists is expected to produce important results in connection with irrigation of Central Asian areas which depend on melting Pamir glaciers for their water. As late as early May the head of the expedition reported by radio that the sun was not yet visible over the high Pamir peaks.

TASS REPORTS TURKISH REACTION TO ANGLO-SOVIET PACT

ANKARA, June 16, TASS: Conclusion of the Anglo-Soviet treaty made a tremendous impression and evoked exceptional interest in Turkish political circles. It is stressed by many that Turkish public opinion will be extremely satisfied with the agreement among the Soviet Union, Great Britain and America because it deals a crushing blow to German propaganda in Turkey about the imaginary designs of the democratic countries upon the independence and integrity of other countries. A number of people prominent in Turkish politics openly declare that the treaty cuts the ground from under fascist propaganda, which conceals its aggressive intentions by circulating false rumors of all kinds.

Commenting on the Anglo-Soviet treaty and Molotov's negotiations with Roosevelt, Dogrul writes in *Cumhuriyet*: "This surprise of the Allies will make their enemies bite their nails with vexation. The new treaty reinforces and extends the old agreement. After the termination of the war both states will collaborate to secure the safety and welfare of Europe."

The author especially stresses the following: "The main principle of this collaboration is not to seek territorial aggrandizement and not to interfere in the home affairs of other countries. Both states will do everything possible to hinder attacks by aggressors. The term of validity of the treaty ensures wide opportunity for development of post-war collaboration. After the war the Soviet Union, Britain and America will strive hand in hand to heal the wounds caused by this war."

The editor of *Son-Telegraph*, Benidzhe, writes: "One of the most important military-political events of the Second World War took place when the Anglo-Soviet alliance and the agreement between Russia and America were signed . . . The agreements ensure the identity of war and peace aims and of views on world order and organization. The obligation not to present any territorial claims nor interfere in the home affairs of other countries can cause only common satisfaction. The decision to open a second front will doubtless make a strong impression on the German people."

The editor of *Le Journal d'Orient*, Carcasso, writes: "On May 26 in London a document was signed which opens a new era in the history of Europe and the world. This treaty—the only one of its kind in the history of Britain—upsets the whole age-old British policy which we know. For at least three-quarters of a century the credo of British policy on the continent was friendship with France. In this system Russia was relegated to the background. Now everything is changing.

"Britain and America undertook to open a second front in Europe this year. Exactly where is a

secret—maybe in France, maybe somewhere else. In any case, one should note that the London radio of the Free French is already advising Frenchmen to make all possible haste in evacuating the coast. Part of the American fleet is cruising in British waters. Are these facts symptoms of approaching events? Quite possibly. In any case, creation of a second front has ceased to be a theoretical project and has become an obligation which will be fulfilled."

The editor of *Tan*, Sertel, writes: "Those who pointed to state systems and social and philosophical outlooks as proof that Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union would be unable to come to an agreement after the termination of the war probably realize now how much they erred. The first result of this historical event is the final elimination of the atmosphere of mistrust."

Referring to the agreement on collaboration after the war, Sertel remarks that the Anglo-Soviet treaty proves Russia has no aggressive aims in regard to neighboring countries, especially Turkey and the Straits.

"Great Britain, America and Soviet Russia," he continues, "have formed the kind of a bloc which Hitler feared most in this war. They have decided to create a peace on the principles of freedom and independence. This agreement is an historical event which will determine both the fate of the war and the character of the entire post-war period."

Atai, editor of *Ulus*, says of the treaty: "Every act benefiting the freedom of nations can be received only with satisfaction by our national policy. Creation of such an order in the world, based on the principle of national freedom and independence, has been our constant problem since the establishment of the Republic."

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Quoted by TASS from a German war correspondent's dispatch to the *Rheinische Westphalische Zeitung*: "The Brandenburg infantry has sat for weeks in this wretched village. Bolshevik grenades have riddled the walls of the houses and torn off all the roofs. We have to stop up the holes with straw, paper and rags. We are always in the rain.

"Day after day, often 24 hours at a time, the infantrymen lie in mud and water. Their uniforms and boots never dry. The village is surrounded by Soviet snipers who are beyond our reach. The village is an island of drabness, a picture of decline and decomposition. The fire of the enemy grenade throwers daily deepens the chaos of destruction."

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SUPREME SOVIET RATIFIES BRITISH ALLIANCE

MOSCOW, June 19, TASS: The Supreme Soviet of the USSR, meeting in Moscow last night, ratified the treaty of alliance between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Great Britain and expressed approval of the Soviet Government's foreign policy. People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs Vyacheslav Molotov's report on the treaty and on his visits to London and Washington was greeted with enthusiastic applause by the delegates. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars Joseph Stalin and other members of the Government were present.

The 18th session of the Supreme Soviet convened at 6:00 P. M. in the Grand Palace of the Kremlin. The appearance of Stalin, members of the Government and members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in the Hall of Sessions evoked a stormy and prolonged ovation. Andrei Andreyev, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union, presided at the meeting.

Ratification of the treaty, which pledges the two countries to a military alliance against Hitlerite Germany and its associates in Europe and to collaboration and mutual assistance after the war, was the only item on the agenda. After Molotov's report came a debate in which the following deputies participated:

Ponomarenko (Byelorussian SSR), A. S. Shcherbakov (Moscow), Korniets (Ukrainian SSR), Zhda-

nov (Leningrad), Justas Paleckis (Lithuanian SSR), Patolichev (Chelyabinsk Region), Sturua (Georgian SSR), Lacis (Latvian SSR), Yusupov (Uzbek SSR), Vares (Estonian SSR). Some of these speakers, as well as other deputies present, had flown to Moscow from beleaguered cities or directly from the fighting lines to attend the session of the Supreme Soviet.

The two chambers of the Supreme Soviet (Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities) then voted separately on the following resolution: "The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, after hearing the report of People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs Vyacheslav Molotov on the conclusion of a treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain on alliance in the war against Hitlerite Germany and its associates in Europe, and on collaboration and mutual assistance thereafter, and the Government's proposal to ratify the treaty, resolves:

"1. To approve the Government's foreign policy.

"2. To ratify the treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain on alliance in the war against Hitlerite Germany and its associates in Europe, and on collaboration and mutual assistance thereafter, which was concluded in London May 26, 1942."

Following passage of this resolution the Supreme Soviet adjourned.

TEXT OF MOLOTOV'S REPORT TO THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR

Following is the text of the report on ratification of the Anglo-Soviet treaty of May 26 made to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR June 19 by Vyacheslav Molotov, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs:

Comrade Deputies:

The Government has deemed it necessary to submit to the Supreme Soviet for examination and ratification the Anglo-Soviet treaty concluded May 26 in London, in view of the great political importance of this treaty. The treaty consolidates the friendly relations which have been established between the Soviet Union and Great Britain and their mutual military assistance in the struggle against Hitlerite Germany. It transforms these relations into a stable alliance. The treaty also defines the general line of

our joint action with Great Britain in the post-war period.

The entire tenor of the treaty bears out its great political importance not only for the development of Anglo-Soviet relations but also for the future development of the entire complex of international relations in Europe. Both the Anglo-Soviet treaty and the results of the negotiations which I conducted on instructions of the Soviet Government in London and Washington testify to the substantial consolidation of friendly relations among the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States of America. The importance of this fact to the peoples of the Soviet Union, who are bearing the main brunt of the struggle against Hitlerite Germany, will increase in such measure as it helps expedite our victory over the

German invaders. The treaty, like other results of the negotiations in London and Washington, should hasten the defeat of Hitlerite Germany and its associates in aggression in Europe. At the same time these results will serve as a basis for further development of friendly relations between the USSR and Great Britain, as well as between both these countries and the United States of America.

The treaty and the understanding reached between the Soviet Union and England, as well as between the Soviet Union and the United States, on a number of very important questions relating to the present war and on collaboration after the war imply a consolidation of the fellowship in arms of all freedom-loving nations, which are headed today by the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States.

Let me recall the events which preceded the conclusion of the Anglo-Soviet treaty of May 26 and which constituted the principal stages in the development of new, friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Great Britain. As is known, on the very day of the German aggression against the Soviet Union—June 22 of last year—Mr. Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, expressly declared that England would give assistance to the Soviet Union in the war against the German invaders because the British people considered the crushing of Hitlerite Germany their joint task with the peoples of the Soviet Union.

The negotiations which followed with the Ambassador of Great Britain at Moscow, Mr. Cripps, in which Comrade Stalin took a most active part, resulted in the signing of the well known Anglo-Soviet accord of July 12, 1941. By this agreement the Governments of the USSR and Great Britain reciprocally undertook to grant each other all assistance and mutual support in the war against Hitlerite Germany and not to negotiate or conclude an armistice or peace except by mutual consent. This agreement frustrated Hitler's plans to divide his adversaries and Hitler's hopes of combating each of them separately.

July 12 of last year marked a turning point in the development of Anglo-Soviet relations. On that day was laid a foundation of friendship and fighting collaboration between our countries in the struggle against their common, sworn enemy and in the interest of the great future of our nations.

The next stage in the development of Anglo-Soviet, and at the same time of Soviet-American, relations was the well known Tri-Power Conference at Moscow, attended by Lord Beaverbrook representing Great Britain, and Mr. Harriman representing the United States, which completed its work October 1 of last year. This conference worked out a plan for delivery of munitions to the Soviet Union from Great Britain and the United States. As a result, tanks, planes and other weapons, as well as lacking materials such as aluminum, nickel, rubber, etc., began to

arrive in the Soviet Union in accord with the vast program of deliveries drawn up at the Moscow conference.

Of course we should remember that delivery of armaments and materiel to the Soviet Union presented and still presents many difficulties. German warships, submarines and airplanes are engaged in brigandage and piracy in the Atlantic Ocean, constantly attacking the ships bringing these arms to the Soviet Union. Although escorted by the naval forces of our allies, a number of ships carrying cargoes for the USSR have perished on the way to Murmansk and Arkhangelsk. Nevertheless, supplies and weapons coming from the United States and Great Britain, far from having diminished, have increased in the last few months.

These deliveries constitute an essential and important addition to the armaments and supplies which the Red Army receives in overwhelmingly major proportion from our own internal resources. We considered and still consider it necessary to take measures to increase and improve these deliveries, both at present and in the future. It must also be recognized that these deliveries have played and will in future play an important role in strengthening friendly relations among the USSR, Great Britain and the United States.

The visit to Moscow in December of last year of Mr. Eden, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and the fruitful negotiations which Comrade Stalin conducted with him, in which I participated, were another important factor in the development of Anglo-Soviet relations. These negotiations subsequently developed, and it later became clear that they promised to lead to definite, positive results. Then, on April 8, came an invitation from the British Government to the Soviet Government that I should be sent to London to complete these negotiations and discuss the corresponding draft of a treaty. At the same time the President of the United States of America invited Comrade Stalin to send me to Washington for negotiations on important military and political questions of an urgent character.

As you know, this visit by myself and a group of close assistants took place and I had long and friendly conversations both in London with Mr. Churchill, Mr. Eden and other members of the British Government, and in Washington with Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Hull and other leading representatives of the United States. Soviet Ambassador Comrade Maisky took part in the negotiations at London and Soviet Ambassador Comrade Litvinov took part in those at Washington. Furthermore, an important part in the discussions of military and strategic problems was taken by the chiefs of the military staffs of Great Britain and the United States and by appropriate Soviet military representatives.

As a result of these successful negotiations, there was signed at London on May 26, between the Soviet

Union and the United Kingdom of Great Britain, a "treaty of alliance in the war against Hitlerite Germany and its associates in Europe and of collaboration and mutual assistance thereafter."

The treaty consists of two parts: The first part contains two articles defining the relations between the USSR and Great Britain during the war against Hitlerite Germany, and the second part contains articles defining the relations between the two countries after the war.

Of the first part of the treaty it may be said that it repeats in general the tenor of the well known Anglo-Soviet agreement of July 12 of last year, transforming this agreement into a formal treaty. Giving greater precision to last year's agreement, this part of the treaty provides for mutual military and other assistance and support not only against Germany, but also against "those states which are associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe."

The second part of the treaty is comparatively new. The significance of this part of the treaty consists, first, in the fact that it lays down for the first time basic principles for friendly collaboration between the USSR and Great Britain after the war. It also provides for collaboration by both countries with the other United Nations in the peace settlement and in the post-war period. This collaboration is conceived along the lines of the basic principles of the well known Atlantic Charter, to which the USSR in good time adhered.

There can be no doubt that an agreement of this kind will be of great significance in the entire future development of Europe. Both countries agreed to work together after the reestablishment of peace "for the organization of security and economic prosperity in Europe." The treaty states that both countries "will take into account the interests of the United Nations in realizing this objective and will act in accord with the two principles of not seeking territorial aggrandizement for themselves and of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states."

These principles of the treaty fully accord with the well known pronouncement made by the head of the Government of the USSR, Comrade Stalin, on November 6 last year, when he said: "We have not and cannot have any such war aims as the seizure of foreign territories and the subjugation of foreign peoples, whether it be peoples and territories of Europe or peoples and territories of Asia, including Iran."

Stressing their lack of any desire for territorial aggrandizement for themselves and their policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, the Soviet Union and Great Britain proclaim the friendly principles of their policy toward all freedom-loving nations and at the same time point to the fundamental difference between their policy and the aggressive policy of Hitlerite Germany, which

is fighting for seizure of the territory of other nations and for their enslavement.

In this connection it is necessary to recall what Comrade Stalin said about the aims of our patriotic war of liberation against the fascist invaders when he addressed the peoples of the Soviet Union as far back as July 3 of last year: "Our war for the freedom of our country will merge with the struggle of the peoples of Europe and America for their independence and for democratic liberties. It will be a united front of the peoples standing for freedom and against enslavement and threats of enslavement by Hitler's fascist armies."

In accordance with the aforementioned objects and principles of the treaty, it declares that both Governments desire "to unite with other like-minded states in adopting proposals for common action to preserve peace and resist aggression in the post-war period," and likewise after the termination of the war "to render impossible a repetition of aggression and violation of the peace by Germany or any of the states associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe." Both countries also agreed that should one of them during the post-war period again be attacked by Germany or any other aggressive state, the other party "will at once give to the contracting party so involved in hostilities all the military and other support and assistance in its power."

The clear and categorical nature of this mutual undertaking is of high importance to the countries which are striving to ensure a stable peace after the victorious termination of this war. Further, everyone realizes the importance of the fact that both Governments have agreed that all the above-mentioned obligations relating to the post-war period shall remain in force for a prolonged period, 20 years being the term envisaged, with the possibility of its prolongation.

It is also asked whether, in addition to the published treaty, any secret agreements were concluded between the USSR and Great Britain. I must declare, with a full sense of responsibility, that these assumptions are absolutely unfounded and that no secret Anglo-Soviet agreements exist, as likewise there exist no secret Soviet-American agreements.

After all that has been said, one cannot help associating oneself with the words uttered by Mr. Eden in his speech on the signing of the treaty, when he said: "Never before in the history of our two countries has our association been so close or our mutual pledge for the future so complete. This is surely a happy augury."

The treaty met with a sympathetic response both in the USSR and in Great Britain. The consolidation of friendship and collaboration in the struggle against the invading German fascist tyrants and oppressors met with warm approval and support among

the broad masses of people of both countries. The United States of America, which was kept duly informed of the progress of the negotiations and the conclusion of the treaty, as well as other freedom-loving countries which have experienced the oppression and bloody tyranny of the Hitlerite hordes, or are in danger of experiencing them, greeted our treaty with Great Britain with approval.

In the camp of our enemies, in the camp of the German fascists and their associates, on the other hand, the treaty has caused dismay and malignant hissing. The camp of our enemies was caught unawares. All the more effectively will the treaty serve our just and righteous cause of liberation.

Important as are the questions which are dealt with in the treaty and to which great attention was devoted in the London negotiations, these negotiations, as you know, were not confined to the aforementioned questions alone. Both in London and Washington other important questions were also discussed. I am referring chiefly to questions intimately bearing on the vital problems of our war against Hitlerite Germany. Serious attention was naturally paid in our negotiations both in London and in Washington to problems of a second front in Europe. The results of these negotiations are dealt with in similar words both in Anglo-Soviet and Soviet-American communiques. Both communiques declare that in the negotiations "complete understanding was reached with regard to the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942."

This statement is of great importance to the peoples of the Soviet Union, since the creation of a second front in Europe will make insuperable difficulties for Hitler's armies on our front. Let us hope that our common enemy will soon experience to his cost the results of the ever growing military collaboration of the three great powers.

Furthermore, questions were discussed of further improving and increasing munitions deliveries to the Soviet Union from the United States and Great Britain. Here too positive results may be recorded. In the second half of the current year deliveries of munitions and supplies to the USSR by the Allies will be increased and accelerated. This is confirmed above all by the increasing dimensions of deliveries from the United States.

As we know, last November the United States of America decided to accord the Soviet Union a loan of \$1,000,000,000 to pay for munitions deliveries to the Soviet Union. As for the new program of deliveries, the United States fixes its total value at \$3,000,000,000. Thus we have a further substantial increase in the military-economic assistance rendered to the Soviet Union by the United States of America, as well as the consent of Great Britain to further improve munitions deliveries.

In this connection we must recognize the supreme importance of the "agreement between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war against aggression" signed in Washington June 11, which follows the lines of a similar agreement between the United States and Great Britain. This agreement is of a preliminary nature and lays down only principles of future agreement between the two governments in question.

The significance of this Soviet-American agreement lies in that it not only proceeds from recognition of the fact of the fighting collaboration established between the Soviet Union and the United States of America in the present war against Hitlerite Germany, but also provides for coordinated action between the two countries in the post-war period. The agreement implies an understanding between the USSR and the United States as regards the improvement of international relationships after the war in the interests of the stability of the peace. Consequently, the Washington agreement is of great significance to the United States and the Soviet Union as well as to other nations.

Lastly, in Washington as in London were discussed all the basic problems of collaboration between the Soviet Union and the United States in ensuring peace and security for the freedom-loving nations after the war. In this, as in the other fundamental questions of our relations, the parties noted with satisfaction their mutual understanding and identity of views.

I must declare that, as the representative of the USSR, I was shown cordiality and exceptional hospitality both in London and Washington. I must particularly note the personal attention given to and the most active part taken in the conversations by the President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt, and the British Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, and I take this opportunity of expressing to them sincere gratitude.

In all this we observe the consolidation of the international position of the Soviet Union. Fact after fact confirms what Comrade Stalin said in his May 1 Order-of-the-Day: "As regards the international ties of our country, they have grown stronger and become more extensive of late than ever before. All the freedom-loving peoples have united against German imperialism. Their eyes are fixed on the Soviet Union. The heroic fight which the peoples of our country are waging for their freedom, honor and independence evokes the admiration of all progressive humanity. The peoples of all the freedom-loving countries look upon the Soviet Union as a force capable of delivering the world from the Hitlerite plague. First among these freedom-loving countries stand Great Britain and the United States of America, to which we are linked by bonds of friendship and alliance and which are affording our country ever

increasing military assistance against the German fascist invaders."

The treaty and the results of the negotiations in London and Washington in general testify that the ties of friendship and alliance among the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States are growing ever stronger and closer. This is a sign of the growing international recognition of the Red Army's strength and its success in the struggle against the sworn enemy of all freedom-loving nations, in the struggle against Hitler and his bloody underlings. In this we observe also a confirmation of the correctness of our Government's foreign policy, which is unswervingly concerned to strengthen friendly relations with Great Britain and the United States of America, as well as with all other freedom-loving nations, in order to speed the defeat of Hitler's hordes and their expulsion from our country, and for the sake of the triumph of the cause of all freedom-loving nations united in struggle for their existence and happy future.

The treaty with Great Britain and the results of the negotiations in London and Washington strength-

RED NAVY SUBMARINE MEN RECEIVE HONORS

WITH THE NORTHERN FLEET, June 15, TASS: Dozens of enemy warships and transports have been sunk by Soviet submarines in the Barents Sea. Recently a number of submarine commanders were named Heroes of the Soviet Union. Here are some of the exploits for which these commanders were honored.

Negotiating nets and minefields, the submarine commanded by Lieutenant Fisanovich entered an enemy harbor and sank two transports—one at a pier and another at the mouth of a fjord. The Guards submarine commanded by Captain Yegorov also entered a heavily protected enemy harbor and sank two loaded transports. Yegorov's craft was forced to the surface after releasing its torpedoes but escaped unharmed through a hail of artillery and machine gun fire.

Hero of the Soviet Union Starikov has repeatedly taken his submarine into enemy harbors. Once he was caught in nets at the mouth of a bay as he tried to escape after torpedoing a transport. For three hours and a half the Germans sowed depth bombs over the area. By luck and skillful maneuvering Starikov and his crew escaped.

Captain Ilukhin, while maneuvering to avoid the attacks of an enemy destroyer, found opportunity to send a torpedo crashing into a 10,000 ton transport. Captain Kolyshkin broke through a strong screen of German destroyers and patrol boats to sink three loaded transports.

en our confidence, the confidence of the Red Army and the entire Soviet people, that the united forces of the adversaries of Hitler's army are growing ever stronger and more consolidated. They strengthen our confidence that the defeat of the German invaders is drawing near, that now our victory over predatory German imperialism will be considerably accelerated.

The growing strength of the Red Army, the invincible Soviet people and the increasing military assistance of our allies will defeat each and every plan of the German fascist invaders. Our strength is growing and our confidence in victory is greater than ever.

On behalf of the Government, I request the Supreme Soviet to ratify the treaty placed before it as one which fully corresponds with the interests of the Soviet people. Under the great banner of Lenin and Stalin we are waging our heroic struggle of liberation against German fascism. Under the great banner of Lenin and Stalin we shall carry this struggle to a victorious conclusion and to the triumph of the cause of our country and of all freedom-loving nations.

SPANISH-ITALIAN FRICTION IN BALEARICS

GENEVA, June 17, TASS: Spanish military circles, it is reported here, have recently displayed hostility against Italian control of the Balearic Islands. The Italians set up air and naval bases on these strategically located Spanish possessions three years ago, during the Spanish Civil War. Since then the three islands—Majorca, Minorca and Ibiza—are reported to have become the fulcrum of Italian power in the western Mediterranean.

The principal Italian bases are at Palma de Majorca and Port Mahon, on Minorca. Reportedly armed clashes between Spanish and Italian officers occurred at Mahon in April and May. The Spaniards were ired more than ever when the participants on their side drew stiff sentences of confinement in Mahon fortress, while the Italians involved went unpunished.

Recently General Sanchez, Spanish commander of the Balearic military area, made a speech at an officers' club in Madrid which reportedly was broadly anti-Italian. Declaring that the Balearics are a bastion of Spanish naval power, General Sanchez is said to have emphasized that Spain will not allow anyone else to control her possessions. Observers here believe Spanish umbrage against Italy is being fostered by the Germans, who are believed to be quietly opposing Italy's program of expansion in the Mediterranean.

THE SWORD HAS BEEN FORGED

By Alexei Tolstoi

Hitler has suffered another major political defeat. His nine-year war for conquest of the world has brought about the conclusion by the USSR and Great Britain of a treaty which formally confirms the beginning of a new phase of the war and the inevitable doom of Germany and its associates.

The treaty is as serious as a court verdict which is followed by carrying out of the sentence. It is a document of confidence and strength. The agreement of last July was based on the unshakeable hope that freedom-loving humanity must realize the horror of Hitler's aggression and arise for the holy cause of peace, to forge a sword which would behead fascism. The sword has been forged, and it is unsheathed.

The confidence and strength expressed in the May treaty are based on the correlation between the military and economic might of the three great powers, and the military and economic possibilities of Germany and her accomplices. There is confidence and strength in the article laying down a 20-year term of operation for the treaty. Twenty years are provided to exterminate every germ of fascism, to eradicate every possibility of Germany ever again becoming the hotbed of a world-wide plot for expanding its "lebensraum" by mass murder on a world scale. Twenty years has been allotted for reorienting German minds in the spirit of common human morals. Twenty years has been allotted to heal the terrible economic, cultural and moral wounds of suffering Europe. Twenty

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Ukrainian actors, singers, writers and artists are raising a fund to build a tank column for the Red Army. Thirty thousand rubles were raised on the first day of the campaign, much of it from a concert given at Voroshilovgrad.

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The youngest Hero of the Soviet Union is 19-year-old Timur Frunze, son of former People's Commissar of Military Affairs Mikhail Frunze, who died in 1925. Young Frunze shot down two enemy planes in his first three air combats.

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Ukrainian guerrillas operating far behind enemy lines contributed large sums to the Soviet 1942 War Loan, *Pravda* reports. A large group commanded by "Grigori" subscribed for over 325,000 rubles, making a down payment of 25,000 rubles in silver. Two other groups contributed 50,000 and 35,000 rubles.

years for stirred-up sediment to settle down, for the final triumph of humanity, for the creation of all the prerequisites for human happiness.

During the preliminary negotiations between Foreign Commissar Molotov and Prime Minister Churchill and between Molotov and President Roosevelt, complete understanding was reached concerning the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942. Deadly hosts of British bombers already obscure the stars over the cities of western Germany and convert the huge works of German war industry into heaps of rubble and twisted skeletons. The highways are black with Germans fleeing frantically from west to east.

But this is just a foretaste, the first warning. Trouble is yet to come. These are only reconnaissance operations of the British Air Force, which will be followed by similar operations of the American Air Force on the European continent. Trouble will come when the German has nowhere to run, when he begins to cry in earnest, sticking his head under a bush, when the pincers of the Red Army from the east and Anglo-American troops from the west begin to close on him inexorably.

Through the smoke of battles the outlines of victory begin to emerge. So, more assurance, more wrath in battle and toil! Long live the great alliance of the three great powers, liberating the world for lasting peace!

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Fifty thousand badges bearing the words "For Norway" have been sold at one crown each by a Swedish anti-fascist organization, TASS reports from Stockholm. Another 150,000 badges will soon be put on sale.

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The Moscow Kamerny Theater, now located at Barnaul, 100 miles south of Novosibirsk, recently produced *Golden Boy*, by the American playwright Clifford Odets, TASS reports.

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According to military observers in Sweden, TASS reports, Berlin dispatches show that of every 100 Germans killed on the Soviet front, about 40 are aged 18-21, and about 30 are aged 21-30. Heavy losses in these younger classes are said to be compelling the German Army to call up men of middle age.

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AMBASSADOR LITVINOV'S ADDRESS AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Following is the text of the address made last night by Maxim Litvinov, Ambassador of the USSR to the United States, to a meeting sponsored by Russian War Relief at Madison Square Garden in New York City:

The 22nd of June, 1941 was a notable date in the history of the second World War and will one day be seen to have been its turning point. On this day Hitler carried out his fateful decision to attack the Soviet Union, a decision which was to determine the fate of all his undertakings, of Nazism, of Facism and of the other ideologies akin to them. On this day Hitler flung down a challenge to the mightiest of the continental powers, a closely knit union of peoples with a joint population of a hundred and eighty million.

Hitler was then at the zenith of his military glory. He had overcome all his adversaries in the west and south of Europe, after having dealt them crushing blows. Of these adversaries only Great Britain, isolated, enfeebled, was still showing fight and Hitler at that time had a good chance of emerging victorious from the war he had started in Europe, before it assumed world dimensions.

Why Did Hitler Attack the USSR?

Why, it might be asked, did Hitler, instead of following up his great victories, victories which would have given him sway over the whole of Europe west of the Soviet border and, probably, over the colonial possessions of the European countries, decide to tempt fate once more by undertaking an adventure so fraught with risk as war with the Soviet Union? In seeking for an answer to this question we must of course ignore the mendacious explanations given by Hitler himself. At the very beginning of his political activities Hitler proclaimed to the whole world that one of his chief political weapons would be the lie, and whenever possible the thumping lie—lying propaganda, lying assurances, lying promises, lying explanations of motive. This practically amounted to an invitation to incredulity—the only invitation from Hitler that I would care to accept.

If Hitler had set any limit to his aggressive aspirations he would, of course, have contented himself with the unexpectedly rapid, and quite considerable victories he had achieved up to the 22nd of June, 1941. But his appetite is insatiable. The careful study of Hitler's political credo, as expounded in *Mein Kampf* and other Nazi literature, makes this quite clear.

The unpardonable error of those who for many years actively opposed the organization of collective security against Hitlerism and all aggression, lay in the fact that they did not realize that Nazism, as a foreign policy (that is to say the super-imperialism of Hitler), set no limits to its aggressive aims, and was directed against the whole world, toward the domination of the whole of Europe and its colonies, and subsequently toward world domination. They did not understand that while Hitler might change the order of his intended assaults, he would never curtail their scope, and that the conquests of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Belgium, Holland and other countries were mere stages on the road to world domination.

And so, having set himself the aim first of European and then of world domination, Hitler could never have reconciled himself to the independent existence of any great country, whether the Soviet Union, the United States or even Japan. Even so, it would seem that the more rational course for Hitler to pursue would have been first to finish the war in the west, and then start on the east. He seems to have thought, however, that it would be easier to continue the war with armies drunk with victories than, after the conclusion of peace, to start a new war. Then again the mission of emissary Hess to England did not yield immediate results, Great Britain did not hasten to capitulate, and the crossing of the Channel, taking into consideration the naval superiority of Great Britain, would have been a hard nut to crack, and taken some time for preparations. Hitler was in a hurry, you see, and he had to find work for his vast armies.

Hitler also made miscalculations in his rating of the internal strength of the Soviet State, and the might of its army. He was taken in by the false propaganda of corrupt Ukrainian and other emigrés, misled by the well known myth-maker Rosenberg, who apparently bamboozled him with tales of separatist tendencies within the USSR and assured him that the Union would fall apart at a touch. Incorrect conclusions were also, probably, drawn by Hitler from the initial setbacks of the Soviet Army during the Finnish campaign. He did not understand that these temporary failures were due to the fact that the Soviet Army had never prepared for war against Finland, that no plans for this had been made, the whole campaign having been imposed upon it by Hitler's own aggressive plans.

And so, harboring these illusions about the Soviet Union, Hitler hoped to strike it a lightning blow, to seize the fertile plains of the Ukraine, the mineral deposits of the Soviet south, the oil fields of the Caucasus and other riches of the Soviet Union, and by this means to force Great Britain to its knees, or at least to make his own future struggle against her less arduous.

Hitler Tried To Avoid War On Two Fronts

In concluding a pact of non-aggression with the Soviet Union in 1939, Hitler was moved by the sole aim of avoiding war on two fronts, which he always feared. When he could sum up the position in the west as practically a state of truce, from which he could anticipate no disturbances, he attacked the Soviet Union.

Hitler could now carry out his offensive hampered neither in his rear nor on his flanks for a whole year. Under cover of the Soviet-German pact of non-aggression, conscientiously observed on the Soviet side, he prepared meticulously for his attack. The huge military machine which he had created for his aggressive ends had emerged almost unscathed from the operations in the west and south of Europe. In addition he had been enriched by the wealth, labor, and even military resources of the countries he had occupied and enslaved. He could increase his pressure on his involuntary allies, so as to squeeze out of them additional manpower. If to all this we add the obvious advantages of surprise attack, it will be easy to understand the forced retreat of the Soviet troops in the early stages of the war.

While retreating, however, the Soviet armies inflicted upon the enemy greater losses than they suffered themselves. The Hitler war machine lost its best units and was sorely buffeted by continual fighting for a whole year. For the first time the German theory of the blitzkrieg was exploded, and Hitler was disappointed in his hopes of facile lightning victories by the Red Army's prolonged and stubborn defense of its positions. The Red Army destroyed the legend of the invincibility of the German Army, of the infallibility of Hitler's strategy, undermined the overweening self-confidence of Hitler's troops and Hitler's people, instilling in them doubts of the sagacity of their Fuehrer and mistrust of his promises and of their final victory.

The Soviet peoples during the last year have had to undergo innumerable privations, to endure tragic weeks and months. Millions of them have had to abandon their hearths, leaving behind, or rather destroying, their property, and, in the midst of unspeakable suffering, have had to seek for new shelter. The whole population is working at superhuman pressure. But my country will always be proud of the mission that has fallen to it: to create the first dam to stem the tide of German aggression, to bring to a halt—not for the first time in its history—the arrogant would-be world conqueror. History has known

many such conquerors, but Hitler, with his unbounded lust for power and conquest, his insolence and cruelty, outstrips all his forerunners. What task could be more honorable and glorious than the historic one of giving this conqueror such a drubbing that, at least in the coming centuries, he should find none to follow in his footsteps?

As I have already said, the Red Army had to retreat during the early stages of the war, and with it stepped back a considerable part of our war industry also. Enormous aviation, tank, metallurgical and other plants and factories, with all the workers in them, had to be evacuated from territory occupied by the enemy and transferred hundreds of miles to the rear. This exacting and onerous operation was splendidly carried out time and again. The evacuated factories were re-started in full working order on the new sites, and their present output not only equals, but in many cases actually exceeds pre-evacuation standards. Moreover, with the aid of our scientific institutions, new sources of raw material were discovered and exploited to make up for those left in the hands of the enemy. I should like to mention here that, throughout the year of war just completed, the cultural-educational work of the Soviet peoples in the spheres of science and art has been going on all the time with extremely fruitful and valuable results.

At the same time, while bringing to a halt the onslaught of the Nazi hordes, the Red Army hurled them back in some places, compelling them in others to mark time for long months, and to go over to the defensive. This forced Hitler to mobilize all the remnants of his forces and resources, both in Germany and in the countries of his satellites, and once more build up that front which he is bound to consider decisive for himself, in preparations for a fresh offensive. By pinning Hitler's forces to the Eastern Front, the Soviet Union enabled its ally, England—and after its entry into the war, the United States—to prepare and accumulate forces for future operations. These forces, unfortunately, have had to be scattered over separate fronts, while even forces not in use, and inactive, are not available to counterbalance Hitler's new and very considerable efforts on the Eastern Front.

More Aid From U. S., Britain Needed

Valuable as is the material aid received from the United States and Great Britain, it has not, so far, come into scale with the scope of operations. There is now, however, every ground for hoping that this situation will be changed in the near future, and that Hitler will have to relinquish his pet idea of war on one front only. But in the meantime he has been able to take the initiative on certain sections of the Eastern Front and, passing again to the offensive, to gain several new positions. Naturally, the more such positions he gains, the greater will be the operations required on a new front to equalize the changing situation. There can be no sort of doubt that if the German forces had been diverted from the Eastern Front

at the moment when the initiative was in the hands of the Red Army, when the German troops were weakened and demoralized, the whole military situation might have been changed, and it would certainly have been possible to inflict considerable, if not final defeat on the main Hitler army. This moment was allowed to slip. Let us hope the lesson has not been in vain.

Hitler has now embarked upon a fresh offensive on the Soviet front, flinging upon it all his forces and resources. This is his final throw of the dice, on which he is staking his all. The Soviet troops are meeting his new assault with the same unexampled heroism, tenacity and fearlessness which they displayed all through the past year, enriched by the experience of war and the study of the enemy's insidious military tricks. No temporary setbacks and retreats can break down their fighting spirit. They know that the United States and their ally Great Britain not only will not leave them without considerable material aid, but will increase this aid from week to week, from month to month. They know that the eyes of all the United Nations, the hopes of all humanity not caught in the Nazi and Facist toils, are upon them and upon their duel with the Hitler monster. The warm sympathy and good wishes reaching out to them from all over the world are no slight moral support in their struggle. They know of the generous aid extended both to their wounded and to civilian war victims by the American people. I should like to take this opportunity to express on their behalf gratitude to Russian War Relief, the American Red Cross and all contributors for their splendid help. I know what American generosity is and have not the slightest doubt that Americans will not soon be weary of well doing.

In the recently concluded agreements the Soviet, British and American Governments have again, and in no uncertain tones, given mutual pledges not to lay down their arms or cease from the struggle till the international terrorist Hitler, together with his henchmen, have been swept from the face of the earth, till the ideological and material foundations for their criminal aggressive intentions have been destroyed.

Allied Strength Can Endure Temporary Setbacks

The inexhaustible resources of the three most powerful states—the USSR, the British Empire, and the United States of America—will enable them to endure any temporary setbacks or military failures whatsoever. This is where they differ from Hitler's Germany, whose endurance is strictly limited both as to time and resources. It would, however, be wrong to suppose that superiority of resources is bound mechanically and in all circumstances to ensure victory. Much depends on the rational and timely use of resources. Their dispersal in space and time might neutralize their superiority and lead to disastrous consequences. The foe cannot be beaten if his forces of today, mobilized and developed as they are to the utmost, are opposed by forces of tomorrow.

But we may be sure that the agreements come to in London and Washington will prevent any such unfortunate consequences and ensure the utmost and swiftest effectiveness to our joint resources. These agreements, together with the Atlantic Charter and the declaration of 26—now 28—nations, will at the same time help to lay the foundations on which new and better international relations will rise, capable of preventing for the present and succeeding generations a repetition of the tragedy humanity is now passing through. Thus an end will be put to Hitler's attempts to hurl humanity back into a semi-savage state, and civilization will once more be enabled to continue its normal onward movement.

The Soviet Union today enters upon the second year of war. I think you will agree with me that the activities in the country during this first year of war, in the military, economic and cultural spheres, have shown the world examples of the great achievements and boundless sacrifices of which a belligerent nation under proper leadership is capable, when firmly united, free of internal saboteurs, conscious of the righteousness of its cause, inspired by patriotism and by other high ideals. The Allies and the United Nations may rely upon such a nation. They may be sure that it will do its share in the struggle for the common cause, and then some.

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A mass meeting and concert for the benefit of Russian War Relief will be held Sunday, June 28 at 8:00 P.M. at the National Press Club Auditorium in Washington. The meeting is sponsored by the Washington ICOR (Association for Information on the Economic, Cultural and Social Life of Jews the World Over). Speakers will include Rabbi Isadore Breslau; Benjamin Pollack, Attorney to the Department of Justice; and Colonel Pavel Berezin of the Soviet Embassy.

On Tuesday, June 30 at 8:15 P.M. Russian War Relief will hold a rally at the Water Gate to commemorate a year of staunch Red Army resistance to Hitlerite invasion. Speakers will include William Batt, of the WPB; Major George Fielding Eliot; and Melvyn Douglas. A Russian Balalaika orchestra will play.

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In October 1942, Columbus Day special ceremonies will be held in Leningrad to commemorate the discovery of America. A committee headed by Professor Andreyev has been formed to organize lectures and exhibitions, and the All-Union Geographic Society is preparing a Columbus Day issue of its magazine.

PRESIDENT OF ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF USSR WELCOMES ANGLO-SOVIET ALLIANCE

MOSCOW, June 21, TASS: *Vladimir Komarov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, yesterday sent the following message to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR:*

The large body of Soviet scientists warmly welcomes the conclusion between the Soviet Union and Great Britain of a treaty of alliance in the war against the common hateful enemy. This treaty will become a truly great historical document, evidence of the unwavering and clearly expressed will of all freedom-loving peoples, and most of all of the peoples of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States of America, to protect world civilization from destruction and defilement and to defend the sacred rights of mankind to a free life in the service of the lofty ideals of progress and culture.

In the midst of decisive battles with the German fascist hordes, our Government and the Government of Great Britain have concluded a highly important treaty, which contributes to still closer friendship between the peoples of our country and the great and gallant people of Great Britain. In the many centuries of their history the British have shown that they are able not only to give the world such universally recognized geniuses of science and culture as Hooke and Bacon, Newton and Darwin, Byron and Shakespeare, but also periodically to defend their freedom and independence.

Henceforward our people and the British will entertain no other ideas than those that contribute to our earliest victory over the common cruel enemy. Hitler attempted with fire and sword to push humanity back to the grimmest epoch of tyranny and barbarity. With fire and sword we must jointly destroy Hitlerite tyranny in 1942.

There is no other method of curing a plague-poisoned world than that recently used by valiant British fliers when in one night they dropped over 10,000 bombs of tremendous destructive power on military objectives at Koeln. Beyond any doubt, the more frequently such air raids occur, the more ruinous they are for the enemy, the closer and more formidable becomes the ring around them of the brave soldiers of our friendly countries and the United States—the sooner shall we help all peoples enslaved by Hitler, including the German people, to throw off the yoke of fascist oppression and rejoin the family of civilized peoples of the world.

I need not recall the important part played by science and technology in modern war, as this is universally known. Patriotic Soviet scientists are working with tremendous enthusiasm, without respite, giving all their strength and knowledge to help our heroic

Red Army. In the stern days of patriotic war our great strategist Stalin continues to give unrelaxing attention to the progress of Soviet science and tirelessly calls on us, old and young scientists, theoreticians and innovators in industry, to accomplish new creative tasks and activities ensuring the progress and advance of Soviet science.

Since the outbreak of the patriotic war Soviet scientists have invented not a few new models of armaments—new tanks and planes, artillery, machine guns, torpedoes and other lethal arms. They are working hand in hand with representatives of industry, selecting sites for evacuated factories and putting them back in production at full capacity, working to place all the resources of our country in the service of defense. Extensive activities to this end are in full swing in the Urals, western Siberia and other eastern districts of the USSR. Intense work is in progress at all mines and factories for utilization of the natural resources of our country for industrial needs.

The session of the Academy of Sciences held early in May in Sverdlovsk, with prominent Soviet scientists participating, showed that our patriotic scientists are fully cognizant of their great duty to their country, are ready to carry out creditably Stalin's instruction to intensify research to meet the urgent needs of the front.

Recently the British Royal Academy requested the Academy of Sciences to establish constant exchange of experience between British and Soviet scientists. I am happy to say, on behalf of Soviet scientists, that we are fully prepared to meet the wishes of the British Royal Society and enter into closest practical contact with scientists of Great Britain and the United States. The alliance of the three great democracies can and must become an alliance of the scientists of the three great powers, who will set themselves the great task of freeing mankind from the Hitlerite plunderers and enslavers.

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Irrigation projects designed to make fertile over 1,000,000 acres of land in Central Asia and Transcaucasia will be started in 1942, TASS reports. This quadruples the irrigation program carried out in these regions last year.

At the outbreak of the war, there were over 12,000,000 acres of irrigated soil in Central Asia. Among the 1942 projects under construction is the giant Northern Tashkent Canal, the first section of which was completed in two months. Thirty thousand men are working on it. Also under way is the Chimkent Canal, which is already bringing water to a large truck farming area.

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PRAVDA ON ONE YEAR OF WAR

MOSCOW, June 24, *Pravda*: Commenting on the Soviet Information Bureau's statement on the political and military results of a year of war, PRAVDA says:

The results convincingly prove that all of Hitler's military as well as political plans have completely collapsed, that we are on the road to victory, and that all prerequisites have been created for defeat of the hateful enemy in 1942. This has been irrefutably proved by the whole course of developments in the past year of war.

Now, when we have entered the second year of the great patriotic war against Hitlerite predatory imperialism, the situation is steadily developing in favor of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States and to the detriment of Germany and her "allies" and vassals. What has Germany to her credit on entering the second year of war? What have we—the Soviet Union and the whole anti-Hitler coalition?

The Hitlerite army is no longer what it was last year. It has suffered irreparable losses. The picked cadres of the German fascist army have been killed off and wiped out, and heavy damage has been wreaked on its war equipment. The internal and European base of the German army is unreliable and unstable. German soldiers understand with growing clarity that they have fallen prey to deception and gross fraud. The burden of war is too heavy for the German people, who are paying for Hitler's adventure with millions of killed and wounded. Hitler has not kept a single one of his promises. He has appeared before the whole world as a base braggart and humbug.

The German people face inevitable defeat. No wonder the hinterland of the Germany Army is beginning to fall to pieces. The European peoples enslaved by Hitler are intensifying their struggle against the

German fascist occupants. With such an army and such a hinterland the German fascist command cannot win the war. This main fact cannot be concealed by any temporary successes the enemy may score. The Hitlerites' cause is hopelessly lost.

Unlike Hitlerite Germany, the Soviet Union has grown and gained strength in the year of war. Its front and hinterland form a single whole. The friendship of the peoples of the USSR is strong and invincible as never before, the union of workers, peasants and intellectuals of the Soviet Union is firm and stable as never before.

The Red Army has become steeled in the fighting, in the course of which it has worn down the enemy, bled him white and inflicted heavy losses on him. The Red Army not only achieved a turn in the progress of the war last November and won the battle for Moscow, but under the hardest winter conditions dealt the German fascist troops a blow of such force that they drove back the German war machine and prepared the ground for the defeat of the Hitlerite army in 1942.

The anti-Hitler coalition has grown into a formidable, invincible force. The firmness and purposefulness of the companionship-in-arms and collaboration between the USSR, the United States and Great Britain was demonstrated by the agreement reached during the negotiations among Molotov, Churchill and Roosevelt on the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942.

The war is entering its second year. Stern days of grim and stubborn fighting are still ahead. But the hour of victory and of the defeat of mankind's worst enemy is approaching. This is evidenced by the results of the year of great, patriotic war for liberation waged by the Soviet people against Hitlerite imperialism.

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS JUNE 14-21 ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT

By Colonel P. Petrov

Like the previous week, this week was marked primarily by continuing fierce fighting for Sevastopol. Relying on its great numerical superiority, the enemy continued its desperate efforts to capture the Black Sea fortress. Attacks were launched several times a day and fighting continued during the night. The brave defenders of Sevastopol, displaying unparalleled heroism, held their ground, repulsed attacks and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

Soviet artillery has been particularly effective in destroying enemy manpower and materiel. Not for nothing do the Germans themselves admit that as long as Soviet artillery is in action at Sevastopol, there is little chance of success for them.

For more than two weeks a battle of unparalleled fierceness has been going on before the walls of Sevastopol. The German Command changed its methods

of struggle several times, at one time throwing a large air force against the city, then sending great numbers of tanks in an attempt to clear the way for infantry. Heavy losses compelled the enemy to give up attacks with large tank forces and try attacks with small groups. In all cases, however, the enemy met a determined rebuff.

Since the present battle started, Sevastopol's defenders have completely smashed seven German and Rumanian divisions. The enemy is now compelled to bring up soldiers from supply trains and special formations. He has been bringing up reinforcements and flinging into battle all the forces he could muster.

During the last few days the enemy, at the cost of huge losses, succeeded in driving a wedge into the lines of the Soviet troops defending Sevastopol. This, of course, has aggravated the situation but has not shaken the firmness of the Sevastopol defenders, who are continuing to fight the enemy bravely.

The German offensive on the Kharkov Front brought no material results this week. Meeting stubborn resistance from the Soviet troops holding defense lines, this offensive gradually petered out, and toward the end the enemy showed activity only in small isolated sectors.

In one such sector two German regiments, supported by planes and tanks, succeeded in crossing the Donets River. But Soviet troops counter-attacked, hurled the enemy back into the river, crossed to the west bank and captured several settlements.

Reporting the fighting on the Kharkov Front, the Berlin radio blames the failure of the German offensive on bad weather and waterlogged roads in the neighborhood of the Donets. But then it goes on to add plaintively that "the Bolsheviks are continually attacking," which would imply that the weather interferes only with the Germans.

The reason, however, lies not in the weather but in the enormous losses the Germans have suffered. In only one sector of this front, German losses in four days amounted to 4,000 men killed, 70 tanks, 140 trucks and large quantities of other equipment destroyed. Especially heavy losses were inflicted by Soviet tanks and artillery. On June 15 alone, 180 German tanks were destroyed or disabled. It is these heavy losses that sapped the enemy's striking force.

In other sectors, fighting of local significance and scouting actions took place. On the Northwestern, Kalinin and Bryansk Fronts individual enemy units launched attacks which were all repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy. German losses in some isolated battles amounted to over 2,500 killed on the Northwestern Front, about 2,000 killed on the Kalinin Front and about 2,300 on the Bryansk Front.

On the other hand, Soviet troops attacked the Germans in a number of sectors and improved their posi-

tions. As a result of these attacks several inhabited places were recaptured from the enemy.

During the week of June 14-21, 264 German planes were destroyed in aerial fighting, on airfields and by anti-aircraft guns. During the same period the Soviet Air Force destroyed or damaged 174 enemy tanks, 32 field and anti-aircraft guns, a large number of trucks with troops and equipment, 70 carts with ammunition, and several tank trucks and gasoline pumps; blew up 16 supply dumps and a troop train and smashed three more troop trains; silenced 20 artillery batteries, 20 machine guns and 33 anti-aircraft machine guns; scattered and partly destroyed four infantry regiments; sank two troopships, a coast guard ship, a towboat, two torpedo speedboats and four motorboats; and damaged three coast guard ships, five trawlers, five troopships and several motorboats.

Last week coincided with the anniversary of the treacherous attack of Hitler Germany on the Soviet Union. A year of war has passed during which the Red Army fought heroically against Hitler's monstrous war machine and those of his associates. It thwarted Hitler's blitzkrieg plans and shattered his hopes of speedy victory.

The German Command did not carry out a single one of the strategic tasks set at the beginning of the war. In a year of war the Germans lost millions of soldiers and officers, tens of thousands of airplanes and tanks, hundreds of their picked regiments and divisions. The Red Army, sapping the enemy's forces, succeeded in administering defeats and assumed the initiative in military operations.

Now the winter has long passed, spring is over, but the German Command still has to confine itself to local operations. The Red Army maintains the initiative in many sectors, preventing the enemy from undertaking large scale maneuvers. Hitler Germany is weaker than a year ago. The German Army no longer possesses the offensive push it displayed in the summer of last year. Nevertheless, the enemy is still strong and displays particular stubbornness in defense. The wounded beast is still capable of desperate leaps and is launching large scale, active operations.

That is why heavy, fierce fighting is still to come. The strengthened collaboration of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States is a pledge of the success of this fighting. The joint efforts of these three great powers, and especially the creation of a second front in the west, will help bring about the final defeat of Hitler Germany.

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For successful execution of Government assignments for construction and repair of warships, 426 workers of the People's Commissariat of the Shipbuilding Industry have been decorated, TASS reports.

HEROES OF THE SOVIET UNION

MOSCOW, June 21, *Pravda*: The most recent list of new Heroes of the Soviet Union includes fliers whose names will go down forever in the annals of the patriotic war.

Hero of the Soviet Union Captain Plyaschechnik made over 70 operational flights, most of them at night. He dropped tens of thousands of pounds of bombs on the heads of the German invaders, destroyed enemy tanks from the air, bombed enemy trains and airdromes, and flew over enemy territory many times.

Once, landing a parachute party on German-occupied territory, Plyaschechnik's plane was attacked by enemy night fighters. The gunner was killed in the first attack and the assistant mechanic gravely wounded. One engine was put out of commission and the gasoline tank set on fire. Despite this grave situation, Captain Plyaschechnik displayed staunchness and courage, landing the parachute party at the fixed place and returning to our territory in his burning plane.

Staunchness and coolness, valor combined with skill—such are the distinctive traits of our fliers. Hero of the Soviet Union Senior Lieutenant Osipov is another valiant Soviet falcon. He made 115 bombing raids, dropped hundreds of thousands of pounds of bombs on the German invaders, and escaped from the most difficult situations, skillfully guiding his plane at night under the most adverse weather conditions.

The name of Captain Gavrych is well known on the Southern Front. He flew his bomber over enemy territory 90 times in both day and night raids, destroying enemy motorized troops and tanks, wiping out enemy artillery and infantry. Fascist fighters attacked Captain Gavrych's plane 10 times, but he always emerged victorious.

The Soviet motherland supplied our fliers with splendid warplanes, and they have shown the world that they are a formidable and unshatterable force. The arrogant German invaders, who operated with impunity over the towns of Poland and France, received many bitter lessons on the Soviet-German front. Ever since the first days of hostilities, the Hitlerite air pirates have felt that our sky boded them no good. The year of our patriotic war has been a year of heavy defeats suffered by the German Air Force. Under the blows of Stalin falcons and of our valiant artillerymen and anti-aircraft gunners, the German Air Force has become weaker, its picked personnel has been killed, its losses in equipment have been so heavy that German industry is hardly able to make them good. New Hitlerite reinforcements of flying personnel consist of youths hastily and poorly trained and of reservists who, aware of the heavy losses among the regular fascist fliers, which run into many thousands, are no longer confident of their strength.

Meanwhile, our aviation is daily growing and gaining in strength. It is continuously replenished with new, up-to-date aircraft built according to the requirements of the present war. These planes are being turned out by Soviet patriots working with enthusiasm and selflessness in the rear to help defeat Hitlerite Germany.

313 Heroes Named In Year of War

MOSCOW, June 19, TASS:: Three young fliers, Zdorovtsev, Kharitonov and Zhukov, who in the first days of the Soviet-German war rammed three fascist planes and escaped unscathed, opened the list of 313 Heroes of the Soviet Union who have received this honorary title in a year of war. It is noteworthy that these 313 persons, whose feats won them country-wide renown, represent nearly all the numerous nationalities inhabiting the USSR.

"The man who conquered a fortress" is what they call 20-year-old Kachkar Turdyev, who until recently was modestly herding sheep with his fellow countrymen in the Ferghana Valley of Uzbekistan. Now he is a famed warrior who emerged victorious from a single-handed fight against 11 fascists manning a pillbox, capturing three of them.

The village of Elkhotoovo in the Caucasus produced two Heroes of the Soviet Union—29-year-old Kazbek Karsanov and 19-year-old Khadzhi-Murza Midzikhov, who have been together since the first day of the war. Between them they killed about 250 Hitlerites and brought down a fascist bomber with machine gun fire.

Many air squadrons, factories, schools and clubs in the USSR are named after the flier Captain Nikolai Gastello, a Byelorussian by birth, whose name has become immortal. When an enemy shell hit his gas tank and flames enveloped his plane, the fearless man chose not to bail out on German territory, but steered his plane into a concentration of fascist trucks and gas tanks. Scores of them exploded with his plane.

Heroes of the Soviet Union represent all arms—artillery, tank and trench mortar troops, and navy. A submarine commander, Lieutenant Captain Israel Fisanovich, made a bold raid into a fortified enemy harbor and sank two German transports. For exceptional courage shown in guerrilla war against the Germans, the title Hero of the Soviet Union has been conferred upon 15 urban and rural residents, among them youthful patriots such as the 18-year-old school-girl Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya and 16-year-old Alexander Chekalin, who were killed by the Germans.

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About 80,000 graduate students received degrees from Soviet universities and advanced technical schools this spring, including 25,000 engineers, 15,000 physicians, 24,000 teachers, 7,000 agricultural experts, and 1,000 art and theater students.

TASS COMMUNIQUE ON MOLOTOV— DE GAULLE TALK

Moscow, June 24, TASS: During his stay in London, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs Molotov conversed, in the presence of Alexander Bogomolov, Soviet Minister to the Czechoslovak Government, with General Charles de Gaulle, Chairman of the French National Committee, and Maurice de Jean, the Committee's National Commissioner for Foreign Affairs.

During this conversation, which was held in an atmosphere of especial cordiality, Mr. Molotov reaffirmed the Soviet Government's desire to see France free and again capable of occupying her place in Europe and the world as a great democratic, anti-Hitler power.

Mr. Molotov emphasized the role of the French National Committee in the growing resistance of the French people and in the French people's assertion, through participation in the common struggle, of their right to victory.

General de Gaulle paid tribute to the heroism and courage of the Soviet armies and people, and also to the important role played in the war by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics under the guidance of its great leader Stalin. He expressed gratitude to Mr. Molotov for the understanding and support which the National Committee meets on the part of the Government of the USSR and emphasized the enormous significance of the alliance between the Soviet and French peoples in the common effort of the nations united for victory and the future organization of peace.

SHAKE-UP IN SPANISH ARMY

LISBON, June 24, TASS: A purge of anti-German elements in the Spanish Army, headed by War Minister Varela and General Queipo de Llano, has been decided on in almost continuous sessions of the Spanish cabinet, headed by General Franco, in the last three days, it is reported here.

Many other high Spanish officers will be dismissed or transferred to less influential posts, it is reported, in a shake-up directed at army leaders who have opposed Foreign Minister Serrano Suner's program of collaboration with the Axis. It is believed they will be replaced by Falangist officers.

Both Varela and Queipo de Llano were prominent in the Spanish Civil War and have been considered close personal associates of Franco. Another officer said to be slated for removal is General Sanchez, commander of the Balearic military district, who recently made a speech criticizing Italian control of Spain's Mediterranean islands.

The recalcitrant generals, who have been outspoken against the present Spanish foreign policy, are said recently to have reached a political understanding with Church and business leaders who also oppose

RED ARMY HOLDS GERMANS AT KHARKOV, SEVASTOPOL

Soviet Troops Halt Most Enemy Attacks at Sevastopol

SEVASTOPOL, June 24, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: Fighting at various points near Sevastopol is increasing in tension. Despite heavy casualties inflicted by the city's defenders, the Germans are intensifying their attacks. In the last two days they have tried to advance in all sectors. Almost all enemy attacks have been repulsed by units of the Red Army and Navy.

After throwing into combat fresh reserves and groups of tanks, the Germans succeeded in forcing our units back slightly in two directions. Due to his considerable superiority in men and materiel, the enemy was able to make simultaneous assaults in various sectors and at some points penetrated our first lines. This battle has lasted over two days.

Despite the enemy's numerical superiority, our units quickly contained his advance and prevented him from penetrating deeply into our defenses. The Germans suffered enormous losses.

Especially bloody fighting occurred for possession of a locality which the enemy attempted to surround and attack from the rear. All the enemy attacks were repulsed. Fighting for this locality continues.

Germans Attack Heavily In Kharkov Sector

SOUTHWESTERN FRONT, June 24, TASS: The Germans have launched a new counter-attack in the Kharkov sector with many tanks and planes, after concentrating a considerable force. On June 22, after repeated air attacks, the Hitlerites sent large groups of tanks into action.

The Soviet artillery and tanks met the enemy mechanized assault with powerful fire and brought it to a halt. The fascist infantry was also stopped.

Fighting lasted far into the night and positions changed hands several times. At one point enemy tanks attacked with especial fury. Despite heavy losses the Germans tried to break through our defenses, but were unable to do so while daylight lasted. By evening, however, our forces were obliged to retire slightly. From its new positions the Soviet formation launched a counter-attack which first halted, then drove back the Germans. Fighting is increasingly heavy in this sector.

increased collaboration with the Axis. They reportedly approached Franco with a demand that Serrano Suner be ousted from his two key positions as Foreign Minister and President of the Falangist Political Junta and "exiled" as a Spanish envoy to Italy. In the show-down thus forced on Franco, the fascist and pro-Axis Falange seemingly won out over the traditionalist, monarchical and Church elements.

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Washington, D. C., June 27, 1942

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RED ARMY INFLICTS HEAVY LOSSES ON ATTACKING GERMANS

SEVASTOPOL, June 26, TASS: The Germans launched their offensive on Sevastopol with 10 infantry divisions supported by several hundred tanks and a great many planes, boasting that they would capture it in three days. They subjected the city to barbarous bombing for 10 days before the offensive began, succeeding in demolishing the city considerably and damaging our fortifications at places, but failed to break the fighting spirit of the defenders of Sevastopol. Every attack is meeting furious resistance.

The defenders of Sevastopol have decimated several fascist divisions. The Germans' losses are so heavy that they are incessantly compelled to rush up fresh reserves from deep behind the lines. The arrival of two fresh German and one Rumanian divisions was noted in particular. It has been established that among the German planes shot down are some transferred from other fronts.

The defenders admit the attacking forces to close range and then meet them with such counter-blows that in the overwhelming majority of cases the enemy is compelled to fall back. Wherever the Germans advance, at the cost of tremendous losses, they are checked on intermediate lines.

On June 25 one of our units beat off eight attacks. The Germans left over 1,000 bodies on the battlefield. Another unit beat off six attacks of German infantry supported by a score of tanks. The Germans fell back to their initial positions after losing several tanks and a battalion of infantry.

Stubborn fighting, culminating in hand-to-hand combats, is in progress in the central and southern directions. All attacks here were repulsed with heavy losses for the German troops.

SOUTHWESTERN FRONT, June 26, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: A few days ago German tank divisions, using tactics reminiscent of the early part of the war, attempted to break through our defense lines in an important sector of the Kharkov direction, but did not succeed. The enemy then diverted a large part of his forces to another direction.

Besides strong forces of infantry and artillery, the Germans concentrated the 14th and 16th Tank Divisions, supported by not less than 400 airplanes, in a narrow sector of the front. The enemy planned to break through our defenses quickly, dash into the breach and cut off our communications.

The thrust of the enemy tank divisions was met by Soviet infantry, which had thrown up anti-tank

defenses and placed 76 mm. guns in open firing positions. The enemy tanks were met by anti-tank guns and rifles. German tank attacks are always coupled with air raids. Nevertheless the infantry beat off these first attacks. The Germans persisted. Time after time they struck at our positions. As a result, at the cost of enormous losses, the fascist tank divisions managed to wedge into our lines.

But at this time our tanks joined the action. The situation changed radically. A tank battle began and the Germans lost over 50 tanks and were forced to retreat.

In the first days of the offensive the enemy air force had superiority in this sector, but was soon forced to yield the air to our planes. The tank battles which began a few days ago in the Kharkov direction have undermined the enemy offensive. The enemy armored divisions have suffered enormous losses and have been obliged to pause for reorganization. At present the fighting in the Kharkov direction is continuing with renewed fierceness.

SOUTHWESTERN FRONT, June 26, TASS: Fighting in the Kharkov direction was particularly fierce on June 25. The Germans intensified their attacks and pressed eastward despite tremendous losses. Our units are retiring slowly, offering strong resistance.

Fighting was especially stubborn and heavy near the town of Kupyansk. The fascist command concentrated considerable forces there, including several hundred tanks and a large number of planes, and attacked almost incessantly. Air battles were in progress continuously, and enemy tanks repeatedly attempted to pierce our defenses and strike at our troops from the rear. But the Germans failed to drive in a wedge, and our troops repulsed the attacks and checked the enemy onslaught.

Then the German command began to rush up reserves, hurling fresh infantry units, tanks and planes into action. The situation became more complex as the enemy further increased his numerical superiority, and our units were compelled to retreat. A pitched battle developed at the approaches to Kupyansk and then in the town itself. The fighting was prolonged and exceptionally heavy. Despite the enemy's considerable superiority, our troops selflessly defended the town and its approaches, clinging to every defense line. The enemy suffered heavily both at the approaches to Kupyansk and within the town.

Fighting resumed with fresh vigor after our troops left Kupyansk. Our troops have successfully beat off a series of fierce enemy attacks.

GUERRILLAS OF THE BRYANSK FRONT

BRYANSK FRONT, June 26, TASS: Guerrillas of the Bryansk forests have been fighting stubbornly against German and Hungarian troops for six days. Several guerrilla detachments, actively supported by the local population, simultaneously attacked enemy garrisons in several populated places in the neighborhood. The enemy lost 700 men killed in these engagements, and the guerrillas liberated more than 10 populated places.

In another area two guerrilla detachments skillfully repulsed two enemy attacks, killing 200 of the enemy. The guerrillas lost 34 men in the first attack and 15 in the other.

Bryansk guerrilla detachments are strong armed bodies, capable not only of offering resistance to the enemy but also of launching sudden heavy attacks on German troops and important communications. They are armed with tanks, artillery, trench mortars, machine guns, and automatic rifles.

Recently the "For the Motherland" guerrilla detachment fought Hungarians and policemen in the village of "U." The guerrillas let the enemy come to within 220 yards and then opened a hurricane of fire. The engagement lasted five hours, and 180 Hungarians were killed. The guerrillas lost one man killed and four wounded. On the same day another detachment killed 130 enemy officers and men in two villages. Their own losses were two wounded. A guerrilla detachment named for Voroshilov routed a German battalion which left 187 dead on the battlefield. The guerrillas suffered almost no losses.

A three-day engagement took place near the height "Round," which was attacked from three sides by at least one enemy infantry regiment supported by planes and artillery. The guerrillas abandoned some populated places in this district under pressure of superior enemy forces, but soon recaptured them and restored Soviet authority. The guerrillas lost six killed, 15 wounded and one machine gun in this fighting, while the Germans lost several hundred officers and men and a large quantity of arms.

Enemy soldiers often try to evade encounter with the guerrillas. A policeman's complaint published in a German newspaper reads: "On the night of June 2, guerrillas launched an exceptionally heavy attack on our defense lines. The engagement lasted from ten in the evening until seven in the morning. The Magyars, whose direct duty it is to fight the guerrillas, arrived on the spot only after they had done their job and left, though they had been informed in time about their approach."

The guerrillas give the Germans no rest day or night. "K's" detachment killed 581 fascists and wounded 500, blew up four enemy trains carrying troops and ammunition, and on May 18 shot down one enemy bomber and destroyed two others on the ground. The "Terrible" detachment derailed a train

carrying fascist cavalry and a gasoline trolley carrying German engineers.

The Germans are so terrorized by the growing guerrilla movement that captured enemy documents seriously tell of whole guerrilla divisions, artillery regiments and 700 tanks operating in that district. General Blatzmann issued an order-of-the-day saying: "The guerrillas' operations are very telling. Therefore 50 per cent of the men should remain awake when in camp. Sentries must be posted near soldiers' billets. Ground between posts must be patrolled."

But even this does not help. Colonel Pulis admits in a report: "We shall soon be compelled to retreat because of guerrilla activity. The performance of our planes in bombing operations was poor—the bombs fell either into the water or on open ground. The guerrillas had no losses. They knew of the bombing plans beforehand and withdrew to the forest. They smashed our gun by trench mortar fire. We had many killed and wounded, but the guerrillas had no casualties."

ARMENIAN ARCHBISHOP SUPPORTS SOVIET WAR EFFORT

EREVAN, ARMENIA, June 23, TASS: *Writing for the Soviet press on the anniversary of a year of war, Archbishop Gevork Cheorekchan, Catholicos of All Armenians, said:*

For a whole year the Soviet Union, headed by the gallant and noble Russian people, has been struggling heroically against the predatory German armies. The peoples of the Union are fighting Nazi despotism and tyranny with utter self-denial, not only for the defense and salvation of their motherland, their culture and their national existence, but also for the future of all advanced humanity, for the liberation of the conquered peoples of Europe, for human culture and humanitarian ideals.

The Armenian people, together with all the fraternal peoples, has devoted itself heart and soul to the patriotic war and, true to its traditional fighting spirit, is courageously and selflessly fighting for the honor and victory of the great Union, defending its ancient culture, the national independence it has acquired, and its sacred soil. Its will and struggle are sacred, and therefore I bless its arms.

Force is overwhelmed by force. The moral duty of all Christians, churches and creeds which pursue the aim of establishing truth and justice in the world and creating a peaceful and noble life for the people, is to come out and use their prestige and influence to

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NEW FILMS IN THE USSR

By Ivan Bolshakov

Because our leading studios were located in the western part of the country, the German invasion threatened to disrupt the work of the Soviet motion picture industry completely. Despite wartime difficulties, however, all necessary equipment was safely evacuated and production of full length films, newsreels and short subjects went on.

Many newsreel cameramen left for the front. Material for newsreels is being gathered on land, sea, in the air and behind the German lines. Fifteen cameramen made the documentary film *Defeat of the German Armies Near Moscow*. Other cameramen recorded life in besieged Leningrad. Nikosha, Rymarev and Krotic-Korotkevich are filming the siege and defense of Sevastopol. Gusev, Sher, Shneiderov and Veinerovich penetrated behind German lines and filmed episodes of partisan warfare against the German invaders.

A number of short films have been produced since the outbreak of the war. While Pudovkin was filming the short, *Feast in Zhirmunka*, Hitler's planes were dropping incendiary bombs on the Mosfilm studio.

As trains loaded with studio equipment were moving east along railways from Kiev, Moscow and Leningrad, special groups were sent on location to shoot outdoor scenes. As early as November of last year the studios reached their destinations in central Asia, and the motion picture industry has since been able to produce a great many new films.

The Vasiliev brothers (producers of *Chapayev*) made *The Defense of Tsaritsin*, a film in two parts dealing with the heroic defense of that city during the Civil War. Other new pictures are the lyrical film *Mashenka* about Soviet youth at the front, a biographical film based on the life of the Ukrainian hero Parkhomenko, the adventurous *Sea Hawk*, a Ukrainian musical, *Years of Youth*, *Timur's Pledge*, *The Magic Kernel*, *The Battle of Sokol*, and an Azerbaijani film, *Sabukhi*.

The following pictures have appeared in 1942: a historical film, *Georgi Saakadze*, produced at the Tbilisi studios and directed by Chiaureli, *The Fellow from Our Town*, directed by Stolper and Ivanov, and a film about the Civil War hero Kotovsky.

Secretary of the District Committee will tell of the struggle of Soviet people on territory temporarily occupied by the German fascists. In the near future we shall also see *The Face of Fascism*, based on the short stories of the well known German anti-fascist writer Berthold Brecht, *Citizens of Leningrad*, *Peaceful Folk*, dealing with Soviet guerrillas, and *Aerial Taxicab*, about civil aviation pilots.

The Tashkent studio is completing work on a major film, *Sukhe-Bator*, about a national hero of

the Mongolian People's Republic, *Road to the Stars*, about Soviet airmen, and a comedy, *Khoja Nasreddin*.

In Ashkhabad, on the Iranian border, the film *How the Steel Was Tempered*, adapted from Ostrovsky's novel about the war with the Germans in the Ukraine in 1918, has just been completed. Also in that city, Savchenko is making a major film about the sufferings and courage of the Ukrainian people called *Guerrillas in the Ukrainian Steppes*.

In Stalinabad, on the edge of the Pamir, a biographical film based on the life of the great Russian 19th Century poet Lermontov is being made. Two war pictures called *Iron Angel* and *Forest Mates* are also being made here.

Sergei Eisenstein is producing an important film about Ivan the Terrible. Other films now in production are *Who Is She?*, about Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, 17-year-old guerrilla executed by the Germans, *New Adventures of the Good Soldier Schweik*, and *Moscow*.

The best Soviet actors, including Ladygina, Makarova, Bogolubov, Kruchkov, Zharov, Chirkov, Babochkin, Mordvinov and Vanin, are acting in new films. The motion picture industry is working with great enthusiasm because it knows that the people and the army need new pictures, which inspire them in their struggle with fascist Germany, the mortal enemy of democracy.

ARMENIAN ARCHBISHOP

(Continued from page two)

urge their believers to rise and destroy the unprecedented evil.

All foreign democratic states must bring into action all their military might to fight the enemy in order to curb evil, pacify the troubled world and build a post-war life of humanity on new and equitable principles, so that predatory war—the source of indescribable calamities for humanity, the destroyer of cultural values—may be forgotten forever, so that utter freedom of thought and conscience may be created everywhere, so that states may live side by side in peace and friendship.

We profoundly believe in our victory, in the future, just reconstruction of the whole world, in the final triumph of peace on the globe—for which the Armenian Church prays day and night—in the name of peace in the whole world.

SOVIET INDUSTRY AT WAR TEMPO

Steel, Tank, Plane Works Speed Production

TASS reports the following May results in the All-Union competition of Soviet iron and steel, aircraft and tank building industries:

First place for iron and steel works was shared by the blast furnace department of the Magnitogorsk works, an open hearth department of the Kuznetsk works, the medium rolling mill department of the same works, and the coking departments of the Kemerovo works and the Vysokaya Gora iron mines. In the aircraft industry, first places were held by factories nos. 18 and 292 and by engine building works no. 29, and in the tank building industry by the Komintern and Kirov works.

All these enterprises will receive the red challenge banners of the State Defense Committee. Many departments of these industries won second and third places and will receive corresponding prizes.

Pravda published a number of articles on the work of the enterprises that came out ahead in May. Deputy People's Commissar of the Aircraft Industry Dementiev pointed out that all the aircraft factories completed Government output quotas in May and many exceeded them. Factory no. 18, evacuated from the front zone, fulfilled its pledge to exceed its May program by 5 per cent, increasing its labor efficiency by 24.4 per cent. Beginning May 17, all planes turned out by factory no. 292 were in excess of the Government program for May. Works no. 29 daily exceeded its program by 5-6 per cent. Production time was cut by 13-37 per cent in various departments of an airplane engine factory.

Dementiev cited a characteristic example of the efficacy of workers' rationalizing suggestions. Using an appliance he had invented, lathe operator Monakhov at factory no. 153 combined four operations into one. He performed the work of 63 planers, 55 fitters, 15 lathemen and 15 markers, machining 24 parts simultaneously.

Deputy People's Commissar of the Tank Building Industry Saltsman, also writing in *Pravda*, told of the successful work of powerful tank and engine building works which sprang up in the east in the last few months. Enterprises evacuated to the hinterland were launched in record time and began to turn out two and three times more than on their old sites.

Makhonin, director of the Kirov works, manufacturing the famous KV tanks, wrote: "We pledged to exceed the Government's May program by 5 per cent but actually exceeded it by more than 17 per cent. We manufactured 43 per cent more engines in May than in April and exceeded our engine production program by 4 per cent."

Yupko, chief of the blast furnace department of the Magnitogorsk works, reported that in May his

department smelted 11,000 tons of pig iron in excess of plan.

Workers of the Kuznetsk iron and steel works also executed their pledges successfully. The open hearth department promised to turn out 6,000 tons of steel above plan in May and actually turned out 6,735 tons; rolling mill operators pledged to roll 5,000 tons of steel in excess of program, actually rolled 5,765 tons.

Representatives of leading enterprises in the iron and steel, aircraft and tank building industries also promised to exceed the Government program in June, *Pravda* reported, and to considerably increase their output compared with May.

Lead and Sulphur Mined in Pamirs

Mining has begun for the first time in history in the valleys of the high Pamirs, TASS reports from Khorog, on the Afghan border. Rich lead and sulphur deposits were discovered in the eastern Pamirs in 1941 after the German invasion of the USSR began. Further prospecting by local mountaineers, with slight knowledge of geology, brought to light more deposits. Exploitation was immediately begun on a small scale. Since then Soviet engineers, geologists and skilled miners have been sent to organize maximum production.

Oil Aids Soviet Victory

Pravda said recently: "The Soviet Union has every advantage over Hitlerite Germany as regards oil, and this forms one more weighty factor for our victory. The oil resources of Germany have been utterly exhausted in a year of war, while those of the Soviet Union have grown.

"All efforts of the oil workers must be concentrated on one purpose: not to rest content with what they have achieved, to raise the output of high octane oil, develop new wells, persistently increase oil treatment and manufacture of gasoline for our growing air force, fuel for tanks and lubricants for plane motors.

"The purpose of the All-Union competition of the oil workers is to make maximum use of the possibilities of the oil industry. Socialist competition is extending daily in our country, and the whole Soviet people will help the Red Army execute Stalin's order to inflict final defeat on the German invaders in 1942."

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In the first year of war about 70,000 women went to work on Soviet railroads as engineers, mechanics, brakemen, switchmen and in other jobs, TASS reports. In addition, about 65,000 women are now attending special schools to qualify for railroad jobs.

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ITALIAN WAR PRISONERS IN SOVIET UNION CALL FOR OVERTHROW OF FASCISM

Moscow, June 25, TASS: The first conference of Italian war prisoners was held recently at Camp No. 99. Sixty-one delegates attended, representing over 500 Italian prisoners.

After electing a presidium and secretariat, the conference adopted an agenda proposed by the organization committee. The agenda consisted of one item: the attitude of Italian soldiers and the Italian people toward the base aggression of the Italian and German fascists against the Soviet people.

Prisoner Is Chairman

Prisoner Pompeo Parello, 1st Battalion, 81st Italian Infantry Regiment, a stonemason by trade and chairman of the meeting, was first to take the floor on behalf of the organization committee. "Mussolini and his gang," he said, "brought our country to disaster. They betrayed the interests of the nation and doomed the Italian people to poverty and extinction. The fascist regime is one of famine and war. They kept assuring us that our poverty was caused by the absence of colonies, and we were sent to exterminate the Abyssinian people. Instead of welfare and wealth, this adventure brought the Italian people new taxation and extortion. It took the lives of scores of thousands of our countrymen and cost 74,000,000,000 lire.

"Then we were hurled into another war—against the Spanish people. Here we earned the hatred of the entire Spanish people, lost several score more thousands killed, and received new taxation and extortion.

"After this, Mussolini and his clique of rich black-shirts sold Italy to Hitlerite Germany and thrust us into the criminal war against Soviet Russia. While the Italian Expeditionary Corps fights in Russia against the great Russian people at the Germans' orders, our brothers, again under German instructions, are engaged as jailers in Yugoslavia and Greece.

"Italian economy has fallen under the sway of Hitler and his plutocrats. Our agricultural produce is shipped to Germany while the Italian people starve. Five hundred thousand industrial workers have been sent to work in Germany, where they are treated like slaves.

"They told us that the Soviet Union would fall to pieces at the first blow, that the Red Army was unable to offer stubborn resistance. They told us that we were fulfilling a great and noble mission for civilization in going to Russia. What have we gained

in reality? When we entered Russia we found that all the land here is splendidly tilled and cultivated. We saw a multitude of scientific institutions, schools, hospitals and clubs, and all this belonged to the working people. We saw beautiful, clean towns with large buildings, theaters, parks of culture and rest, libraries, sanatoria and schools . . .

"The German fascist army, of which we form a part, has brought destruction, devastation and extermination. Towns and villages have been looted and burned. The population, including old folk, women and children, have been subjected to tortures and shooting . . .

"The Red Army has not only arrested the German offensive but wrested away the initiative, inflicted enormous losses on the invaders, whittled down their manpower and compelled them to retreat westward.

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NAZIS SPREAD LIES ABOUT ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY

Moscow, June 26, TASS: German propaganda is exerting every effort to weaken the tremendous impression produced on world public opinion by the conclusion of the Anglo-Soviet treaty. When the failure of Goebbels' attempts to hush up the treaty became evident, German propaganda turned to its usual methods of falsification and lies. As its latest trump card it has launched a "sensational report" about alleged "secret clauses" in the treaty.

On June 23 the pro-Hitler Swedish newspaper *Goeteborgs Morgonpost* printed a list of these alleged "secret clauses." The paper displayed such zeal in executing the provocative order from Berlin that it hardly missed a single European country in its list. Among the countries allegedly included in the "Russian sphere of interest" one finds Poland, Rumania, Finland, Northern Scandinavia, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The paper did not fail to mention that "a special agreement will be concluded in regard to Iran."

It was by no means accidental that this Hitlerite fake was at once taken up by such a notorious pro-fascist newspaper as the *Aftonbladet*, published in Sweden with German money. Quite naturally, it was also widely spread by the *Turkische Post*, the German Embassy's newspaper in Turkey. In obedience to Goebbels' baton, the same report was printed

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ITALIAN WAR PRISONERS

(Continued from page one)

"Seeing and understanding all this, realizing the true aims of this base war, we asked ourselves: Can we have anything in common with Fascism and Mussolini? It is our duty to dissociate ourselves from Mussolini and Fascism, to tell the Italian people the whole truth about Soviet Russia, to raise our voice to our brothers in the Italian Expeditionary Corps in Russia, all soldiers of the Italian Army, all the people of Italy. We must get rid of Mussolini and his regime of blood and poverty, put an end to this hateful war and immediately conclude peace with the Russian people and their allies."

Soviet Workers Are "Masters of Their Destiny"

Parello was followed by Private Cincislao Pacchiello, 1st Battalion, 79th Infantry Regiment, a baker by trade, who thanked the Soviet authorities for permission to convene the conference. Pacchiello said that he came over to the Red Army voluntarily because he opposed annexationist wars. "Here in Russia," he said, "the working people are masters of their destiny. I am certain that the victory of the Russian people will mean our liberation. Therefore we must help the Russian people defeat and rout the Italian and German fascists. The path we have chosen is the correct path, and it will save our country and our people from disaster. Long live free, independent Italy!"

German prisoner Henkel greeted the conference on behalf of German anti-fascist prisoners. He called on the Italians to unite in struggle against Hitler and Mussolini and demand an end to the criminal war.

Prisoner Filippo Mentallano, 2nd Battalion, 82nd Infantry Regiment, a hairdresser by profession, denounced the fascists' fabrications about Russia. He said that Fascism has doomed the Italian people to poverty and starvation. "Our families are deprived of everything because the ruling clique sends everything to Germany. While crossing Germany we had an opportunity to talk to Italian workers whom the Mussolini government forced to go to work in Germany. As you all remember, they asked us for bread and money because they wanted to return to Italy—where their life had been hard, but still better than in Germany, where they are treated like slaves.

"This war, like all wars waged by fascism, is unjust and we hate it. We were sent to Russia to fight workers and peasants. Meanwhile our enemies are in Italy; our enemies are Fascism and Mussolini."

An Austrian prisoner, Frick, a delegate to the conference, told how Mussolini betrayed Austria by delivering it to Hitlerite Germany, thus betraying the interests of Italy.

Private Celotti, 25th Battalion, 3rd Bersaglieri Regiment, a former mechanic, asked the delegates to approve the draft of an appeal to soldiers of the Italian Expeditionary Corps, to the armed forces of Italy and the Italian people. "I am certain," he said, "that this appeal will meet the full approval of our fathers and mothers and our comrades at the front and will be our first step to win confidence and restore our honor in the eyes of civilized and progressive peoples."

Pietro Mirlini, of the 18th Battalion, 3rd Bersaglieri Regiment, a hospital employee, said: "What have we, the working people, received from the Fascist regime and Fascist wars in all these years of slavery, starvation, need, taxes, more taxes, extortion and more extortion? How many of us have been killed, how many crippled? Who profits from this war? Rich men and blackshirts."

Hungarian, Finn Prisoners Speak

Latrocdinsty, a Hungarian, greeted the conference on behalf of Hungarian war prisoners, and Nuttinen on behalf of Finnish prisoners. They were followed by the Italians Giovanni Ventura, of the 20th Battalion, 3rd Bersaglieri Regiment, a mechanic by trade; Sergeant Giuseppe Pazcolo of the 1st Battalion, 81st Infantry Regiment, a salesman; and Pascuali Mandate, of the 2nd Battalion, 81st Infantry Regiment, a peddler.

After the debate the chairman read a draft of an address to soldiers of the Italian Expeditionary Corps in Russia and to all Italian armed forces and people, which was unanimously approved with great applause.

On behalf of the organization committee, Giovanni Ventura, a Milan mechanic, moved the following resolution: "Gathered at their first conference, Italian prisoners in the Soviet Union request the administration of Prison Camp No. 99 to see that the widest circulation is ensured to our address to the Italian Expeditionary Corps in Russia, to all Italian armed forces and the Italian people, so that it may reach our compatriots on the Russian front, in Italian army units in Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece and Libya, all the Italian people, all our compatriots in North and South America, and all Italians in British captivity.

"We request that our address be circulated among all soldiers now fighting against the Russian people, in order to help them realize that the cause for which they are giving their lives is unjust and in order to call upon Italian, German, Finnish, Rumanian and Hungarian soldiers to unite with the Russian people in their struggle against the criminal bands of Hitler and Mussolini."

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and Chairman Parello declared the first conference of Italian prisoners in Russia closed.

THE ENCIRCLEMENT MYTH

By Lieutenant Colonel P. Kolomeitsev

Certain military theoreticians consider that in tank warfare it is the first blow that decides the issue, and that the victim of this blow can never recover. Evidently that was why in the first weeks of the war the Germans felt it was safe to announce that the Soviet tank forces no longer existed.

Their plan was to surround the Red Army by a surprise mass attack and immediately compel it to surrender. The German command simply proposed to repeat its earlier easy successes in Poland and France. When the enemy, thanks to his treachery, in the very first weeks of the war managed to wedge himself deep into the Soviet lines, many observers thought all was over with the Red Army. Their apprehensions are now a matter for joking.

Actually, throughout the whole course of the war there has been no break in the activity of the Soviet tank forces, whether in active defense or in counter-attack.

In the first six months of the war the German press was full of reports about the encirclement of Red Army units. As usual, there was little truth in this Nazi bragging. Occasionally, owing to his great mobility, the enemy managed to create the semblance of encirclement, but in reality his plans practically never materialized. As a rule our troops were able to escape from the enclosing ring, to consolidate their position on new lines and to meet the enemy once again with fire and bayonet.

The "Dead" Colonel

At the beginning of the war the Germans vociferously announced the "complete annihilation" of Soviet tank troops stationed near the frontier. Recently I met my friend, Colonel Rotmistrov. I thought he had been killed in the first weeks of the invasion, when he was with his tank regiment in one of the Baltic Republics. Crossing our frontier, a whole German tank corps fell on his unit, which was temporarily made up of only a few machines.

This is what actually happened. The Soviet tankmen accepted battle with the blitz columns. They stood their ground. Whenever a Soviet machine was disabled, its crew would dart out and rush at the enemy with grenades and pistols. The battle came to an end only when fuel and ammunition were exhausted.

Many Soviet tankmen died in this fighting, but the battlefield was strewn with hundreds of broken enemy tanks and thousands of German bodies. After the battle our tankmen destroyed everything that could not be evacuated and fought their way to our lines. Colonel Rotmistrov, whom the Germans long

ago listed as killed, is at present commander of a Guards Tank Brigade which won fame during the battle of Moscow.

Encirclers Ambushed

Here is another example. In October 1941, having effected a breach at Glukhov, Guderian's panzer army captured Orel and forged ahead along the Orel-Mtsensk-Tula highway. My duties took me to the advanced lines. The tanks of the brigade, led by Colonel Katukov, laid an ambush in the woods adjoining the highway in the Mtsensk area. This brigade held back two German tank divisions.

The enemy hurled detachments of 10, 50 and 80 tanks into the attack. Katukov's tankmen met them with fire from cover. A dozen enemy machines were blazing on the battlefield. The Germans regrouped their forces and surrounded the woods from which the Soviet tanks had fired. But our machines were no longer there, and showered the enemy with fire from another direction. By skilful maneuvers Katukov's tankmen finally mowed down the enemy tank group which was attempting to force its way to Tula.

Today Katukov is a Major General and commands the 1st Tank Guards Brigade — one of the most famous formations in the Red Army.

Similar things happened at Mozhaisk, Volokolamsk, Klin and on other sectors of the Soviet front. Each time the panzers finally failed to achieve their aim of encirclement, and were beaten off by Soviet tanks in collaboration with infantry, artillery and air force. The "encirclement terror" of the German Army was and remains a myth on the Soviet front.

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The Germans have worked out a plan to split France into small, "independent" states on the basis of regional differences in dialect, TASS reports from Geneva. The projected divisions are said to include Brittany, Auvergne, "North Gaul" and the Paris region. Some departments would be annexed to Lorraine and those along the Belgian border, together with the southern part of Belgium, would be included in the state of Wallonia.

Reportedly in preparation for this plan, the French Ministry of Education has included courses in regional history and in local dialects in the scholastic programs of primary and secondary schools this year. The Paris radio carefully explained that "this decision does not in the least mean that the language of Voltaire and Racine will be less respected."

WAR NEWS FROM THE SOVIET FRONT

SEVASTOPOL, June 28, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: In the thick of their offensive the fascists concentrated a large quantity of tanks before Sevastopol and planned to break our resistance by simultaneous tank attacks in various directions and reach the northern and southern bays. But the city's defenders, taking advantage of the mountainous terrain, repulsed all attacks. Over 150 tanks were destroyed by our artillery fire and more by our infantry and aircraft.

Artillery of various calibers played the chief part in fighting the enemy tanks. Intense artillery fire aimed at the central valley formed a barrier against which all enemy tank attacks were broken.

Soviet infantry in dugouts and trenches also offered stubborn resistance to the German tanks, proving once again that staunch and properly trained infantry can repulse tank attacks independently. An anti-tank rifle company of one unit disabled 23 tanks in three days. Red Army men of the same unit destroyed 18 tanks with anti-tank grenades in one day. In a number of cases German tanks rumbled over our trenches for hours, but our infantry remained at its positions without retreating a single step.

German tank groups, which have sustained heavy losses, no longer attempt to break through our steel ring of defense by their former methods. Now they do not approach our lines closer than about 700 yards, and are usually used as mere armored gun emplacements to support infantry attacks with long range fire.

SEVASTOPOL, June 28, *Pravda*: The defenders of Sevastopol are enduring with unparalleled courage and firmness physical and moral strain which would seem to surpass all human strength.

On the morning of June 26 the Germans launched an offensive in the northeastern sector. Enemy infantry, supported by tanks, rushed toward our lines. The Sevastopol defenders again demonstrated their unshakeable firmness, repulsing the attack with enormous losses to the enemy.

Yesterday morning fighting resumed with fresh vigor. German aircraft bombed the city barbarously, destroying the Sevastopol Panorama, a world famous memorial of the defense of Sevastopol in 1855.

A platoon of snipers operating on the flank of one of our battalions exterminated a large number of Germans. Red Army man Balyura killed 30 fascists in one day. In another place Red Navy man Korneichuk killed 50 fascists in one engagement.

Despite all the enemy's efforts, ships of the Black Sea Fleet, surpassing all difficulties, are delivering

ammunition and foodstuffs to the besieged city. Fierce fighting is in progress.

Moscow, June 27, TASS: Recently fascist fliers have become active at the distant approaches to Moscow, stubbornly trying to reach the capital. All their attempts have failed. In the last two days alone Moscow fighter pilots have brought down seven enemy planes, set one on fire and damaged another.

Lieutenant Pechenevsky sighted a Junkers-88 headed for the capital and attacked it. The German plane crashed. Another enemy Junkers, flying at an altitude of 20,000 feet, was intercepted and destroyed by Lieutenant Mukhmedzyanov. Soviet fliers brought down one other Junkers-88, two Heinkel-111's and two Messerschmitt-109's. The Soviet Air Force suffered no losses in these combats.

ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY

(Continued from page one)

by nearly all German, Rumanian, Hungarian and Bulgarian newspapers and other news sheets in Germany's vassal countries.

The provocative nature of this fresh trick of Hitlerite propaganda is self-evident. It is calculated to produce an impression in neutral countries and belittle the significance of the Anglo-Soviet treaty. However, the whole world is aware of the official statements by People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs V. M. Molotov and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden refuting the base fabrications of German propaganda.

In his speech at the Supreme Soviet session on June 18, dealing with the question of whether any secret agreements had been concluded between the USSR and Great Britain in addition to the published treaty, Mr. Molotov said: "I must declare, with a full sense of responsibility, that these assumptions are absolutely unfounded and that no secret Anglo-Soviet agreements exist, as likewise there exist no secret Soviet-American agreements."

On June 11, in his speech to the House of Commons, Mr. Eden emphasized that "All the provisions of the agreement have been published in a White Book. There are no secret undertakings or secret agreements."

These categorical statements of Messrs. Molotov and Eden, official representatives of the Governments of the USSR and Great Britain, fully refute the fresh provocative fake of German propaganda.

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