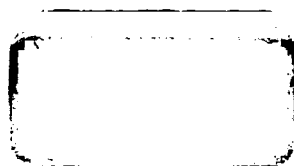


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Information Bulletin

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KALININ BROADCASTS NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE TO SOVIET PEOPLE

On January 1, 1943, Mikhail Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, broadcast the following message to the peoples of the Soviet Union:

Dear comrades, citizens of the Soviet Union, men and women workers, men and women collective farmers, Soviet intellectuals, Red Army and Navy men, commanders and political workers, men and women



Order-bearing crew of pilots of bomber plane commanded by Captain V. I. Panfilov (left), Hero of the Soviet Union.

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guerrillas and residents of the Soviet districts temporarily seized by the German-fascist invaders:

Permit me to congratulate you on the coming New Year. The past year was one of violent battles on the front of the Patriotic War. After last year's defeats inflicted on the Germans at Moscow and in other sectors of the front, Hitler forced his vassals—Italy, Rumania, Hungary and even extremely exhausted Finland—to place all their available manpower reserves at the disposal of the German Command; he mustered everything that could be taken from Germany herself, withdrew units of occupation troops from France and other occupied countries, and intended to use the shock force thus gathered to inflict a mortal blow on our Army this year.

I shall not speak about the direction of the main blows of the German Army and the designs of its command. All this was perfectly expounded in Stalin's report delivered at the celebration meeting of the Moscow Soviet on November 6, 1942. I shall only say that the plans of the German Command proved beyond the strength of the fascist army. Fighting was extremely violent and sometimes heavy. The Red Army courageously defended the Soviet land, inflicted on the enemy exhausting blows and frustrated the Hitlerites' perfidious plans.

Reviewing the results of war developments for the past year as a whole, we can confidently say that today the war situation is more favorable for us than it was at the corresponding date last year, though at that time, too, our Army dealt heavy blows to the enemy.

This year the Germans launched an offensive not along the whole front, but only in the southern and southwestern directions, and still the German Command failed to attain its purpose. In the course of hostilities the German Army sustained such losses that its offensive power was exhausted. The heroic defense of Sevastopol by our troops cost the German and Rumanian troops more than one dozen divisions. On the Stalingrad Front alone, the German losses run into hundreds of thousands in killed and wounded. The Germans sustained heavy losses also in other directions of their offensive. This year the Germans paid a considerably higher toll for each kilometer of advance than last year.

Meanwhile the Red Army was preparing forces for counter-blows at the enemy troops. All this, taken together, resulted in the initiative passing again to our Command, which made full use of it without delay.

The blows dealt to the German troops at Vladikavkaz (Ordzhonikidze), our counter-offensive in the Stalingrad area, in the course of which the Germans suffered heavy blows, the offensive of our troops on the Central Front, and lastly, the developing offensive in the middle Don area and in the Northern Caucasus, change the situation along the whole of the Soviet-German front in our favor. As a result of our offensive—from November 19 in the Stalingrad area, from November 25 on the Central Front, and from Decem-

ber 16 in the middle Don area—the Germans sustained losses which cannot fail to affect other sectors of the front as well.

As a result of this offensive many tens of thousands of prisoners have been taken, dozens of fascist divisions have been routed, a large quantity of war materiel captured; hundreds of aircraft, thousands of tanks, guns, trench mortars, machine guns, automatic rifles and trucks, millions of shells and cartridges, also many ammunition and provisions dumps. Our troops occupied over 2,000 villages, district centers and towns.

Comrades, dealing with the past year one must note the growth of the patriotic sentiments of all the population of the Soviet Union, the growth of active public aid to the front in the most varied forms. Working men and women, engineers and technicians incessantly improve the quality of Soviet arms, systematically perfect the production process and raise the intensity of their labor. This creates the possibility of uninterruptedly supplying our Red Army and Navy with arms and ammunition.

This year the collective farmers, men and women, gave much thought and effort to the extension of the sown area, the gathering of harvests and the development of cattle-breeding. The labor of the collective farm peasantry was rewarded—this year the harvest was good and it was gathered on time. With particularly tender care they tilled the fields set aside for the Defense Fund. These fields yielded a considerable amount of grain and vegetables for the Army in excess of the plan.

Of late a spontaneous campaign of collections for the construction of planes and tank columns is under way. Thousands of telegrams are addressed to Stalin by men and women collective farmers who gladly report that they have deposited with bank branches money for the construction of planes and tanks and that they deliver additional grain, meat and other agricultural produce to the State. The whole Soviet people is imbued with the feeling of patriotism. It is significant that the collective farmers of the national republics and remote regions strive not only not to lag behind the central regions, but frequently surpass them in regard to the amounts donated. This striking demonstration of the devotion of our collective farm peasantry to the Soviet Government and their love for their leader and captain, Comrade Stalin, supplies the best proof of the fact that a year and a half of war, far from weakening the Soviet rear, has further strengthened it and rallied still closer the fraternal peoples in their struggle with the German bandits.

Our intellectuals, from academicians to rural teachers, devote all their knowledge and strength to the cause of their country. In laboratories and scientific research institutes, at workshops, mines, oil wells,

(Continued on page six)

ENCIRCLEMENT AND ROUT OF GERMANS AT APPROACHES TO STALINGRAD

On January 1 the Soviet Information Bureau issued the following communique:

Results of the six weeks' offensive of our troops at the approaches to Stalingrad:

In mid-September, 1942 the German-fascist troops were checked by the Red Army at Stalingrad. The progress of hostilities showed that the strategical plan of the German Command, which envisaged the seizure of Stalingrad, the isolation of the Central European part of the Soviet Union from its rear on the Volga and in the Urals, and the encirclement and seizure of Moscow, had been built on sand, without regard to its real forces and the Soviet reserves.

Directly opposed to it was the strategic plan of the encirclement and defeat of the German-fascist troops at Stalingrad, evolved by the Supreme Command of the Red Army. This plan was put into effect by our troops in November and December of 1942 in three stages.

The first stage—the offensive of our troops northwest and southwest of Stalingrad.

On November 19 the Red Army forces of the Southwestern, Don and Stalingrad Fronts launched an offensive and dealt a powerful blow to the enemy. The Red Army Supreme Command assigned to Soviet troops operating northwest and southwest of Stalingrad the task of routing flank groups of the German-fascist troops at the approaches to Stalingrad and by an outflanking movement surrounding the main group of enemy formations at Stalingrad. This purpose was successfully achieved as a result of the skilful operations of Red Army units and commanders.

In the course of the offensive our troops routed the following enemy formations: The 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 9th, 13th, 14th, and 15th Rumanian Infantry Divisions; the 7th Cavalry and 1st Tank Rumanian Divisions; the 44th, 376th, and 384th German Infantry Divisions, and the 22nd Tank Division. In addition, heavy losses were inflicted on three German infantry divisions.

In these engagements our troops killed 95,000 and took prisoner 72,400 enemy officers and men. Our troops captured a large quantity of war materiel, including 134 planes, 1,792 tanks, 2,232 guns, and 7,306 trucks, also a large quantity of trench mortars, machine guns, automatic rifles, anti-tank rifles, ammunition and other war materiel. During the same period our troops destroyed 826 planes, 548 tanks, 934

guns, 3,190 trucks and a large quantity of other war materiel.

In the course of the offensive of our troops northwest and southwest of Stalingrad, the Red Army advanced 70 to 150 kilometers and liberated 213 populated places.

As a result of the successful break-through and offensive in the Stalingrad area, the following German formations and units have been surrounded: the 14th, 16th and 24th German Tank Divisions, the 3rd, 29th and 60th German Motorized Divisions, the 71st, 76th, 79th, 94th, 113th, 297th, 295th, 305th, 371st, and 389th German and the 20th Rumanian Infantry Divisions. The 1st Rumanian Cavalry Division and remnants of the 44th, 376th, 384th German Infantry Divisions were routed in the course of the offensive of our troops in the Stalingrad area. In addition, the surrounded units include the 44th, 46th and 61st Artillery Regiments of reserve of the German Chief Command, the 12th, 25th, 37th, 104th Anti-aircraft Regiments, the 53rd Trench Mortar Regiment, the 50th, 162nd, 294th and 336th Independent Sappers Battalions.

Such is the result of the first stage of the offensive of Soviet troops at the approaches to Stalingrad.

The second stage—the offensive of our troops in the middle Don area.

Having completed the encirclement of the German-fascist troops at Stalingrad and thus successfully carried out the assignment set by the Supreme Command, between December 16 and December 30 the Red Army dealt a fresh blow to the enemy in the middle Don area. Soviet troops advancing in the middle Don area were assigned by the Red Army Supreme Command to break through the front of the enemy defenses in the area of Novaya Kalitva-Monastyrshchina, to reach the rear of the German-fascist army operating in the area of the large bend of the Don and to deprive enemy troops of the possibility of breaking through the encirclement at Stalingrad or receiving assistance from the outside. This purpose of the offensive in the middle Don area has been completely achieved by the skilful operations of Red Army units and commanders.

In the course of the engagements in the middle Don area the Red Army advanced 150 to 200 kilometers and liberated 1,246 populated places. During the offensive our troops routed the following enemy formations: the 62nd, 294th, 298th, 306th and 385th German Infantry Divisions and the 11th German Tank

Division; Italian infantry divisions including the 3rd Rovenna Division, the 3rd Celere Division, the 5th Casseria Division, the 2nd Sforesco Division, the 9th Pasubio Division, the 52nd Torino Division and one Blackshirt Brigade, and the 7th and 11th Rumanian Infantry Divisions. In addition, heavy losses were inflicted on four enemy divisions.

In these engagements enemy troops lost 59,000 men in killed alone, and 60,050 enemy officers and men taken prisoner.

Soviet troops captured abundant war materiel, including 368 planes, 178 tanks, 1,927 guns and 7,414 trucks, also a large quantity of trench mortars, machine guns, trucks, anti-tank rifles, ammunition and other war materiel. In addition, our troops destroyed 117 planes, 172 tanks, 268 guns, over 1,000 trucks and a large quantity of other war materiel.

Such is the result of the engagements in the second stage of the offensive of Soviet troops at the approaches to Stalingrad.

The third stage—the offensive of our troops south of Stalingrad.

Having brought their troops to an impasse near Stalingrad and confronted them with a debacle, the German Command made a desperate attempt to set free its units surrounded by the Red Army near Stalingrad. With this end in view, the enemy concentrated large groups of troops in the area north of Kotelnikovo and on December 12 commenced offensive operations against our troops. The Supreme Command of the Red Army assigned Soviet troops operating south of Stalingrad the following task: to rout the new shock group of enemy troops, to hurl the Germans southward and to deprive them of the last possibility of forcing their way toward their divisions surrounded near Stalingrad. This purpose was attained in the third stage of the offensive of our troops south of Stalingrad.

During the offensive in the area south of Stalingrad our troops advanced 100 to 150 kilometers and liberated over 130 populated places. In the course of the fighting from December 12 to 30, our troops routed the 6th, 17th and 23rd German Tank Divisions and the 16th Motorized Division, the 4th and 18th Rumanian Infantry Divisions and the 5th and 8th Rumanian Cavalry Divisions. The German-fascist troops lost 21,000 men in killed alone, and 5,200 enemy officers and men taken prisoner.

The great amount of materiel captured by our troops includes 40 aircraft, 94 tanks, 292 guns and 329 trucks, also a large quantity of other arms and equipment of aviation and tank troops. During the fighting our troops destroyed 306 aircraft, 467 tanks, 257 guns, 945 trucks and a large quantity of other war materiel.

Such is the result of the fighting in the third stage of the offensive of Soviet troops.

Thus the plan of the encirclement and rout of the German-fascist troops at the approaches to Stalingrad evolved by the Supreme Command of the Red Army was carried out in three stages.

During the six weeks of fighting at the approaches to Stalingrad our troops liberated from the German-fascist invaders 1,589 populated places. In the course of the offensive since November 19, 1942 the Red Army carried out within a short time a most difficult operation, having caught in a tight ring the 22 enemy divisions in the Stalingrad area. The Red Army routed in all 36 divisions, including six tank divisions, and inflicted grave losses on seven enemy divisions. During this period the German-fascist troops lost 175,000 officers and men killed. Our troops took prisoner 137,650 enemy officers and men. Our troops seized 542 aircraft, 2,064 tanks, 4,451 guns, 2,734 trench mortars, 8,161 machine guns, 15,954 automatic rifles, 3,703 anti-tank rifles, 137,850 ordinary rifles, over 5,000,000 shells, over 50,000,000 cartridges, 2,120 railway cars, 46 locomotives, 434 ammunition, arms and provisions dumps, 15,049 trucks, 15,783 horses, 3,228 motorcycles and a large quantity of other war equipment. During the same period our troops destroyed 1,249 German aircraft, 1,187 tanks, 1,459 guns, 755 trench mortars, 2,708 machine guns, 5,135 trucks and a large quantity of other war equipment.

The plan of the Supreme Red Army Command for the routing and encirclement of the Stalingrad group of enemy troops was carried out under the command of Colonel General Vatutin, Commander of the Southwestern Front; Colonel General Yerenenko, Commander of the Stalingrad Front; Lieutenant General Rokossovsky, Commander of the Don Front; Lieutenant General Golikov, Commander of the Voronezh Front; and under the general direction of representatives of the Headquarters of the Supreme Command of the Red Army, General Zhukov, Colonel General Vasilevsky and Colonel General of Artillery Voronov.

The troops under Lieutenant General Batov, Lieutenant General Kuznetsov, Lieutenant General Leliushenko, Lieutenant General Malinovsky, Lieutenant General Popov, Lieutenant General Romanenko, Major General Chistyakov, Major General Tolbukhin, Major General Trufanov and Lieutenant General Kharitonov distinguished themselves in action.

In addition, the tank and mechanized corps commanded by Lieutenant General of Tank Troops Badanov, Lieutenant General of Tank Troops Rotmistrov, Major General Russiyanov, Major General of Tank Troops Volsky, Major General of Tank Troops Poluboyarov, Major General of Tank Troops Pavlov, Major General of Tank Troops Rodin, Major General of Tank

Troops Butkov, Major General of Tank Troops Tana-shchishin, Major General Volkov and Major General Sviridov distinguished themselves in action.

Air formations under Lieutenant General of Aviation Krassovsky, Major General of Aviation Kryukin

and Major General of Aviation Rudenko, contributed to the success of the Soviet troops near Stalingrad, operating under the general direction of representatives of the Headquarters of the Supreme Command, Lieutenant General of Aviation Novikov and Lieutenant General of Aviation Talaleyev.



Tank-borne Soviet troops clearing fascists from village.

SOVIET UNION MARKS TERCENTENARY OF BIRTH OF ISAAC NEWTON

The tercentenary of the birth of Isaac Newton is being widely marked in the Soviet Union. On January 4, 1943, the Academy of Sciences, jointly with the Moscow State University, held a commemoration session. Report were made on Newton's life and work, on the study of his work in Russia, on the England of Newton's epoch, and on Newton's meetings with Tsar Peter I. Large scientific meetings honoring the tercentenary will be held in Kazan, Sverdlovsk, Tashkent and elsewhere.

RED ARMY ENGINEERS DAM RIVER FOR OFFENSIVE

During the offensive of Soviet troops in one sector of the Central Front, their way was barred by a swiftly-flowing river. The approaches to the river were under heavy enemy fire and it was impossible to build a bridge. Soviet engineers tackled the job of getting the troops across. Thirty-five miles upstream they built a dam 330 yards long. Thirty-six hours before the offensive started they closed the sluices in the dam and the water level fell to 30 centimeters. Soviet tanks and infantry were able to ford the river and carry the German positions.

A CELEBRATED FAMILY OF STEEL WORKERS

Famed throughout the Soviet Union, the family of Ukrainian blast-furnace workers, the Korolevs, are now continuing their work in the Urals. Four members of this remarkable family, the father and three sons, have all been decorated by the Soviet Government.

The history of the Korolevs, whom Stalin toasted five years ago at a Government reception for prominent men of the iron and steel industry, is very interesting. Ivan Korolev, head of the family, was a blast-furnace man at the Makeyevka Iron and Steel Plant for 45 years. His three sons, Pavel, Nikolai and Ilya, started work in the same plant. Talented youth and excellent workers, they were offered every facility for study. All three of them chose the traditional family trade—the iron and steel industry—and were graduated from the Mining Academy.

The brothers Korolev added theoretical knowledge to the practical experience gained at the Makeyevka Plant and became exceptionally valuable workers in the Soviet iron and steel industry. The eldest brother, Pavel, now 40 years old, who began as a blast-furnace man, became director of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Works, largest in the Soviet Union, and afterward Deputy People's Commissar of the Iron and Steel Industry of the USSR. The second brother, Nikolai, is Assistant Professor of the Chair of Iron and Steel Metallurgy. The youngest, Ilya, is a talented engineer and has made several important inventions.

The war did not interrupt the fruitful activities of the Korolev family. In the Urals they worked with great vigor in the restoration of evacuated industrial enterprises, assisting the southern plants to begin rapid production on new sites. The father—the “fourth brother,” as his sons call him—is working as an instructor of blast-furnace operations, in spite of his 70 years. While touring the Urals plants he visits his two sons—Ilya, now chief of the blast-furnace department in one plant; and Nikolai, who is director of “Giprometz,” the institute for drafting and projecting steel works, at Sverdlovsk. All maintain close connection with Pavel, who directs the work of the entire iron and steel industry of the Soviet Union.

The wives of the Korolev brothers are also following the family tradition. Pavel's wife is an engineer in the blast-furnace department; Nikolai's wife is engaged in scientific work in the same industry. The only exception in this steel family is the only daughter, Klavdia Koroleva, favorite of the family, who is a popular movie actress, appearing in such films as *Lenin in October*.

Every member of this celebrated family of Ukrainian iron and steel workers is devotedly serving the country in this time of crisis. Besides the aim common to all Soviet people, to crush the hated enemy, the Korolevs cherish a dream of their own—to return to the Ukraine and celebrate victory in a happy family reunion in their native and liberated Makeyevka.

KALININ'S MESSAGE

(Continued from page two)

rural laboratories and directly in the fields—everywhere reigns a creative spirit pursuing a single aim—to make a contribution to the cause of victory over the enemy. One can boldly state that all the Soviet people of all nationalities, small and great, fight in close ranks for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and for its victory over the German fascists.

The people's love for its Army finds expression in the incessant flow of presents to the front. Literally every citizen and even the children are eager to express in some way their care and attention for the Red Army man.

Comrades, the old year of 1942 has come to a close. It has left complicated and difficult tasks for our people, but at the same time favorable prospects for the coming year. Our people intensifies its assistance to the front and finds ever new means for the constant increase of this assistance. Our Army has acquired fighting experience not only in staunch

defense, but it has also begun to heavily batter the arrogant enemy.

Despite innumerable punitive expeditions against the guerrillas and the brutal treatment of peasants sympathizing with them, the guerrilla movement is growing and deals ever heavier blows to the German-fascist invaders.

There is ground to believe that the part played by the Allies in fighting the German fascists will be growing.

The whole people, Army and Navy are burning with the desire to oust the German invaders from our territory as soon as possible. Let us then give all our strength, knowledge and experience to attain this great aim, let us rally still closer around the leader of the peoples, the leader of the Army and Navy, Comrade Stalin, and victory will be insured to our people.

A happy New Year, comrades!

TWENTY YEARS OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

By Alexander Gorkin

*Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet
of the USSR*

Twenty years ago, on December 30, 1922, the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic, the Byelorussian Socialist Soviet Republic and the Transcaucasian Socialist Federative Republic, joined on the basis of free will and equality to form a Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The foundation of a united multi-national Union was the most important landmark in the history of the Soviet peoples. Lenin and Stalin—founders of the Soviet State—held that without unification, all the military and economic forces of the Soviet peoples could not defend their independence and freedom.

The Soviet Government proclaimed the equality and sovereignty of the peoples and recognized their right to free self-determination, including separation and the formation of independent states; it proclaimed the right of all peoples and national minorities of the former Tsarist Russia to free national development.

The past 20 years since the founding of the USSR have proved that the system of the Soviet Union meets in the best possible way the interests of the national development of the peoples and that it affords every possibility for the broad initiative and independent activities of the masses of all nationalities of the Soviet Union. The whole period which followed the foundation of the USSR is marked by the founding of new Soviet autonomous republics and regions; also the extension of the USSR through the incorporation of new union republics. At present the USSR is composed of 16 union and 19 autonomous republics, nine autonomous regions and ten national areas.

Since the foundation of the USSR, especially during the period of the Stalin Five-Year Plans, all the fraternal republics made rapid economic progress and developed Soviet national culture. Large industrial centers sprang up in republics such as Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, where formerly there were practically no factories. All of the Soviet republics developed economically at a tempestuous pace and formed national cadres of workers and national intelligentsia of their own. Collective agriculture has also made big strides. The level of material welfare and culture of all the peoples of the Soviet Union has highly increased.

The new Constitution of the USSR adopted in 1936, which is called by the people the Stalin Constitution, further consolidated the fraternal companionship of the peoples and strengthened the union of Soviet

States. The Soviet Constitution introduced general, direct and equal suffrage, with secret voting insured to all Soviet citizens and equal rights, and inaugurated an epoch of democracy for all the peoples.

The results of the 20-year development of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics show that the huge efforts exerted by the Soviet Government and the Soviet peoples in the cause of the formation and consolidation of the multi-national Soviet State have yielded good results. Within a comparatively short period the USSR has become a mighty power possessing highly-developed industry and advanced agriculture.

The German imperialists treacherously attacked the USSR with the purpose of dismembering the Soviet Union and enslaving the free peoples, and hoped that after the first heavy blow the Soviet State would disintegrate and its wealth fall into their hands. But the designs of the Hitlerite gang of highwaymen suffered utter failure. Eighteen months' experience of the Patriotic War of the Soviet people against the German invaders has shown that the Soviet Union and its Red Army constitute a united battle-camp which will crush the Hitlerite war machine.

Good news of fresh important successes of the Red Army are daily coming from the front of the Patriotic War. In certain sectors of the front, Soviet troops hurled the Germans back hundreds of kilometers and liberated thousands of populated places, taking tens of thousands of prisoners and capturing immense quantities of the enemy's war materiel. The Red Army burns with an ardent desire to clear the native land of fascist vermin as soon as possible. And the Red Army will yet show the weight of its crushing blows!

The Soviet peoples exerted tremendous efforts in building and strengthening their multi-national State, and they will never deliver it to the German invaders for destruction and devastation. The Soviet peoples know well that only in a united fighting front, merging all their efforts, will they be able to defeat the German invaders and defend their own honor and liberty.

NEW HEROES OF THE SOVIET UNION

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR recently conferred the title of Hero of the Soviet Union on Lieutenant Colonel Diasamidze and Lieutenant Colonel Aslanov.

A WOMAN TRAINER OF ACES

By Mikhail Dolgoplov

The Aero Club of the Society for Chemical and Air Raid Defense in the town of Beloretsk, in the southern foothills of the Urals, is composed mainly of workers from the Beloretsk Metallurgical Works, from the railway and other enterprises. Since 1934, when the club was organized, it has trained hundreds of flyers. Among these are some whose names are known to the whole country and who have received the highest military awards from the Government.

Foremost among the instructors of the Beloretsk Aero Club is Maria Kolotilina, a slight, sunburned, weatherbeaten young woman of 29, who numbers among her pupils such famous virtuosos of the air as Hero of the Soviet Union Victor Talalykhin. Talalykhin is the youth who brought down a German plane

by ramming it, after he had run out of ammunition.

Maria Kolotilina has been training aces for eight years. She has a rare gift for instilling into her pupils her own brilliant knowledge of the technique of piloting. She develops their resourcefulness and initiative, teaches them to keep their heads in emergencies and to land a plane on three points even when it has been damaged.

Among other instructors at the Aero Club is Mordvinov, who trained Hero of the Soviet Union G. Makhinsky, a former employee of the Beloretsk Railway. Instructor G. Yelkin, after teaching numerous flyers, including Hero of the Soviet Union Kovalev, was granted permission to go into active service.

MRS. KAHN'S REPLY TO CABLE OF ACADEMICIAN V. A. VESNIN

In response to a cable of sympathy from Soviet architects and engineers, Mrs. Albert Kahn, widow of the late Albert Kahn, warmly remembered in the Soviet Union for his services in the designing of a large number of plants, has transmitted the following reply to the Embassy of the USSR at Washington, D. C.:

Detroit, Michigan
December 22, 1942

The Embassy of the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I wish to express my appreciation of your telegram of December 16th conveying the sympathy of the engineers, builders and architects of Soviet Russia. Please extend to Mr. V. A. Vesnin and his associates my sincere thanks.

Mr. Kahn always considered it a great privilege to be of service to the people of the Soviet Union. His last days were made very happy by the accounts of the magnificent accomplishments of the Russians in beginning the destruction of the common enemies of Russia and America. The knowledge that he had contributed to make possible such a feat was to him a source of great satisfaction.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) *Ernestine K. Kahn*
(Mrs. Albert Kahn)

GERMANS SINK THEIR OWN DAMAGED TRANSPORT

A TASS dispatch from the Northern Red Fleet reports that recently two German transports attempted to break through from North Finland to the open sea. Soviet coastal batteries created a wall of fire around the transports, damaging one and setting the other on fire. German batteries on the opposite coast opened fire on the Soviet guns and an artillery duel followed.

Meanwhile the burning transport drifted toward the Soviet shore. The Germans evidently believed the transport crew intended to surrender, and opened fire at their own ship. There was a heavy explosion and the transport sank.

BLACK AND COLORED COTTON GROWN IN USSR

After developing naturally-colored cotton ranging in color from reddish to green, Soviet scientists have now developed a black variety. This and other colored varieties eliminate the necessity for dyeing the fiber and produce fabrics highly resistant to the bleaching effect of sun and laundering. One of the varieties of cotton evolved by Soviet scientists is a hybrid of a number of older kinds, which yields a coarse fiber twice as strong as the usual grades. It is used to replace wool in the production of certain fabrics. In 1943, colored and other new varieties of cotton will be planted in the USSR on a wide scale.

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WWII

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Information Bulletin

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URALS PLEDGES TO DOUBLE WAR OUTPUT IN 1943

The people of the Urals have sent to Stalin a New Year's report bearing 1,480,290 signatures. This report was discussed at all enterprises and collective farms, machine tractor stations, State farms, Government institutions and educational establishments of the Sverdlovsk Region.

At the beginning of 1942 (the report states), we made a pledge to you to work more efficiently and to supply the front with two to three times as much arms and ammunition as in 1941. This pledge was fulfilled in the first six months of the year. In our report on these six months we made a new pledge:



Mine-thrower crew and tommy-gunners in action on the Soviet-German front.

to turn out in the remaining months of the year one and a half to two times as much arms and ammunition as in the first half of the year. We are happy to be able to tell you that we fulfilled this pledge, too. As compared with the first half of 1942, we turned out and delivered to the Red Army in the second half two to two and one half times as many tanks, airplanes, guns and trench mortars.

The output of ammunition has been doubled and its shipments to the front increased by four times. The output of one variety of arms, tenderly nicknamed by the Red Army men "Katyusha," increased by several dozen times.

On orders for the front, the iron, steel and non-ferrous metals industries began in 1942 the manufacture of many new products. Steel smelters learned to smelt all grades of steel in ordinary open-hearth furnaces. The masters of the copper mountains and the workers of the non-ferrous metals industry mine rare metals. The chemical industry, which formerly turned out materials for war, now manufactures finished products. New industries have been created. Tanks, aircraft and motors are being built, and plastic materials, motorcycles, rubber, etc., produced. Hundreds of thousands of square yards of floor space for new industrial plants have been constructed at the same wartime speed.

New deposits of coal and various ores and rare metals have been discovered. Prospecting for oil has made good progress. The center of the mining and metallurgic industries has also become the center of

the machine-building industry. Machine-building and metals industries now constitute 70 per cent of our total industry, while in 1941 the figure was only 44 per cent. The Red Army men prize our tanks, made entirely in the Urals. Our rare metals make their armor invulnerable. We are working to secure in the near future a supply of local fuel for our tanks. The tanks are loaded on platform cars made in the city of Tagil in the Urals. Locomotives are refueled with coal from the Urals.

Together with our industry, Urals agriculture also advanced. The agriculture of our region supplied the Red Army and industrial towns with tripled amounts of all vegetables and double the amount of potatoes as compared with 1941. Despite the hardships of war, sowing and harvesting were completed more rapidly than in 1941.

The Urals is the backbone of the war industry of our country. It has been made so by our daily care of our industries, and by the Urals workers. It has been made so by the Russians of the Urals, for whom the New Year's pledge to Stalin became a matter of honor and life. Thousands of men and women workers, collective farmers, scientists, engineers and technicians, teachers, doctors, writers, actors, composers, artists and employees of the Urals distinguished themselves by their patriotic efforts and the persistent intensity of their labor.

At the beginning of the New Year, we vow to work in 1943 better than in 1942, and pledge to double the output of arms and ammunition as compared with last year.

MOSCOW CLERGY AND BELIEVERS GIVE 500,000 RUBLES FOR TANK COLUMN

On January 5 Metropolitan Sergei of the Moscow Patriarchate addressed the following message to Joseph Stalin:

I cordially greet you on behalf of the Orthodox Russian Church. I prayerfully wish you health and success in all your undertakings in the New Year for the good of the native country entrusted to you. By special message I call upon clergy and believers to donate money for the construction of a tank column to be named for Dmitri Donskoi.

Beginning today, the Patriarchate donated 100,000 rubles; Yelokhov Cathedral in Moscow, 300,000 rubles; Nikolai Kolchitski, Prior of this Cathedral, 100,000 rubles. We request that a special account be opened at the State Bank.

Let all the national efforts directed by you be crowned with victory over the dark forces of fascism.

Stalin sent the following message in reply:

Please convey to the Orthodox Russian clergy and believers my greetings and the gratitude of the Red Army for their solicitude for the tank forces of the Red Army. Instructions have been given regarding the opening of a special account in the State Bank.

NAZIS MOVE TROOPS FROM FRANCE TO MIDDLE DON

A radio report of January 1 from the Southwestern Front quotes German war prisoners as stating that their division recently arrived in the middle Don area from France. In the first days of fighting, the prisoners said, the division suffered heavy losses in manpower and equipment.

BADANOV FIRST RED ARMY COMMANDER TO RECEIVE ORDER OF SUVOROV

The first commander of the Red Army to receive the Order of Suvorov of the second degree is Lieutenant General Vasili Badanov, Commander of the Second Tank Corps of the Guards, who was awarded this distinguished decoration by a recent decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The Order of Suvorov of the first and second degrees was instituted in the summer of 1942 for Red Army commanders of the rank of brigade commander and above who have rendered outstanding services.

Lieutenant General Badanov is 47. He was born in the small village of Verkhnyaya Yakushka, in the Kuibyshev Region. His parents still live in the village; his father is a doctor's assistant, and his mother a housewife. After village school and two years of study in a normal school, the future general entered an officers' school.

In 1917, Badanov was a lieutenant and commanded a company. He has served with the Red Army since

1919, first in command of a detachment, then of a regiment, and successively in a number of responsible posts.

This seasoned soldier never ceased to study and to improve his skill in directing troops. He was graduated from special tank courses, special courses in engineering and finally from higher academic courses.

In December of this year, Lieutenant General Badanov's tanks covered 300 kilometers in the enemy rear during ten days of continuous fighting, and wiped out all obstacles set up by the enemy. Under his leadership an extremely difficult operation was completed, enormous losses inflicted upon the enemy and a large amount of materiel captured.

The 24th Tank Corps, commanded by Badanov, was for its valor, firmness and heroism re-formed by the People's Commissariat of Defense into the Second Tank Corps of the Guards.

HONORS TO HEROIC STALINGRAD RAILWAYMEN

Of the 58 railway lines and railway transport enterprises awarded prizes for perfect work in the first part of the winter, the Southeastern Railway Line, serving the Stalingrad Front, has once more been honored with the highest award—the challenge Red Banner of the State Defense Committee.

Soviet railwaymen have played an important part in the great battle for Stalingrad, continuing uninterruptedly the transport of all necessary supplies to the front lines under most difficult conditions. Said Levchenko, Director of the Southeastern Railway Line: "Neither heavy German air raids nor snowstorms have been able to check the transportation of military supplies. Under enemy bombing railwaymen repaired damaged tracks in record time. They constructed without assistance all necessary implements to combat snowdrifts. One section of the railway, which the Germans bombed about 100 times, was the first to receive a certificate for perfect preparation for winter. The three brothers Yevstigneyev particularly distinguished themselves by their expert driving of trains under air raids."

Prizes were also awarded to the Ordzhonikidze Railway Line, in the Caucasus, the Murmansk Railway Station, and others.

GROWTH OF MULTI-NATIONAL CULTURE OF USSR IN PAST 20 YEARS

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Soviet press cites numerous statistics showing the enormous growth of the multi-national culture of the peoples of the USSR.

Books are published in the USSR in over 100 languages, of which 74 are languages of the population of the Soviet Union. Newspapers are published in 71 languages and other periodicals in 61.

Over 40 nationalities have acquired a written language within the last 20 years. In 1940, fiction was translated into Russian from 50 languages, into Georgian from 10, into Byelorussian, Uzbek and Tadjik from nine. Translations from Kazakh are published in the Yakut language, and from Uzbek, Kalmyk, and others into the Buryat language.

Pushkin's works have been translated into 72 languages. In 1940, for the first time, Pushkin's works were translated into Avar and Chukot; Lermontov's works into Avar and Tabasaran; and Shevchenko's works into Ingush, Moldavian and Tadjik.

During the last 20 years foreign classics have been published for the first time in mass editions in the languages of the peoples of the USSR. Shakespeare's works have appeared in 17 languages.

TACTICS OF STREET FIGHTING IN VELIKIE LUKI

A correspondent of *Red Star* reports details of the street fighting which broke out in Velikie Luki after all German attempts to force a passage into the surrounded garrison had been thwarted. Every block and every house in the town was contested. There was no demarcation line between Red Army troops and Germans. Everything was so confused that anyone inexperienced in street fighting would completely lose his bearings. Fighting took place simultaneously in various parts of a large area. Firing was heard in front, in the rear and on the flanks.

Our troops were prepared for this kind of warfare. An "occupation group" moved ahead of each attacking company, and as a rule wiped out the enemy as it advanced. Where this could not be accomplished, the group made a detour, leaving the Germans in its rear, and continued to advance and occupy more houses and blocks. As a result of these tactics, certain occupation groups in the first days of storming the city reached the Lovat River, which crosses the town. Many houses in the rear were still held by the stubbornly resisting Germans. "Insuring groups" were

detailed to fight them; and these groups were also detailed by each attacking company to follow the occupation groups, to surround the houses occupied by the Germans and to destroy them and their garrisons.

The conditions of street warfare enabled the enemy at times to escape pursuit, to change houses and to regroup his forces and weapons. In the early days of fighting, the enemy on some occasions reappeared in houses already captured and opened heavy fire. The Germans put on Red Army uniforms and civilian clothes and attempted to penetrate blocks occupied by our troops and to attack Red Army men from the rear. To prevent this, each company had "securing squads," which patrolled particularly important objectives and annihilated small enemy groups.

In the last attacks our artillery subjected the important enemy centers of defense to protracted fire and destroyed them. A number of attacks were launched simultaneously from several directions and the German defense cut into several zones. As the German-fascist command refused to surrender, our troops proceeded to the final annihilation of the enemy.

USSR PLANT CULTIVATION INSTITUTE EXCHANGES SEEDS WITH WORLD

The All-Union Plant Cultivation Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, which exchanges samples of seeds with countries in all parts of the world, has now prepared for shipment to the United States and Brazil several lots of samples of cotton seeds of high grades. On the request of Mexican scientists it is sending a selection of the highest grade seeds of a Georgian tea plant and of several varieties of fruit. Hemp seeds have been sent to Sweden, wheat and rye seeds to Canada, and rice and sugar beet seeds to Iran.

In turn, the Institute recently received seeds of a tung tree and a camphor-bearing plant from Ceylon. From the United States, Argentina, China and Afghanistan came samples of seeds of Egyptian cotton. Through this international exchange the Institute has been able to accumulate the world's richest collection of rice seeds, comprising 3,605 varieties, the larger part of which was acquired in the last few years. Included are rice seeds from India, Afghanistan, Central and South America, Turkey and other countries. Sixty per cent of the samples were collected in the Soviet Union.

During the past five years the Institute has dispatched 12,000 samples of seeds to foreign selection stations and received 10,000 samples in exchange.

THE "ONE MAN MINE"

On the invitation of Moscow scientists and engineers, Alexei Semivolos, famous Soviet miner, known as "One Man Mine," came to Moscow from the Urals to explain his methods of work. Semivolos earned the nickname two and a half years ago by applying his own method of drilling many stopes simultaneously, accomplishing alone the daily program for the whole mine. Ordinarily one man drilled two stopes in a shift; Semivolos drilled 18.

A plain worker without special education, the 30-year-old miner made a technological revolution in mining, which he has repeated in the Urals. Many experts had held that his methods were inapplicable in the Urals, but Semivolos quickly refuted them, drilling 37 stopes in one day. Now he has 350 pupils. One of these, I. Yankin, successfully applied the method in copper mining, and together with his teacher won the Stalin Prize.

What this technological revolution means in actual practice was told by the famous miner himself: "When I came to one mine, the daily program was 50 to 80 tons, with eight drillers working. Now five drillers are mining 400 tons of high-grade ore used in the production of high-grade steel for guns and tanks. Thus with my drill I fight the Hitlerites."

ROUTING THE HITLERITES FROM ELISTA

A Soviet correspondent gives the following account of the occupation of Elista:

Violent battles raged at the approaches to Elista—in the vast Kalmyk steppes and in the rare villages. The enemy offered stiff resistance, mining roads and blowing up bridges. His mobile units launched frequent counter-attacks. At the walls of the town the Germans created a solid screen of tanks, artillery, cavalry and motorized infantry.

While immobilizing the enemy from the front, our tankists and motorized infantry attacked his flanks, overwhelmed him and reached the southeastern and

northwestern approaches to the town. The main road toward the southwest was cut. Stubborn fighting continued through the whole night and the next day.

The horseshoe around Elista was closing. The enemy attempted to widen the passage, hurling cavalry, automatic riflemen, sappers, tanks and armored cars into desperate counter-attacks. At dusk small groups of Soviet Guardsmen entered the town. Street clashes continued for several hours, but finally the Red flag was raised over Elista.

The routed enemy abandoned hundreds of bodies of officers and men and large quantities of war equipment.



German "lebensraum" in the Staraya Russa area, on the Central Front.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS MARK RESULTS OF YEAR'S WORK FOR RED ARMY

On New Year's day, Soviet scientists summed up the results of their assistance to the Red Army in the field in 1942. A jury of outstanding authorities in various branches of science awarded first prizes to the Fuel Institute, headed by Academician Nametkin; and to the Committee on Mobilization of Economic Resources of the Urals, Siberia and Kazakhstan, headed by President of the Academy of Sciences Komarov.

The Fuel Institute secured a rapid increase of the oil output of the "Second Baku"—a vast oil-bearing area between the Volga and the Urals. Prospecting parties sent out by the Institute discovered in this region large new oil deposits which are already being exploited. The Institute has also organized oil extraction in a number of abandoned oil fields. Of tremendous importance is the new method of production of high quality fuel from inferior brands, evolved by the Fuel Institute.

Academician Komarov's Committee, awarded the Stalin Prize for its activities in the Urals in 1941, has

solved several problems relating to the most effective utilization of the rich natural resources of Siberia and Kazakhstan for defense needs.

The work of this committee makes it possible to increase the coal output by 50 to 100 per cent within a short time in two of the largest coal basins of the country—Kuznetsk and Karaganda—and to increase the output of copper and rare metals in Kazakhstan.

Second prize was won by the Leningrad Institute of Physics and Technology, directed by Academician Yoffe. This Institute, which won world fame by its researches in the sphere of the atomic nucleus, has utilized its discoveries to evolve clever devices used with great success by the Red Army in the field, as well as by the war industry.

During 1942 the Leningrad Institute also completed several studies of military importance which, according to Academician Yoffe, would have required under ordinary circumstances several years of concentrated work.

ALL SMALL WORKSHOPS PRODUCING FOR WAR NEEDS

The all-out war effort of the Soviet Union finds expression not only in big industrial enterprises, but in the thousands of small workshops previously engaged in the production of furniture, chinaware, lacquer work, and many other articles. A careful check-up of these shops and their productive possibilities was made, and orders distributed accordingly.

Thus a shop formerly engaged in the production of mechanical toys now produces land mines and hand grenades; others which formerly turned out embroideries and laces now make kit-bags. Thousands of cooperative shops are producing felt boots and high boots for the Red Army, and harness and fur articles. Artisans also supply the Red Army with the finest sabers and daggers. In every part of the Soviet Union, no matter how distant, there are cooperative shops producing manufactured goods for the front. Even the artisans of Kamchatka are making durable leather goods for the Red Army from walrus hides, and moccasins from reindeer skin for fliers. Some shops also do high-precision jobs. Thus a group of Urals artisans is making complicated aerial cameras.

During the past year 1,000,000 workers engaged in handicrafts industries turned out over 6,000,000 rubles worth of goods, 80 per cent of which went to the Red Army.

SOVIET WAR PRISONERS FORCED TO BUILD FORTIFICATIONS

In Demin village, in the Chernyshevskaya District of Rostov Region, recently liberated from the Germans, the men of X. Red Army unit found the Soviet war prisoners' camp—a field fenced with barbed wire. During the severe December frosts the prisoners slept, 15 to 20 men together, on the bare ground in holes dug in the earth. They were not allowed to use the straw stacked nearby to lie on.

These war prisoners were forced by the Germans to build fortifications. They were wakened at five in the morning and driven back to camp only at ten or eleven at night. Receiving only 100 grams of bread daily and refuse picked from garbage bins, and working in the frost and snow, many died from cold and exhaustion. Those who were ill received nothing to eat.

As many as 10 to 15 men died daily. During November over 300 inmates of the camp perished.

GOVERNMENT AWARDS MEDALS TO 113 INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has awarded orders and medals to 113 industrial workers for the successful mastery of new technology and the exemplary execution of special Government assignments.

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20,000 HITLERITES ANNIHILATED IN FIVE DAYS ON SOUTHWESTERN FRONT

On January 7 the Soviet Information Bureau issued the following communique:

From January 1 to 5, 1943, in the course of fighting the German-fascist invaders southwest and south of Stalingrad, our troops captured 27 planes, 56 tanks, 429 machine guns, 267 trench mortars, 1,016 anti-tank rifles, 10,000 automatic rifles, 15,000 rifles, more than 3,000,000 shells, more than 20,000,000 cartridges, 500,000 air bombs, 83 wireless stations, 239 trucks

with ammunition and provisions, 3,217 horses, 4,400 carts with military supplies, 18 locomotives, 400 cars and 37 various depots.

Six thousand five hundred officers and men were taken prisoner. In all, counting those taken prisoner after November 19, 1942, our troops took prisoner 144,150 enemy officers and men.

From January 1 to 5 our troops destroyed 88 planes, 118 tanks, 122 guns of various calibers, 291 trench mortars, 787 machine guns, 570 trucks with troops and military supplies, 340 motorcycles, 432 cars and 20 various depots.

Between January 1 and 5, the enemy lost more than 20,000 officers and men in killed alone.

RUSSIAN PRIEST GIVES SAVINGS OF CHURCH FOR WARPLANES

On January 1, Vladimir Stefanov, Priest of the Assumption Church in Moscow, addressed the following letter to Stalin:

"As a shepherd of souls, I deeply mourn the fate of our brothers and sisters who have fallen under the yoke of fascism in the temporarily-occupied regions and suffer unparalleled atrocities and torture at the hands of the German fascists.

"Being eager to help the Red Army to defeat the enemy as soon as possible and to clear our sacred Russian land of fascist vermin, on December 28, 1942, I deposited with the State Bank all my Church savings, totalling 273,000 rubles in cash.

"I ask you, Joseph Vissarionovich, to build with this money two warplanes to be named for our heroic ancestors, Alexander Nevsky and Dmitri Donskoi. Let these powerful planes punish the Hitlerite criminals responsible for the calamities which have befallen mankind."



COLONEL GENERAL YEREMENKO, COMMANDER
OF THE STALINGRAD FRONT

STRATEGY AND TACTICS OF LONG-RANGE AIRCRAFT

By Lieutenant General A. Golovanov, Red Air Force

From the early days of the war our long-range bombers have been making massed raids on the distant enemy rear, striking at the political and economic centers of Germany and her vassals. On these raids our pilots have to cover distances which were but recently considered to be record flights. A British military leader stated not long ago that such flights are the most difficult air operations of the present war.

The fact that we have planes with a very long range and huge bomb-load capacity, and crews capable of such flights, is the result of daily attention paid for many years to the Red Air Force by the Government and Stalin personally.

In the last few years our aircraft industry has developed tremendously. The Soviet pilots, provided with first-class planes, have established a number of world records—as, for instance, those made by Chkalov and Gromov on the transpolar Moscow-United States flights.

The work involved in these and similar flights gave a basis for the development of a whole generation of pilots. The records of the few have become the achievements of the many. When the war broke out, formations of Soviet heavy bombers, operating from distant airdromes, struck blows at the enemy rear, reproducing long-distance records on a mass scale in conditions complicated by weather and German counter-measures.

Destroying German Industry

We regard our long-range aviation as a strategic weapon of considerable influence. Germany's essential strength is her army's technical equipment. The destruction of this equipment on the field of battle is the task of all our services, and chiefly of the Air Force. One massed raid on a fascist industrial center is equivalent to a series of such raids on the battlefield. Struck systematically, such blows may do serious damage to the Nazi army.

This destruction of German industry is a task of paramount importance for us. A glance at the map of targets bombed by Soviet long-range bombers is sufficient to illustrate this point. They were mainly the cities where the war industry is concentrated, as well as centers of troop mobilization and training.

Stettin, the chief city of Pomerania, for instance, has a big ship-building industry and is also an important metal and machine-building center. It is one of the German war industry's vital ports, ranking

third after Hamburg and Bremen. The cargoes shipped via this port are chiefly iron ore and coal. Thus Stettin is one of the industrial centers from which diverse war equipment flows to the German army. Our bombers were directed against that center.

Koenigsberg is also a key point. Founded by the Teutonic Order during its eastern campaigns, it remained throughout the centuries the advanced base for an attack on Russia. Concentrated there are armament industries, machine-building and ship-building enterprises, vast arsenals and military schools. This city has always been one of Germany's reactionary centers forging weapons against us. That is why it has been the principal target of Soviet long-range bombers.

The essential thing is that such raids should be made in massed strength and followed up systematically. This is an irrefutable law. A few blows from the air, even on the heaviest scale, cannot seriously undermine the economic might of an enemy country with a highly developed industry. Only the systematic destruction of the enemy's principal economic centers throughout the entire course of the war can accomplish the strategic tasks of the long-range bomber force.

Nor must we ignore the political and moral effect of bombing the fascist rear. It will be remembered how hastily the German communiques disposed of the Red Air Force, proclaiming to the world that it no longer existed. For months the Nazis concealed from their army the fact that not only the Royal Air Force but also the Red Air Force was taking part in raids on Germany, and no mean part at that. But they had to give up this attempt to deceive their people.

The German women knew who had dropped the bombs, and a stream of letters reached the front with complaints about the Soviet raids. For some time every Red pilot, in addition to bombs, dropped numerous leaflets. The news of the tremendous destruction resulting from the raids reached the front and exploded Goebbels' lying reports.

Role on Battlefield

Strategic tasks are the principal function of long-range aircraft, but it would be wrong to assume that their activity is restricted to this. In addition to flights to the distant enemy rear, the long-range bombers also carry out purely operative tasks, influencing by their massed blows the course of events on the battlefield. This is of first-rate importance in the present war, which is basically a war of maneuver.



A GROUP OF SOVIET BOMBING PLANES ACCOMPANIED BY FIGHTERS, EN ROUTE TO BOMB ENEMY OBJECTIVES AND TROOP CONCENTRATIONS

The enemy is always striving for superiority of strength on the main directions. To steal a march on him, to prevent his concentration when our troops are engaged in defense, is a complicated matter demanding vast material expenditure and, most important, time for shifting the air bases. The long-range bombers help to achieve this.

They can often strike a massed blow on a chosen sector without any need for complex airdrome maneuvering. Given an assignment, they can carry it out the same day from airdromes in the rear. This makes it possible, when conditions warrant, to transfer long-range bombers rapidly from one sector to another, far apart. Thus it is clear that, in numbers sufficient for a massed blow, the long-range bombers can be of greatest value in an operation of tactical significance.

In this way our long-range bombers cooperate directly in front line operations. They are active on

every sector from the Barents Sea to the Caucasus foothills, helping to insure the success of the land forces.

Front Line Targets Must Be Concentrated

It stands to reason that the bombers must be given proper targets. For example, they must not be used to attack troops on the march scattered over various roads. To raid such groups is the task of the front line aviation.

To surprise enemy troops concentrated for an offensive is a different matter. In such a case a few formations of heavy bombers can do very useful work, as has been proved in recent operations northwest of Stalingrad. It came to the knowledge of our command that the Germans had decided to extend the front line on this sector, and so secure the left flank of their troops attacking Stalingrad. For this pur-

pose they concentrated a great number of troops on a narrow sector. But their offensive was frustrated by the uninterrupted action of our long-range bombers. The commander of the German troops had to report to his headquarters that he was unable to carry out his task owing to the losses sustained through massed Soviet raids. The operation was prevented. The second day found our bombers at work on another sector.

The long-range bombers are prominent also in the struggle against the Luftwaffe. Their function in this sphere is two-fold: to hammer the industrial objectives where aircraft are produced, and to destroy the airdromes where the German squadrons are based. The airdromes are the most frequent targets. Results have been highly encouraging. As many as 80 German planes have been destroyed in a single night raid on an airdrome.

Our long-range bombers also help to guard the passage of transports bound for Soviet ports with cargoes of war supplies from Britain and America. The bombers arrive in the area to which they have been assigned a few days before the approach of the transports, and strike systematically at the Luftwaffe air bases. Our pilots keep the Germans in a constant state of tension whatever the weather, blockading the passage of transports to their destination.

No less attractive targets are railway junctions with great concentrations of troop trains. Incidentally, blows at enemy communications are by no means

the least important activity of our long-range bombers. They are a link in the same chain of coordination with the front line.

The attack on a German formation often begins long before its arrival at the front at a moment when the enemy troops are concentrated for transfer far in the rear. Our pilots usually surprise the enemy when several trainloads of troops and equipment are gathered at a railway junction.

Not long ago they destroyed about 500 truckloads of tanks, artillery and other equipment concentrated at a certain junction. Hundreds of soldiers perished. The station was put out of commission and rail traffic interrupted for a long time. Another raid made while enemy troops were being detrained led to the destruction of over 3,000 soldiers and officers, as well as equipment and rolling stock. This formation, which was on its way to the front, was put completely out of commission.

These are but a few of many examples. The crucial factor is the constant readiness of the long-range bomber crews to do any job, whether it is the bombing of defenses, railway junctions and air fields, or a flight to the enemy rear.

Stalin carefully follows our work, taking an interest not only in the fulfillment of the military tasks, but also in every member of the crew. Everyone of us is conscious of this daily care and attention. Stalin's historic report of last November 6 has inspired our long-range bomber pilots to new exploits.

GERMAN OFFICERS DESERTED BY PLANE, WAR PRISONER STATES

Private Rulfe Jegosch, of the Eighth Company, Second Battalion, 257th Regiment, of the 83rd Infantry Division, captured at Velikie Luki, stated:

Our last days and hours in the town were horrible. Large ammunition dumps were blown up by several direct hits and the explosions thundered all day long. The situation as regarded ammunition became so grave that our command requested that shells be sent by air. Several loads of ammunition on parachutes reached us, but this was not enough.

The thunder of guns and the fire of heavy Russian trench mortars forced us to huddle in cellars. Some men lost their reason before my eyes; others, unable to stand it, committed suicide.

The desertion of our officers from the blockaded town was a terrible shock to the men. In the heat of the battle an airplane landed in one of the streets. We thought it had brought us good news, but we soon learned that our officers had deserted us and used this plane to save their skins. The soldiers cursed them up and down. Unfortunately they learned too late what their superiors are worth.

Rumors reached the soldiers that the Soviet Command had proposed to the garrison to lay down its arms, and had promised all officers and men their lives and a safe return to Germany after the war. The garrison command declined this proposal, and preferred to pay with the soldiers' lives, while they themselves fled from doom like rats from a sinking ship.

LESSONS OF SEVASTOPOL'S AIR RAID DEFENSE

By Gregori Sobolev

An interview with the former Chief of Staff of Sevastopol's Air Raid Defense, Kulibaba:

On June 2, 1942, shortly before dawn, Sevastopol's central observation post, located on the roof of the Weather Bureau, telephoned the city Air Raid Defense Headquarters and reported, "Enemy planes sighted approaching the direction of Historical Boulevard." Air Raid Defense Headquarters went into action immediately.

We were quartered in large rooms about 40 feet under the ground. The staff workers stayed here day and night, sleeping in two-decker bunks. Special appliances pumped fresh air into the shelter and it was equipped with electric lights. The staff was in constant communication by telephone with district

headquarters and observation posts. There was also a special platoon of runners and dispatch riders.

Bombing commenced soon after the receipt of the message. From the reports of district headquarters and from my own observation it was unlike any other attack. Hardly had the first formation of 60 planes dropped its bombs than another appeared. One group followed another until late in the evening. The enemy made no attempt at accuracy, bombing street after street indiscriminately. He apparently proposed to level the city to the ground, to break the will of Sevastopol's defenders and to cut the Army off from the city, which served it as a supply base.

Our staff workers, as usual, directed the defense not only over the telephone and by runners, but in



SOVIET ARTILLERY BLASTS THE HITLERITES FROM THEIR STRONGHOLDS

person as well. That evening the city presented a sight more terrible than anything we had yet seen. Not only bombers, but fighters, were over the city—and the fascist fighters pursued and machine-gunned pedestrians in the streets. Diving, they turned on their sirens full blast, and the piercing screech of these sirens was added to the screams of sirens attached to the falling bombs. The Germans dropped perforated wooden barrels, rails, and tractor wheels which whined in the air and fell with a tremendous clash, adding to the ominous roar of demolition bombs.

That day 3,500 demolition bombs were hurled on the besieged city, including many 1,000 pound bombs, some of one ton and even one of eight to nine tons. Numerous "frogs"—batches of small projectiles specially designed to destroy manpower, with springs which caused them to bounce about six feet from the ground before exploding—were dropped. For the night, the Germans had prepared new surprises. They poured yellowish incendiary liquid, followed by a great number of incendiary bombs.

But the enemy failed to disorganize the city's defenses or to break its resistance. By the morning of June 3 all fires had been extinguished, all blocked roads cleared. The telephone, telegraph, electricity, water supply, and the machinery for pumping fresh air underground functioned practically without interruption.

This may seem incredible to outsiders—but to the people of Sevastopol it was as it should have been. To understand how, under incessant enemy air attack, the city's defenders insured normal functioning of industry, municipal services and the supplying of the Army, one must know the story of Sevastopol's air raid defense system and how it was organized.

The city's air raid defense was placed on a war footing long before the beginning of the conflict. Practice "alerts" were held at least once every two weeks. Air raid defense groups were formed in every house. The first day of the war demonstrated the importance of this peacetime training. In the early morning of June 22, 1941 the local Air Raid Defense Headquarters received reports of enemy aircraft approaching. Three minutes later the city was completely blacked out. The electric power had been switched off at the source. This is unquestionably the reason that only two of the bombs dropped scored hits—on residences and not on military objectives.

At the very beginning of the war, under the direction of the Air Raid Defense, the city dug itself in. Galleries were constructed 15 to 120 feet below the streets and in the mountains, some holding as many as 5,000 people. Electricity, ventilation and water were provided. Large factories and plants producing arms, ammunition and food were operated underground, as well as motion-picture theaters, schools, and hospitals.

These facts give a slight picture of the gigantic work carried on by the people of Sevastopol. A day when only 300 to 400 bombs were dropped was considered quiet. And yet, despite the scale of the air raids and the incendiary liquid and incendiary bombs rained on the city, which set the asphalt on fire, Sevastopol held on for many months and the number of casualties was low.

On one occasion the Germans made tremendous efforts to destroy the highway from Khersones Bridge to the station which served as a main link with the front. The commander of a reconstruction battalion, Komarenko, was told not to return to headquarters until the highway was cleared. He left at eight in the evening and returned at four in the morning, to report that the order had been fulfilled. Under constant enemy air attacks, the men of the reconstruction battalion, the workers of the "Molot" plant, the railwaymen, employees of public baths, and others—700 in all—removed hundreds of tons of brick, steel girders and concrete from the highway and kept it open.

That same day men of the Signal Corps distinguished themselves with equal brilliance. Bombs had damaged the telephone cable laid along the bottom of the Northern Harbor. A squad of signalmen raised the cable onto a barge, which the Germans constantly bombed and strafed with machine gun fire, while the handful of brave men continued their work until telephone communications were restored.

In the terrible bombing of June 2, the water supply system was damaged—the pipe line broken in five places underground, the bombs tearing holes 10 to 40 feet long in places. At about three in the afternoon the water supply was cut off; in the evening it was again functioning. On that day the underground telephone cable was torn many times, but the telephone did not go out of operation for more than a brief time. Sevastopol's fire brigades, aided by the civilian population, worked as always with outstanding bravery. Eight firemen perished, but all fires were extinguished. Firemen and civilians distinguished themselves in fighting the fires at the food stores. All stores were transferred to a safe place.

Fighting the flames that sometimes enveloped city blocks naturally led to the development of a special technique. Incendiary bombs received first attention, and many fire-watchers who were wounded would not leave the roofs until they had extinguished the bombs. Combating the fires that had already spread was no less important. Sometimes heaps of scrap iron and stone were piled up in order to restrict the area of flames.

A very high quality of organization, and mass heroism—this is what made possible the remarkable defense of Sevastopol, which for many months halted the onslaught of the German invaders.

"HISTORY HAS NO RECORD OF SUCH MASS HEROISM"

Commenting on the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR instituting medals for all participants in the glorious defense of Leningrad, Odessa, Sevastopol and Stalingrad, the Soviet press states:

The history of all times and of all peoples has no record of examples of such mass heroism as that displayed by the Red Army and Red Navy men and the working men and women of the two Black Sea Coast cities, the city on the Neva and the city on the Volga.

For 69 days Odessa defended herself, and only upon the order of the Command did her defenders evacuate the city, whose approaches and streets were piled high with thousands of enemy dead. The 250 days of the defense of Sevastopol, surrounded by

the enemy and cut off from the continent, is a feat unparalleled in history. The besieged city inflicted tremendous losses on the enemy, who failed to take Sevastopol—seizing only ruins. For 15 months Leningrad has been under siege. Each day its defenders set marvelous examples of courage and firmness.

Five months ago the enemy armies advanced to Stalingrad. Their offensive broke against the firmness of the city's defenders. The Germans were stopped on the banks of the Volga and worn down by fighting. The Stalingrad area became a grave for the German-fascist troops, and from the banks of the Don we began our powerful offensive, which continues to bring fresh victories to our troops. The success of our troops was prepared by the blow inflicted on the fascist army at the walls of the Volga fortress.



GERMAN WAR PRISONERS ARE TAKEN TO CAMPS IN THE SOVIET REAR

ARTIST OF BOLSHOI THEATER SINGS FOR RED ARMY

Elena Stepanova, People's Artist of the Republic, is a true patriot. Since seeing her two sons off to the front, she has devoted her fine gifts and all her spare time to work for the Red Army. For 35 years she had been singing at the Moscow Bolshoi Theater. Her beautiful coloratura soprano is known throughout the Soviet Union.

In wartime, Elena Stepanova has rearranged her concert programs, adding selections of modern and classical music suited for recitals in Army camps and hospitals. She has visited Red Army clubs and peasant huts where the troops are quartered, army tents and first-aid stations. "My whole life is at present linked with the front," she explains. "Our strength comes from helping each other all we can, each doing his bit to hasten the victory over the Ger-

mans. Whenever I have a few hours to spare I go to a hospital to tend the wounded.

"Some time ago, as I was sitting by the bedside of a young Red Army man from Armenia, he asked me to sing something about his native Republic. At a very low pitch I sang *The Armenian Serenade*. He was so pleased that after that he called me 'mother.' I thought of my own son, Nikolai, who was also wounded and confined to a Leningrad hospital. I hoped that some kind woman was sitting by his bedside. And when I heard from my son, he told me that one of the Leningrad girls had been visiting him regularly and that never would he forget her kindness.

"Nikolai is commander of a tank crew. He is eager to recover quickly in order to return to the ranks. My younger son, Georgi, is fighting in the Caucasus. In his last letter he told me not to worry if I don't hear from him regularly—he's so busy at the front there's not much time to write. Of course, like any other mother, I'm terribly worried about my boys, but I somehow believe that both my sons—the one in the north and the other in the south—will return. And to hasten that hour of meeting, that wonderful reunion with our sons, husbands and fathers, I try to work in the same spirit in which my sons are fighting in the front lines.

"In his last letter Georgi wrote me that he had seen me on the screen in a newsreel, with other actresses. He was delighted, of course, for my sons and I are the best of friends. I have tried to bring them up to be kind, understanding men and dutiful Soviet citizens.

"The strong sense of our duty to each other and the feeling of good fellowship among our people make me confident that we will see this war through and conquer in the end."



HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION, LIEUTENANT
ISTRAFUIL MAMEDOV

FIGHTING HEROES OF USSR CONTRIBUTE SAVINGS FOR TANK COLUMNS

Following the example of Guardsmen and other participants in the battles for Stalingrad, who contributed 3,000,000 rubles for the construction of a tank column to be named for the 62nd Army, the Red Army commanders, men and political workers of the 7th Army have donated their savings, totalling 10,725,000 rubles, for the construction of a tank column to be called "For Our Victory!"

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LITVINOV'S ADDRESS TO DIRECTORS OF RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF

On January 11, 1943, Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, delivered the following address at the annual meeting of the Board of directors of Russian War Relief, Inc., held at one P. M. in the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have listened with profound interest to the report of Mr. Edward Carter, President of Russian War Relief, on the results of the work of this organization up to the present day, and I consider these results extremely satisfactory. I know that the aspirations of Mr. Carter and his fellow-workers have grown with their achievements and no doubt exceed these achievements, and I am sure that these aspirations will stimulate them to still greater achievements in the future.

For the purpose of estimating the significance of the work of Russian War Relief I would remind you that the Red Army has been fighting picked German troops for a year and a half, during which time it has been up against the greater part of Germany's armed forces. And this fighting has not been of a sporadic nature, but has been going on all this time without stopping, and is still going on from day to day, from night to night, without the slightest breathing-spell, without a lull, on a scale unprecedented in the history of wars. It is safe to say that an engagement on this front is of greater dimensions than some of the battles of former times. It is seldom that fewer than a hundred thousand men take part in engagements, while every sort of destructive weapon invented by man is being used. If in addition to this you realize that the Red Army is defending every inch of soil with incredible determination and tenacity, and also with no less spirit attacking a foe, very frequently numerically stronger, you will readily understand that, while dealing heavy blows at the enemy, the Soviet troops themselves have suffered no small losses in dead and wounded. The fighting has been going on at all seasons of the year, including an exceptionally severe winter, which caused drastic demands for warm clothing for our troops. Moreover—the civilian population has had to evacuate by the million, abandoning all their property and most of their clothing. Taking all these factors into consideration, it is not hard to imagine the crying need for

medicaments, surgical instruments, bandages, and warm clothing.

Of course not even the most shining achievements of Russian War Relief and other organizations could



Sanitation Instructor Korovin, awarded the Order of the Red Star, has carried 40 wounded Red Army men and their arms from the battlefield.

completely satisfy these demands. But the satisfaction of a considerable proportion of them has beyond

all doubt been effected by the supplies sent by Russian War Relief.

It is hardly possible to put into words the gratitude to America felt by wounded Red Army men receiving anaesthetics during surgical operations; by those who, thanks to other medicaments from this country, have received alleviation from pain or a cure of their ills; or by those who have kept themselves warm in American clothes on the field of battle and in the trenches during freezing winter days and nights. The evacuated citizen, too, has been warmed, body and soul, by the receipt of winter clothing. I should like also to draw your attention to the fact that, thanks to timely medical aid, many Red Army men have had their time in hospital shortened, and been enabled to return to the front, so that Russian War Relief may be said to have influenced the numerical strength of our forces, and thus, to a certain extent, to have done its bit for the victories of the Red Army.

The Soviet Union has received considerable military aid and also a certain amount of food supplies from Lend-Lease. The Soviet Government and people naturally value this aid profoundly, and realize the part played by it in the issue of the fight against the fascists of all the countries forced onto the Soviet-German front.

The assistance rendered by Russian War Relief, however, differs from all other assistance in that it

originated not in preliminary decisions, agreements and protocols, but in spontaneous, voluntary contributions, coming straight from the hearts of Americans, as an expression of their sympathy for the Red Army and citizens of the Soviet Union. Every contributor can be sure in advance of the response evoked by his gift in the hearts of those to whom it brings relief. I am quite certain that this sympathy and this response, in establishing contacts between Americans and Soviet citizens, will have a very favorable effect on that friendship and unity between our two peoples, which are so essential now, in time of war, and will be no less essential during the conclusion and consummation of peace.

I consider myself authorized and greatly privileged to express on behalf of the Soviet Government, the Red Army, and all Soviet people, their deep gratitude to Russian War Relief, to its board, to all working in the organization, and to all contributors.

I want especially to thank its chairman, Mr. Edward Carter, its secretary, Mr. Allen Wardwell, members of its board, Mr. Henry Alexander and Mr. Harold Helm, for the untiring zeal with which they have thrown themselves into the work.

I will finish by expressing my confidence that the friends of Russian War Relief will not weary of well-doing, and that the next report will rejoice our hearts with no less satisfactory, if not with still greater results.

VELIKIE LUKI, CLEARED OF HITLERITES, RESUMES NORMAL EXISTENCE

On January 8 the Moscow radio broadcast the following dispatch from a TASS correspondent in Velikie Luki:

Life in Velikie Luki is returning to normal. The first task of the local Soviet authorities upon resuming their duties was to provide the plundered population with food and shelter. Families are being moved from basements and trenches where they had hidden during the German occupation to such houses as escaped destruction. Children whose parents were killed are being taken care of in special homes. The first bread seen by the majority of Velikie Luki residents in many months has been distributed. Other foodstuffs and consumers goods are also arriving. During the Hitlerite occupation the people lived on grass and carrion.

The population is actively assisting the local Soviet in putting the town in order. Hundreds of people work daily at cleaning the streets, pulling down wrecked and burned buildings, and gathering arms and equipment abandoned by the enemy.

A meeting held to discuss the present phase of the Soviet-German war could not accommodate all those eager to attend. At this meeting, for the first time, the citizens learned of the successful advance of Soviet troops near Stalingrad, in the middle Don area, in the North Caucasus and on the Central Front. The fascists did their utmost to conceal from the people the true situation on the fronts.

Publication of the town's newspaper, the *Velikie Luki Pravda*, has been resumed.

WANDA WASILEWSKA'S LATEST WORKS

Life in a Ukrainian village occupied by the Germans, and the struggle waged against the Nazis by the women collective farmers, are described in Wanda Wasilewska's latest novel, *The Rainbow*. The Polish authoress is now working on a book for children about a war orphan adopted by a worker's family.

SOVIET SCIENCE MOBILIZES THE URALS

By Vladimir Komarov

President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

The aim motivating the work of all Soviet scientists today is the desire to do the utmost to strengthen national defense. The physicists are working out theoretical and experimental data for the construction of new types of armaments; the chemists are working on new methods of producing explosives; the mathematicians are elaborating new formulae to expedite the computations of artillerymen, pilots and sailors; the biologists are searching for new food resources for the Red Army and civilian population; while doctors and nurses are saving tens of thousands of precious lives of our soldiers by means of new methods.

In the process of war, Hitler Germany's resources are being progressively depleted. Those of our country, on the contrary, are steadily growing. An important part of the resources of the Soviet Union is the natural wealth of the Urals. The Urals is rich in ferrous, non-ferrous and light metals, fuel and chemicals. Its history is intimately connected with the development of Russian culture and industry. Peter the Great was the first to introduce mining in the Urals, when he set out to build the Russian State and equip the Russian Army with new weapons. He sent out expeditions to study the natural resources of the Urals. Some of the first members of the Academy of Sciences founded by Peter I took part in these expeditions. Many famous Russian scientists devoted their efforts to the study of the Urals: Lomonosov pointed out the industrial importance of the Urals, Mendeleyev studied this region and Karpinsky wrote many works on it. The Urals always remained the focus of attention of Russian science, and after the revolution the exploration of its natural resources assumed an unprecedented scope.

Stalin's idea of creating a second coal-metallurgical base was the starting point of a series of valuable geographical, geological, technological and economic researches which accumulated extensive information on ore and coal deposits, power resources and soil. This information makes it possible to extend considerably the industrial exploitation of the Urals.

During the past year I have had occasion to take direct interest in the problem of mobilizing the resources of the Urals for national defense.

The Academy of Sciences of the USSR has invited for the study of the Urals a large body of scientists. Their researches are subordinated to one task—

namely, to expedite the development of war industries. All information gathered regarding new mineral deposits, power resources, soil and new technological processes is immediately placed at the direct service of the industry. The industrial development of the Urals raises a number of scientific and technological problems which cannot be solved in the quiet seclusion of the laboratory alone. In wartime, as never before, the closest contact is needed between men of science and men of practice.

The Commission for Mobilization of Resources of the Urals, Western Siberia and Kazakhstan for National Defense, which coordinates the work of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the scientific institutions of these wealthy regions, has included in its staff industrial leaders and experts, and works in contact with the industrial People's Commissariats and local government authorities.

Geologists, economists, engineers, technicians, foremen, soil experts, agronomists and local natural historians familiar with the natural resources of their region are enthusiastically devoting their knowledge and energies to the promotion of its productive forces. Countless examples might be cited to illustrate this. Who is not familiar with the importance of manganese for industry? We have long been searching for local sources of manganese for the industry in the Urals, but war made their discovery urgently essential. Thanks to the efforts of our geologists, many such deposits have been found in the south, center and north Urals. Our scientists have discovered methods of enriching the manganese of the Urals and have obtained new alloys from manganese ores.

Our scientists are discovering new ore deposits permitting considerable extension of the ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgical industry in the Urals. They are discovering deposits of non-metallic minerals essential for the manufacture of building materials and also for agriculture. They are seeking fuel and water resources needed for the further development of the Urals' power industry. They are indicating soils suitable for introduction of new kinds of crops. The result of these studies is the steady growth of Urals' industry, which serves to strengthen and fortify the industrial base for defeat of the enemy. The growth of the industrial might of the Urals is based on its inestimable natural resources, and backed by the effective collaboration of young and old Soviet scientific and practical workers.

SOVIET MARINES IN THE CAUCASUS

By Boris Vishnevsky

The Germans call the Soviet marines "Black Devils," and dread contact with them. What the marines think of the Germans is summed up by Alexander Topchiev, Red Navy man: "For every German transport—a torpedo; for every Junkers plane—an anti-aircraft shell; for every Hitlerite—a bullet. That is what our seamen live for."

A unit of marine infantry fighting in the Caucasus was recently ordered to occupy an unnamed height in full view of the enemy, with no cover of any sort. "What about it?" said the commander.

"We're marines, aren't we?" the men responded.



Soviet mine-thrower crew in action.

They advanced during the night and at dawn arrived at the objective. The German machine-gunner covering the sector opened fire, but a grenade put the gun out of action, while the marines "unloaded"—plastering the enemy fortifications with grenades. The enemy opened heavy fire, but the barrage by the marines' "pocket artillery" prevented the Germans and Rumanians from controlling their fire. After 50 minutes the enemy retreated, leaving many dead and wounded officers and men, as well as machine guns, tommy guns, rifles, and other equipment.

The height was of such tactical importance that the enemy made an attempt to regain it. During the day fresh forces were brought up, apparently preparing for a night attack. As soon as it was dark, the marines slipped away and took up positions for the night on the opposite slope. Before long the fascists directed fierce artillery fire against the position which the marines had abandoned.

Confident that the "Black Devils" had been wiped out, the fascist infantry stormed the height, to be met with a hurricane of fire from the 23 marines, who had rushed back to their original positions as soon as the artillery fire ceased. The marines mowed down the boasted German Alpine troops with the weapons they had seized from them.

HITLERITES FIND WAR IN KALMYK STEPPEES "UNBEARABLE"

Of the war in the Kalmyk steppes, a RED STAR correspondent reports:

The war in Kalmykia is truly a war on wheels and caterpillars. Overwhelming the enemy's resistance and disrupting his communications, our mobile troops smash the rear establishments and headquarters of the Hitlerite divisions and continue to advance rapidly.

Operations on the bare Kalmyk steppes are most difficult. The severe climate demands great perseverance and endurance. Hitlerite war prisoners to a man complain of the unbearable difficulties of fighting on the steppes. Their clothing is in rags, and many have frost-bitten hands and feet. Our tankists, artillerymen and motorized infantry pursue the enemy day and night, without sleep or rest.

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LITVINOV BROADCASTS TO AMERICAN FARMERS

On January 12, "Farm Mobilization Day," dedicated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to the farm people of the United States, the President issued a statement through Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes over all major radio networks. Participating in the broadcast were Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard; local farm leaders; Lord Woolton, British Food Minister; Wei Taoming, Chinese Ambassador; and

Maxim Litvinov, Ambassador from the USSR. Following is the text of Ambassador Litvinov's address:

It is a great pleasure for me to address the farmers of this country. As you know, the Soviet troops have for a year and a half been bearing the brunt of the greater part of the monstrous German war machine, of its best divisions, the overwhelming majority



Red Army men on the Western Front add to the mounting toll of Hitlerite prisoners.

of its artillery, its tanks, its aviation. In fighting these German troops the Red Army is not only defending its native land, but is also diverting the Germans from other targets, making it next to impossible for them to invade England, to send reinforcements against the American troops in North Africa and other fronts. The Soviet-German front may, therefore, be considered the common front of the United Nations, and the most important. Any victory there is a victory for all the United Nations. Any aid to the Soviet troops is the reinforcement of one sector—and that the most important—of the common United Nations front.

Under pressure of the German troops, to which Hitler forcibly added Italian, Rumanian, Hungarian, Slovakian, Spanish and other troops, the Red Army has been forced to abandon a considerable part of Soviet territory, including the most fertile soil in the Soviet Union and, as a consequence, a lack of foodstuffs is being felt in my country. This breach is being filled, to a limited extent, by food supplies from the U. S. A. There is no manner of doubt that the contribution of both war and food supplies has played no small part

in making it possible for the Soviet troops, with that courage, determination and spirit of self-sacrifice which characterize them, to deal mighty blows at the fascist troops when they were attacking, and later to go over to the attack themselves, to destroy Nazis by the hundred thousands, and drive them back, thus strengthening the hopes of the United Nations for a speedy and final victory.

The Red Army and the Soviet people deeply appreciate the help received from the U. S. A. and Great Britain. They are grateful for this aid. And I am quite sure that American farmers cultivating the foodstuffs to be sent to the Soviet Union experience great satisfaction and realize that they are in this way contributing to the achievements of the Soviet troops and to the victories of the United Nations.

We may all take heart from the thought that the day is drawing near for the ultimate triumph of the common cause of the United Nations and the whole of freedom-loving humanity, the day when all may return to peaceful toil in conditions of complete freedom.

MOSCOW NIGHT

By Lev Gumilevsky

The last item on the Moscow broadcasting program is the 11 P. M. "stop press." But recently many people have been leaving the radio turned on until morning, in the hope of hearing some additional communiques about the Red Army advances.

Just as they did a year ago during the Red Army winter offensive, the loudspeakers in the streets seem the most beautiful objects on earth. When their call signals break the silence of the snowy streets, the pedestrians gather in a compact group under the black mass of trumpets. Grim and modest words pierce the cold air: "The successful offensive of our troops continues."

Two girls, holding hands, listen in silence to the whole announcement, and stay for the repetition. Then one of them disengages her hand and says quietly: "I'll go back."

"Back where? To the factory?"

"Yes, of course. I'm not tired, and I won't be able to sleep anyway."

"Why do you want to go?"

"I'll work another shift. The girl who comes on at night is ill."

"And what about me?"

"You had better go home."

The girl stands uncertainly for a few seconds. The announcer repeats the communique a third time. Then she takes her friend's arm. "I'll go along with you."

"But what will you do?"

"Never mind. They'll find me something."

Then both turn and run laughing along the street.

The beautiful black trumpets quiet down. Snowflakes settle on their still vibrating surfaces. The passersby move through the solemn winter stillness.

The Moscow houses are blacked-out. Life seems arrested. But that is deceptive. Go through any doorway and you see the girl elevator operator knitting mittens for the Red Army. Go down to the wardens' post in the basement and you hear a lecture on fire-fighting in winter.

When you enter your flat, you find your small son shifting tiny flags on a war map of Russia. If you telephone a friend, you are probably told that he has not come back from work and won't be home till morning. That makes you feel a little ashamed of being at leisure. You begin to lecture yourself about your shortcomings, and fall asleep with an eye on the radio.

FAMOUS SPAS AND INDUSTRIAL TOWNS OF CAUCASUS LIBERATED

On January 11 Soviet troops occupied the greater part of the towns in the resort area of Mineralnye Vody (Caucasian Mineral Springs), with the railway lines crossing the fertile steppe and large Cossack villages. A railway line over 100 kilometers long, laid along the left bank of the Kuma River, links the town of Georgievsk, situated on the trunk line, with the town of Budyennovsk. This line across the ploughed area of the steppes was laid for the specific purpose of transporting wheat and other agricultural produce.

On January 9 and 10 our troops captured the railway station of Kuma and the populated places of

Soldatsko-Alexandrovskoye, and Vorontsovo-Alexandrovskoye, on this line. On January 11 they seized simultaneously the town of Georgievsk, the railway terminus of Budyennovsk and the district center of Archangelskoye, located 40 kilometers to the south.

Prior to the war, Georgievsk was an important industrial town, with agricultural machine-building plants, flour mills, oil mills, etc. Budyennovsk, formerly called Prikumsk, is a steppe town, with flour mills, distilleries and other plants. The Budyennovsk railway station served as an outlet for a vast grain cultivating area, 150 to 200 kilometers in radius. In particular, the district center of Achikulak, liberated



A small unit of Soviet reconnoiterers leaves to carry out an assignment in the enemy rear.

by our troops on January 11, gravitated economically towards this station. Achikulak is 70 kilometers southeast of Budyennovsk and is an important junction of the steppe highways.

The large district center of Alexandriskaya, liberated by the Red Army on January 11, is located on the railway line between Georgievsk and Mineralnye Vody, on the left bank of the Kuma River. The railway line leading southward from the railway junction of Mineralnye Vody links it with a group of famous spas: Zheleznovodsk, Pyatigorsk, Kislovodsk and others.

A "family" of mountains 3,000 to 6,000 feet in height tower over the hilly steppe in this area. Radio-active mineral springs gush at the foot and on the slopes of these mountains, and large health resorts had been built near the springs.

Before the war, the railway junction of Mineralnye Vody was a rather important industrial town, with large glass factories. The railway linking Mineralnye

Vody with the health resorts situated south of it enters a mountainous area after some 10 kilometers, and after 15 kilometers a branch line turns off to Zheleznovodsk, built around the carbonic acid springs at the foot of Zheleznaya (iron) Mountain, which rises to 2,700 feet.

Pyatigorsk is 25 kilometers south of Mineralnye Vody, at the foot of Mashuk Mountain, 3,000 feet in height. It was not only a health resort, but an industrial town which before the war had large and growing industries for metal working, furniture, sewing and footwear.

Kislovodsk, terminus of the railway line from Mineralnye Vody and located at the foot of Sedlo Mountain (5,000 feet high), was before the war one of the finest Soviet spas, with the famous Narzan carbonic acid springs. Millions of bottles of Narzan water were yearly dispatched to all parts of the country. In the magnificent sanatoria and rest homes, tens of thousands of working people annually received medical treatment.

SPECIAL MEDICAL SQUADS DETAILED TO REOCCUPIED SOVIET DISTRICTS

The Moscow radio reports that, following the Red Army, special medical squads of the People's Commissariat of Health Protection enter the districts liberated from the Hitlerites and proceed to eliminate one of the aftermaths of the Hitlerite "new order"—epidemics—chiefly that of typhus. Recently 1,740 doctors and about 5,000 medical nurses left with these squads for the liberated towns and villages.

Supplied with necessary medicines and instruments they render aid to the numerous victims of the Hitlerites. In many villages of the Rzhev District and the Orel Region, retreating Germans flung hand-grenades into trenches and basements where women and children had hidden during the fighting. Scores of people were killed and hundreds gravely wounded. Soviet surgeons had to make many complex operations on the spot to save the lives of these unfortunates.

One of the chief tasks of the medical squads is to render aid to children who are in a state of complete physical collapse as a result of prolonged starvation. They are at once registered, given special diets and then sent to children's sanatoria in the rear.

After rendering medical aid to the population, the squads proceed to restore medical institutions destroyed by the Hitlerites. In many districts liberated from the enemy, a considerable number of medical institutions have already been restored.

The Government has spent 8,000,000 rubles, opened 211 hospitals and 87 nurseries, 41 children's health centers, 242 anti-epidemic centers and 15 maternity homes in the liberated districts of the Kalinin, Kursk, Voronezh, Orel and Smolensk Regions. Medical squads have already left for various liberated districts of the Stalingrad and Velikie Luki areas to render aid to the population.

MOZDOK HAILS THE ARMY OF LIBERATION

"The town of Mozdok has been liberated as of this date"—reads Article One of the Order of the Day issued by the Soviet Military Command and posted on the walls of Mozdok houses.

The Mozdok population hailed the Soviet troops. They carried Tank Commander Bystrov shoulder-high across the town and adorned his tanks, as well as many others, with flowers. The streets of Mozdok are crowded and joyous, although many blocks bear traces of the recent Hitlerite rule. Now the liberated town is healing its wounds. Shops are reopening, offices function and the city Soviet, housed in a half-demolished building in the main street, has resumed its functions.

JANEK DOES SOME SOLDIERING

By Sergei Krushinsky

The author of this article is a Soviet journalist who some time ago went on a twenty-five days' raid with Soviet air-borne troops behind the German lines. The incident described below occurred in the course of the raid.

The food was surprisingly good. I asked the commander how he managed it. He smiled: "Ah, we have a Polish chef." He explained that the Pole was a prisoner of war. "You must meet our Janek. Shall I send for him?"

A few minutes later a man in uniform entered the room. "But where's the prisoner?" I asked. "Where's Janek?"

"Here I am, at your service," answered the man in uniform.

"Are you the Pole, Janek Klesc, ex-soldier of the German Army?"

"Exactly. I am the man."

"And you are a prisoner of war?"

"Just so, just so. A prisoner of war," exclaimed Janek Klesc with a beaming smile. He was wearing a gray overcoat with a Red Army cap. As he entered the room he had propped a Russian automatic rifle against the wall. The commander invited him to sit down and tell me about his military career.

Janek was the son of a peasant from the village of Dombrovka, Stara Skuszec parish, Sedletz county in the Liublin district. In May, 1941 the Germans mobilized him and his horse, which they took straight from the stable, telling Janek's father that they would return both the boy and the horse within a month.

The summer passed, and the autumn. The snow began to fall, but Janek was still driving a wagon, carrying alien loads. At first the baggage train moved eastwards towards Moscow. Then it turned west.

The old father wrote to Janek to say that the Germans had taken his second horse and their only cow. He did not expect to see them again. His one hope was that his son would return alive. At that Janek went to his officer and said that while he would leave his horse with the German Army, he himself was going home. Those were his father's orders. The officer's eyes bulged. Going home? What did he mean? Klesc was a soldier in the German Army, and his military career would end only with the Fuehrer's victory.

The baggage train came to a halt far on the westward route from Moscow. One morning the officer sent Janek to a neighboring village to fetch a cow. Naturally they did not trust him, so they sent a German soldier with him in the officer's sled.

The German's first name was Willi, but because of his tubby figure and peculiar eyes he was called Fidl. This Fidl was a real Nazi—that is to say, a loud-mouthed liar and braggart. Sitting in the officer's sled, Fidl felt very self-important, and scolded Janek.

"You're an idiot to keep loafing around annoying the officer," Fidl said. "It's so silly and unnecessary. The war will soon be over. The Russians have hardly any soldiers left. Why don't you do some soldiering for a change?"

Just then they reached the outskirts of the village,



A soldier who made his way to the Red Army lines and surrendered.

and suddenly some young fellows ran out from the end house shouting "Halt!" They spoke in German, but their pronunciation was foreign, and Janek saw that there were red stars on their caps. Fidl jumped from the sled and dropped down on the snow ready to fire. But Janek saw no point in fighting, so he dropped his rifle and jumped out of the sled on the other side. Meanwhile Fidl had already been finished off by the Russians. They were air-borne troops who had landed by parachute the night before. They treated Janek well and Janek became attached to them. When he had to go with them on long ski marches he was very much afraid of falling behind, particularly since there were Germans all around.

Now he was working in the cookhouse, and for a long time had been going about freely without a guard.

One day he had gone into a village wearing his old army overcoat. The peasants took him for a German, arrested him and brought him to headquarters. It was then that Janek asked for a Russian overcoat, in order that such unfortunate incidents might be avoided. His request was granted. And now they have given him a rifle.

"After all, we are fighting in the enemy's rear," says Janek with pride. "I might run into German scouts any time."

He is quite happy with the Red Army boys. But his dream is to get into the Polish Army and fight his way to the district of Liublin, to make the Germans pay for the Poles they have murdered and for ruining his father.



Red Army men attacking an enemy stronghold on the Western Front.

A GUERRILLA DOCTOR

By Alexander F.

"Next, please!" The "surgery" door is opened by a woman with a baby in her arms. "Will you take a look at her please, doctor?" she says. "She's very restless and cries all the time." As I pick up the child I try to remember my medical school lectures on children's ailments, but fortunately it's a very simple case. I hand her back to the mother with a soothing pat. "She's only teething. She'll be all right."

"Next!" A boy of about 12 holds out a festering finger to be lanced. "Next!"

At first glance it might appear to be an ordinary surgery in a rural clinic. But why isn't the doctor wearing a white coat? Why those hand-grenades alongside the portable medicine kit on the window-sill? What is that service rifle doing in the corner? Why those starry bullet-holes in the window-panes?

The answer is that I am serving with a guerrilla detachment. We have halted for 24 hours in a village in the enemy rear and I am seeing any patients who need attention.

An old man stumps into the surgery. He grips my hand, then looks at the rifle and the hand-grenades and nods his head. "What's your trouble, father?" I ask.

The answer no longer surprises me as it would have done in the past: "I'm all right, son. Nothing the matter with me. Just looked in to have a chat. How's things at the front? How soon will these accursed Nazis be driven off our land?" He listens intently while I give him an outline of the situation.

In every village where our detachment stops for any length of time we either organize a "surgery" or visit the sick in their homes. The Nazis have destroyed all rural and district hospitals, leaving the population absolutely without medical aid. The lice-infested German troops have spread typhus and typhoid—diseases which were unknown in these parts for years. At times we had to leave our wounded in the care of other guerrillas while our own detachment was sent to another district. Wherever we stopped the villagers brought food and clothing for the wounded. In one village a middle-aged woman even brewed a special kind of kvass for us which she maintained was a universal panacea.

I joined a guerrilla detachment straight from the university medical school. The lectures were still fresh in my mind, and I tried to plan my work according to ordinary hospital routine. But life introduced its own corrections.

I remember my first case. Part of the detachment was out on an operation. I had stayed behind in the camp. About six in the evening I heard the sound of galloping horses and ran out into the clearing. One of the boys leaned over the neck of his sweating horse and shouted: "The commander and Uncle Misha are wounded. Get ready. They'll be here soon."

I felt anxious and uneasy. What should I do if an operation were necessary? There was no surgery, no nurses, no adequate sterilized bandages. If it were a complicated operation I should be in difficulties.

While waiting for the wounded I boiled water, sterilized my instruments and spread a trench-coat on the ground. I was particularly worried by the fact that it was growing dark and I had no light except a torch with a weak battery.

The wounded were brought in a cart. The commander had been hit in the left leg—a revolver or automatic rifle bullet lodged below the knee, not very deep. I could feel it easily. There was no bleeding to speak of. I gave a local anaesthetic, made a small incision, fished out the bullet and handed it to the commander. "Souvenir for you," I said.

"Uncle Misha" was a more serious case. He was deathly pale with cold beads of sweat on his face, pulse rapid and feeble. He groaned as I examined him. The bullet had passed under the right ribs and apparently touched the liver, diaphragm and the lung.

As an anti-shock precaution I gave him an injection of morphine and camphor and put a hot-water bottle at his feet. Then I gave him a shot of anti-tetanus serum. I sat up with him that night. His condition was pretty serious. In a hospital one would have operated on him right away, but in the circumstances an operation was out of the question. I considered giving him a blood transfusion and searched his papers to see what his blood group was.

I called out to the detachment: "Any of you boys got first group blood?" Several volunteers came forward at once. I had to take their word for it about their blood grouping. I picked the huskiest of the lot, took 20 grams of blood from him and, with considerable apprehension, injected it.

By the morning Uncle Misha's condition had improved, and that evening he even asked for food. This was a useful lesson for me. I realized I had to abandon any idea of complex operations.

Considerable hardships, especially at the outset of

our operations, were entailed by the fact that we had no place to leave the wounded and had to carry them with us. But, strange as it may seem, the constant travelling under the most varied conditions, including foul weather—wind, rain and snow—did not seem to affect the wounded.

As a matter of fact, all without exception were nursed back to health, gained weight and became perfectly fit. The odd thing was that as soon as we stopped in a village for a time some of the wounded immediately began to complain about headaches, et cetera. This became almost a joke with us.

One wounded man insisted on sleeping on a sledge outside. I often think now of what I would have said if anyone had told me a year ago that I could successfully treat a wounded case in a dim hut with 25 men crammed into a room 15 yards square and a log for an operating table.

In my work I firmly adhered to the principles of medicine. When the war is over and the Nazis are finally destroyed, I shall go back to the clinics of my teachers, Stalin Prize Winner Spasokukotsky and Professor Rufanov, and say "Thank you. You taught me a lot, but I have much more to learn."



When the Germans occupied his native village, young Vasya Bobkov ran away and joined a guerrilla detachment, where he became a reconnoiterer and fighter. Vasya is at present serving as a reconnoiterer with the Red Army on the Western Front.

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THE COSSACKS RIDE

Lieutenant General Nikolai Kirichenko's famous Cossacks of the Guards Divisions are playing a brilliant part in the present operations in the Caucasus.

Advancing in company with armored columns and tank-borne infantry, they are rapidly clearing the

Germans from the Caucasian foothills and the Kuban steppes.

Bold and daring horsemen, born to the saddle, these Cossack avengers in their sweeping black coats and tall hats are a terror to the Hitlerites. Love for the



COSSACK VOLUNTEERS OF THE NORTH CAUCASUS

motherland and for freedom characterize these proud men and women, who spare nothing in their fierce determination to rid their country of the fascists who have brought death and destruction to the flourishing Cossack towns and villages.

At the beginning of the war the Cossack collective farmers volunteered with horses and arms, and Cossack women entered the ranks as nurses and fighters. Cossack guerrillas have unceasingly harried the German rear with such success that the Germans have had to divert motorized detachments against them.

Soviet Cossacks wear the traditional uniforms and carry the traditional sabres, but in addition they are equipped with modern arms—machine guns, grenades, etc. After a wild charge, when they have often broken through tank formations, the Cossacks dismount and fight as infantrymen.

The Cossacks will never tolerate a single German invader on their soil.



The Gusakovs, father and daughter, volunteered together



Lieutenant Lyuba Timofeeva, reconnoiterer for the Red Army

STEADY GROWTH OF SOVIET TANK PRODUCTION

Tank production in the USSR grows steadily. Compared with 1941, the output of tanks at the Kirov works in the Urals—largest in the USSR—has increased two-fold, that of engines four-fold. In record time the workers launched production of a new and much-improved type of heavy tank. The beginning of this year was marked by a further stepping up of production. On January 2 the first shift turned out three-odd times more tanks than the same shift on January 2, 1942. During the first seven days of this year the level of production was above that of any of the preceding months.

PROMOTIONS FOR TANK COMMANDERS

The Council of People's Commissars of the USSR has promoted Yakov Fedorenko to the rank of Colonel General of Tank Troops, and Boris Korobkov to that of Lieutenant General of Tank Troops.

COSSACK GENERAL LEV DOVATOR HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION

By A. Pertsev

In the second month of the war Lev Dovator, then colonel in command of a cavalry group, was given an assignment in the enemy rear. He and his men had to break deep into the German hinterland, come out in the area of "X," disrupt enemy communications, shoot up headquarters, destroy supplies and manpower, and then go back to their unit.

At dawn one cool August morning he and his cavalymen set off on their raid. They went through gloomy forests and swamps. The Cossacks hacked their way through dense undergrowth, and Dovator hacked with the best of them. "I may not come from your part of the country," he said to them. "But I'm a Byelorussian peasant, and no one can teach me how to use an axe."

Their first attack was made on a night so dark that a rider could not see his own horse, but only feel it between his knees. They advanced in a long chain, each man gripping the tail of the horse in front in one hand, and his own reins in the other. They swept down on an enemy-occupied village and wiped out the garrison to a man. The people kissed them and wept, and spread refreshments—bread, milk and cucumbers—on tables out of doors.

After due exchange of courtesies, the cavalymen took their farewell. The villagers helped them to make contact with the local guerrillas. Dovator was in a hurry. He and the guerrillas drew up a coordinated plan of action. Then he wanted to be off. But the guerrillas asked their dear guests to be seated and try their food. Dovator said: "There is not enough for all. We must be leaving."

"There is enough for us to share, comrade Commander," said the guerrillas. "If we share it, it will taste better."

And indeed the flavor of porridge cooked in the open air, deep in the forest, is particularly good.

"I've never eaten such porridge," said Dovator, scooping up the last mouthful.

"And do you eat a great deal of it in the Cossack villages?" asked the guerrilla commander.

"I'm a Byelorussian," explained Dovator.

"How so?"

"I am a peasant's son. I know how to grease wheels and plough fields. I can turn my hand to anything you like on the farm."



Major General Lev Dovator, heroic defender of Moscow, died in action in December, 1941

Dovator rather liked talking about his past. The guerrilla leader shouted to his men, "Hey, boys! Come and take a look at this Byelorussian Cossack." Everyone thought that immensely funny, and they made Dovator explain himself.

"Well, when I was 18—that would be about 1920—I worked as a ploughman on the farm. I wanted to become a teacher of the Byelorussian language, perhaps in my own village. But it wasn't easy to study in those days. I got a temporary job in the quartermaster's section of a cavalry unit. I rather liked the life, and stayed on as a rank-and-file soldier. Then they sent me to study at the Leningrad Cavalry School,

and when I finished I was posted to a Cossack unit. And that was how, at the age of 26, I became a Cossack." . . .

On their first combined raid the Cossacks and guerrillas blew up two ammunition dumps, emptied a couple of fuel tanks, destroyed 14 lorries carrying enemy soldiers, cut communications and wiped out the headquarters of a large Nazi formation. The German command sent a punitive expedition after them, but Dovator captured the entire expeditionary force the very next day.

He himself interrogated one of the officers. "Who are you?" asked the Nazi.

"I am Dovator," came the quiet reply.

The storm-trooper turned as white as lard.

The Germans got the idea that Dovator was leading a force of 100,000. Their command did their best to calm the men by announcing that Dovator's troops numbered nothing like 100,000—only 18,000, in fact. Actually he had only 3,000 men. When he heard about this, Dovator asked the farmers and other local people to do all they could to strengthen the rumor of the 100,000 cavalymen.

The Germans promised 50,000 marks for his capture. Dovator was very pleased. They sent infantry, tanks and artillery against his force. Armored cars patrolled all the roads. Then the Luftwaffe was called in. The roads were mined. But Dovator and his 3,000 were never caught. On the twelfth day of the raid, 3,000 sabres cut through a strongly-fortified enemy ring and returned to their unit with almost no losses and arms intact.

In those twelve days they had routed the 430th German Infantry Regiment, wiped out the headquarters of two other regiments and the topographical department of the 6th German Army, exterminated 2,500 German soldiers and 24 officers, destroyed 200 lorries, 4 armored cars, 2 tanks, 6 guns, 6 mortars and 30 heavy machine guns and captured 1,500 automatic and infantry rifles, many horses and cars and much other war materiel, as well as important documents.

For his exemplary leadership, the Council of People's Commissars made Lev Mikhailovich Dovator a Major General. . . .

A few weeks later the Germans began their offensive against Moscow. Dovator's corps, with other land and air formations, was ordered to prevent the Germans in certain sector from entering Moscow, to hurl them back, and to wipe them out to the last man. Dovator's Cossacks fought through hell on the far approaches to the capital. They sabred more than 1,000 of the enemy. In those days the Order of Lenin was bestowed on Dovator—his third award for military services—and his corps received the Guards title.

In taking the Guards banner Dovator said: "In future battles we shall vindicate our fitness to bear this banner."

They did so. In the rout of the Nazis before Moscow, Dovator's men scattered the 78th German Infantry Division. On one occasion the enemy command ordered that the front defended by Dovator was to be broken through before dawn. Dovator read the order and turned to his commanders:

"They want to break through before dawn. Your orders are to wipe them out before dawn."

The commanders smiled and turned to go. Dovator was haggard with fatigue. He had spent many days and nights without sleep.

"I must rest. Wake me up when the job's finished."

They waked him up before dawn. The second column of the 78th Division had been slaughtered to a man. The booty included the personal baggage of the divisional commander and the entire field kitchen complete with cook and supplies.

On December 19, 1941, Dovator set out with two of his commanders on an important assignment. It was then he died, bearing his weapons. On December 21 the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet made him a Hero of the Soviet Union and awarded him posthumously the Gold Star Medal.

HOW DOVATOR'S COSSACKS DEFENDED MOSCOW

The following is a description of one of the operations of Dovator's Cossacks before Moscow in 1941:

Having concentrated two tank divisions in a certain sector, the German command contemplated crushing the defensive line of Dovator's Cossacks, in order to gain control of the highway into Moscow. But their formidable battering-ram of tanks and motorized infantry units, supported by massed artillery and mine-thrower fire, shattered itself against the stone wall of Cossack courage, although the Germans outnumbered Dovator's troops six to one.

Replenishing their thinned ranks, the Hitlerites again launched an offensive. And once again the counter-attacks of Dovator's Cossacks, backed by intensive artillery fire and tank units, forced the Germans to retreat.

This sanguinary battle continued without a break for seven days. The Germans lost dozens of tanks, airplanes and guns, as well as more than 1,500 soldiers. Their offensive was frustrated.

COSSACK GUERRILLAS OF THE DON

By P. Yeselson

When the Germans invaded the Don country, Cossack men and women left their villages along the river bank and retreated to islands among the swamps, where they formed guerrilla detachments.

At that time I made a trip to these guerrilla isles. My little boat nosed its way along channels through the endless reeds and came at last to a grassy island, where I waded ashore. There I met the members of the guerrilla detachment—farmers and fishermen, a teacher, a village cobbler, the wives of Cossack Red Army men. They had seen the collective farms flourish abundantly under Soviet power—had seen them devastated by the Nazi vandal. Their faces

twisted with pain when they spoke of these things.

They told me of the pitch-black night when they first attacked the enemy. The rain poured down and the wind howled across the marsh. They pushed off into the storm in the direction of the river. They were going back home. They rowed in silence towards the dark village. At last the boat thrust into the sand. They leaped out and rushed the village street, machine guns rattling.

The Germans ran out of the cottages yelling and firing at random. The guerrillas dodged along back lanes to the railway station, where they cut telephone



COSSACK GIRL VOLUNTEERS—M. RUMYANTSEVA (LEFT) AND V. GUSAKOVA

and telegraph wires, wrecked the railway switches and planted mines. The fighting died down as suddenly as it had begun and the boats were safe away on the stormy water.

A few nights later they struck at an enemy encampment in a village on the shores of the river. The Germans felt quite safe. Behind the flat meadows rose steep cliffs, and the approaches along the shore were mined. They slept soundly by the River Don.

The guerrillas landed a mile or so above the encampment and scaled the cliff, stole along to a point immediately above the village and dropped on it silently in the darkness.

They found the enemy headquarters—it was easily

recognizable by the telephone wires stretching towards it. The commander coolly disposed his men through the village and gave the signal. The guerrillas attacked with machine guns, tommy-guns and grenades. The Germans were stunned and did not offer serious resistance. Some got away, but most of them died that night, and now they sleep more soundly than ever in the water meadows by the Don.

The women rushed out crying, "Our folk have come!" and embraced the guerrillas, pouring out their grief, telling the long tale of people hanged and shot, of robbery, violence and starvation.

Until morning the village was again Soviet land. Then Nazi motorized infantry began to arrive in trucks, and the guerrillas vanished into their marshes.

SMALL CAUCASIAN REPUBLIC MAKES LARGE CONTRIBUTION TO FRONT

"Our Republic is small, but it has rendered large aid to the front," the Red Army men of a Caucasian unit wrote in a New Year's message to the collective farmers of Armenia.

"Armenians do not spare either forces or means to attain victory over their ancient foes—the Germans," replied the Armenian farmers.

Putting to the plough every foot of soil, even the steep mountain slopes, the Armenians in 1942 extended the sown area by nearly 200,000 acres. Women, boys and old men reaped a bountiful harvest of all kinds of crops.

Striking success was attained by the cattle breeders, who fulfilled the huge plan of meat deliveries and at the same time increased the cattle by four per cent and the sheep, goats and pigs by six per cent.

Armenian farmers contributed 3,000,000 pounds of grain, meat and other produce to a special Red Army fund. Over and above this they gave 42,000,000 rubles cash from their personal savings for the construction of a tank column, and are collecting still more funds for the same purpose. Farmers Irza Azimov and Arshak Shakhgeldyan decided to build one tank each with their personal savings. The former donated 200,000 rubles and the latter 120,000 to this end. When the distribution of the year's rich income began at the collective farms, many farmers decided to follow the example of these patriots.



Soviet armored cars on patrol

FROM CAUCASIAN HUNTER TO RED ARMY SNIPER

By Ovady Savich

Mahomet Hasiev was given a rifle. The sergeant began to explain its workings. Hasiev listened attentively. But when the sergeant asked him to repeat what had been said, he kept silent.

"Don't you know Russian?" asked the sergeant.

"I know it," answered Hasiev, "but I am unaccustomed to speak."

"Did you understand what I explained to you?"

"I don't need to understand—I know."

The sergeant stared at this strange pupil. "Have you got a matchbox?" Hasiev asked. "Give me one."

He put the box on a tree-stump, measured off a distance of a hundred yards, took aim, and fired. The bullet pierced the very middle of the box.

"I'm a hunter," explained Hasiev. "I come from the Daghestan mountains. I could shoot when I was in my cradle. Still, please teach me all the same, because Hitler isn't a mountain goat, and it's Hitler I want to hit this time."

"Someone else will have to teach you," said the sergeant with respect. "I couldn't hit a matchbox at a hundred yards."

Hasiev was right. War is not the same as hunting mountain goats. He had a lot to learn. All his life he had shot animals, but he had never suspected there was a science of ballistics. Experience had taught him since childhood that when shooting over a long distance one must aim much higher than a straight line, but he had not known that there was an exact calculation, scientifically established.

He had also known that when aiming at a moving target one had to shoot slightly sideways, judging where the target would have got to during the fraction of a second the bullet took in flight. But he had not known that this was called a deflection, and that science had calculated this also to a nicety. . . .

He found himself at the Northern Front. Everything was different from home—bare cliffs instead of tall mountains, quiet lakes and marshes instead of violent torrents. The sun gave little warmth, though in summer it never set. He was the only Caucasian

in his company. A cheerful young Byelorussian lieutenant taught him ballistics. Once he asked, "Tell me, Mahomet, why you hate Hitler. The Germans will never get to your Daghestan, and if they do get there they will not venture into the mountains."

Hasiev grew quite pale with excitement and anger. "They have come into your village, and you are a brother of mine," he said vehemently. "We of Daghestan have never been slaves. But when Daghestan was alone it was a poor country. Daghestan is now part of a family—a rich family, and Daghestan, too, is rich. Why am I a hunter? Because hunting is freedom. I want to study and know things. Now you are teaching me. The Soviets teach me. Hitler will not teach me."

It was his eighth month in the army and the first time he had ever made such a long speech.

He became a sniper, of course. He would find himself a spot far in the advance lines and lie down among the cliffs. Mist veiled the grey distance. But now he had eyes not only for the mountain goat, but also for the beast in field-gray uniform.

The lieutenant wondered why Hasiev was always so taciturn and reserved. "All of us here like you, Mahomet," he said, "and all respect you. When you killed your 100th German the entire company celebrated the event."

Hasiev lowered his eyes. "Mine is a firm arm," he replied. "It is my arm the comrades like. Mine is a sure eye—it is my eye the comrades like. But mine is a small, foolish heart. Why should they like my heart?" . . .

The hill from which the Germans kept our positions under fire had to be taken in hand-to-hand fighting, for our artillery could not smash the cliffs. Hasiev crawled in front like a lizard. The lieutenant lost sight of him.

They were making for a German dugout. The lieutenant reached it first, flung several grenades, leaped up and dashed inside. A German officer aimed a revolver, but before he could pull the trigger Hasiev sprang up alongside and bayoneted him.

As soon as the Red Army men had dug in, the Germans counter-attacked. Hasiev took up a position in

front of all the others. After a little the Germans opened trench-mortar fire and Hasiev was wounded in both arms. The lieutenant crawled over to him.

"You must leave me," said Hasiev. "Just say good-bye and go away." The lieutenant spread a tarpaulin, placed Hasiev carefully on it and crawled off, dragging the wounded man after him.

"My arms cannot hold a weapon any more," said Hasiev. "Just say good-bye and go away."

The lieutenant said nothing. Panting, he dragged

his comrade along. When they had got to a dugout he said to Hasiev: "You are my brother, Mahomet. You yourself told me so, and it is true. One doesn't leave a brother in the lurch. You also said that people liked you only for your firm arm and sure eye, but not for your heart. That is not true."

A group of Red Army men stood around, all anxious to do something for the wounded sniper. He smiled at them with tears in his eyes.

"Brothers," he whispered. "Never before had Mahomet any family."



VOLUNTEER ILCHENKO, KUBAN COSSACK, TYPICAL OF THE FEARLESS HORSEMEN OF THE STEPPES WHO ARE HURLING THE GERMANS FROM THE CAUCASUS AND DON REGIONS. THE HITLERITE INVASION TRANSFORMED THESE PEACEFUL SOVIET COLLECTIVE FARMERS INTO A MERCILESS AVENGING FORCE.

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SOVIET SUCCESSES ON VORONEZH FRONT; ANNIHILATION OF GERMANS AT STALINGRAD CONTINUES

On January 17 the Soviet Information Bureau issued the following communique:

A few days ago our troops stationed south of Voronezh launched an offensive against the German-fascist troops. The offensive began in three directions: from the areas of Selyavnoe and Shchuchye southwestward and from the Kantemirovka area northwestward and westward. Our troops broke through a heavily fortified enemy defense line in the Selyavnoe area along a front of 45 kilometers, in the Shchuchye area along a front of 50 kilometers, in the Kantemirovka area along a front of 60 kilometers, and in three days of stiff fighting, overwhelming enemy resistance, advanced 50 to 90 kilometers.

Our troops occupied over 600 populated places, including the town and railway junction of Rossosh, the district centers and railway stations of Olkhovatkva, Mitrofanovka and Pukhovo; the district centers of Repeyevka, Krasnoe, Rovenki, Markovka and Kamenka; and the railway stations of Melogorye, Rybalchino and Sotnitskoe.

In the course of the offensive our troops routed nine enemy infantry divisions, of which three were German and six Hungarian. In three days of fighting, 17,000 enemy officers and men were taken prisoner.

According to incomplete data, during the same period our troops captured 75 tanks, 800 guns of various calibers, 493 trench mortars, 1,200 machine guns, 14,000 rifles, 520 trucks, 130 tractors, 672 carts, 700 horses, 21 wireless stations, 350,000 shells, over 5,000,000 cartridges, and 70 dumps with ammunition, war equipment and provisions. The counting of trophies continues. Our troops destroyed 135 tanks, 200 guns and 17 planes.

In three days of fighting, the enemy lost about 15,000 officers and men in killed alone.

The break-through of the enemy defense line was carried out by the forces of the Voronezh Front under the command of Lieutenant General Golikov, and of

the Southwestern Front under the command of Colonel General Vatutin. The coordination of operations of both fronts was effected by the representative of the Headquarters of the Supreme Command, Colonel General Vasilevsky. The troops of Major General Moskalenko, Lieutenant General Kharitonov and Major General Zykov; tank formations under Major General Rybalko, and cavalry formations under Lieu-



COLONEL GENERAL GOVOROV

tenant General Sokolov, distinguished themselves in action.

Ultimatum to German Garrison at Stalingrad

The annihilation of the German-fascist troops surrounded in the Stalingrad area is approaching its end. As reported in the communique of the Soviet Information Bureau on "The results of the six weeks' offensive of our troops at the approaches to Stalingrad," in the course of the offensive since November 19, 1942 the Red Army within a short time successfully accomplished a most difficult operation, encircling in a solid ring 22 enemy divisions in the Stalingrad area. The surrounded enemy troops include three tank divisions, three motorized divisions, fifteen infantry divisions and one cavalry division. In addition, three artillery regiments of the reserve of the Chief Command of the German Army, four anti-aircraft regiments, one trench mortar regiment and four independent sapper battalions were surrounded.

At the beginning of the offensive of our troops northwest and southwest of Stalingrad, the German troops operating at Stalingrad numbered about 200,000 to 220,000 men of the army and the corps of the rear establishments included. Since November 23, 1942 these troops have been completely encircled.

Even prior to the complete encirclement of the German-fascist troops at Stalingrad, the Red Army had completely routed the 44th, 376th and 384th German Divisions, remnants of which are now among the surrounded enemy troops. In recent weeks, by systematic air-bombing, powerful artillery fire and attacks of land forces, our troops annihilated large numbers of officers and men of the surrounded enemy group. In addition to being cut off from food supply routes, the surrounded German-fascist troops have found themselves in a disastrous situation. The surrounded German soldiers daily receive only 100 or 150 grams of bread. A number of the surrounded Hitlerite units have already eaten up the carcasses of dead horses. The attempt of the German Command to supply their troops with provisions with the help of transport planes failed. Between November 19 and January 10 over 600 transport planes were shot down near Stalingrad.

Epidemics spread among the soldiers as a result of famine and exhaustion. Field hospitals have long since been unable to accommodate all the wounded and sick. In addition, German soldiers at Stalingrad have no winter clothing. The number of deaths as a result of frostbite is growing daily. According to war prisoners, 400 to 500 soldiers die daily from sheer exhaustion or freeze to death in the field. In all, the German troops surrounded at Stalingrad lose daily no less than 1,500 men.

As a result of all this, during the encirclement at Stalingrad the German-fascist troops sustained heavy

losses in manpower. At present the strength of the surrounded German-fascist troops does not exceed 70,000 to 80,000. On January 8, 1943, with the purpose of avoiding unnecessary bloodshed, the Soviet Command in the persons of a representative of the Headquarters of the Supreme Command of the Red Army, Colonel General of Artillery Voronov, and the commander of the troops of the Don Front, Lieutenant General Rokossovsky, presented the following ultimatum to the command and all officers and the rank and file of the German troops surrounded at Stalingrad:

"To the Commander of the Sixth German Army, Colonel General Paulus, or his deputy, and to all officers and rank and file of German troops surrounded at Stalingrad:

"The Sixth German Army, formations of the Fourth Tank Army, as well as reinforcing units attached to them, have been in complete encirclement since November 23, 1942. Red Army troops have surrounded this group of German troops in a close ring. All hopes of moving your troops by means of an offensive of German troops from the south and southwest have fallen through. The cordon of German troops which hurried to your assistance has been routed by the Red Army, and remnants of these troops are retreating toward Rostov.

"In view of the successful rapid advance of the Red Army, German transport aviation which supplies you with miserable quantities of food, ammunition and fuel, is compelled frequently to change airdromes and to cover long distances to reach the dispositions of the surrounded troops. In addition, German transport aviation sustains tremendous losses in aircraft and crews inflicted on it by the Russian Air Force. Its assistance to surrounded troops becomes impracticable.

"The position of your surrounded troops is grave; they suffer hunger, diseases and cold. The rigorous Russian winter is only beginning. Bitter frost, cold winds and snowstorms are still ahead, and your men are not provided with winter clothing and live in grave, unhygienic conditions. You, as commander, as well as all officers of the surrounded troops, perfectly realize that you have no real possibility of breaking through the ring of encirclement. Your position is hopeless and further resistance is senseless.

"In the hopeless situation with which you are confronted, to avoid unnecessary bloodshed we offer for your acceptance the following terms of surrender:

"1. All surrendered German troops headed by you and your headquarters are to cease resistance.

"2. You are to place at our disposal in an organized manner all personnel, arms, fighting equipment and war supplies in good order.

"3. We guarantee life and safety to all officers and men who cease resistance and after the termination of the war their return to Germany or to any other country in accordance with the desire of the war prisoners.

"4. All personnel of troops who surrender are to retain their uniforms, insignia and decorations, personal belongings and valuables, and higher officers will retain their swords. All officers, non-coms and men who surrender will be immediately provided with normal food. Medical aid will be rendered to all wounded, sick and frost-bitten.

"Your reply is expected by 10 A. M. Moscow time, on January 9, 1943, in writing, through a representative appointed by you personally, who will drive in a motor car with a white flag along the road lead-

ing to the railway of Konnoye and the railway station of Kotluban. Your representative will be met by authorized Russian commanders in the "B" area, one-half kilometer southeast of railway siding 564, at 10 A. M. on January 9, 1943.

"We warn you that should you decline our offer of surrender, the troops of the Red Army and the Red Air Force will be compelled to proceed to the annihilation of the surrounded German troops and you will bear the responsibility for their annihilation.

"(Signed) Representative of the Headquarters of the Supreme Command of the Red Army, Colonel General of Artillery Voronov; Commander of the troops of the Don Front, Lieutenant General Rokossovsky."



A STAFF MEETING OF RED ARMY COMMANDERS ON THE "N" FRONT

The Command of the German-fascist troops surrounded at Stalingrad declined the ultimatum of the Soviet Command. Consequently, on January 10 our troops launched a general attack against the German-fascist troops surrounded in the Stalingrad area. In seven days of stiff fighting our troops, tightening the ring around the German-fascist troops, advanced in certain directions 20 to 35 kilometers and captured important strong points of the enemy defense line—Marinovka, Atamanski, the Voroshilov Camp, Karpovka, Zhirnokleevka, the State Nursery, Sineokovskiy, Novyi Rogachik, Staryi Rogachik, Peschanniy Karyer, Bereslavsky, Sklyarov, Rakotino, Kravtsov, Tsybenko, Yelkhi, Alexeyevka, Pitomnik, Dubinin, Malaya Rossoshka, Zapadnovka, Borodin, State Farm No. 1, Baburkin, Novo-Alexeyevskiy, Dmitrievka, Poltavskiy, Otorvanovka, Solovyev; and the railway stations of Basargino, Karpovskaya and Prudboi.

In the seven days of the offensive our artillery and trench mortars demolished 1,526 strong points and blindages and 75 strongly equipped observation posts; and also destroyed or silenced in fighting 317 enemy artillery and trench mortar batteries.

Our troops cleared the enemy from an area of 565 square kilometers. In the course of the offensive from January 10 to 16, our troops took prisoner 6,896 German officers and men. During the same period

they captured 371 planes, 514 tanks, 941 guns of various calibers, 470 trench mortars, including 50 six-barrelled trench mortars; 1,950 machine guns, 16,303 rifles, 15,551 trucks, 1,387 motorcycles, 67 tractors and troop carriers, 1,408 trucks with military supplies, 54 wireless stations, three armored trains, 10 locomotives, 100 railway cars and 63 ammunition and arms dumps; also a large quantity of shells, air bombs, mines, hand grenades, rifle cartridges and other war materiel.

Our troops destroyed 75 planes, 174 tanks, 416 guns of various calibers, 140 trench mortars, 769 machine guns, 414 trucks and nine various dumps.

In seven days of fighting the enemy lost over 25,000 officers and men in killed alone.

The break-through of the enemy defense line was carried out by the forces of the Don Front under the command of Colonel General Rokossovsky. The organization of the artillery offensive was carried out under the direction of representative of the Headquarters of the Supreme Command, Colonel General of Artillery Voronov. Troops under the command of Major General Chistyakov, Major General Tolbukhin, Lieutenant General Batov, Lieutenant General Shumilov, Major General Galanin, Lieutenant General Chuiikov and Major General Zhadov distinguished themselves in action.

MILLEROVO CAPTURED; MUCH BOOTY TAKEN IN CAUCASUS

The following communique was issued by the Soviet Information Bureau on January 17:

On January 17 our troops, after a stubborn engagement, captured the town and large railway junction of Millerovo. The German garrison of the town, which attempted to escape from encirclement, was almost completely wiped out by our troops. A large amount of materiel was captured, including 15 planes and stores and trains of various military supplies.

Advances South of Voronezh

Our troops advancing south of Voronezh captured the town and large railway station of Alexeyevka, the town of Korotoyak and the district center and railway station of Podgornoye.

Caucasus Troops Capture Large Quantities of Materiel

In the Northern Caucasus our troops by resolute attack captured the district center and large railway station of Kursavka.

Units of the northern group of troops of the Transcaucasian Front—commanded by Army General Tyulenev—during the fighting with the German occupationists in the Northern Caucasus from December 25, 1942 to January 16, 1943 captured the following materiel: 35 planes, 314 tanks, 372 guns of various calibers, 422 trench mortars, 396 anti-tank rifles, 602 machine guns, more than 10,000 rifles, 385,000 shells, 300,000 air bombs, about 3,000,000 rifle cartridges, 2,338 trucks, 460 motorcycles, 28 wireless stations, 8 locomotives, 1,020 freight cars—including 26 cars of shells, 48 cars with spare parts for tanks and trucks, 550 platform cars, 70 tank cars and 80 passenger cars—27 snow-ploughs and 70 stores of ammunition, arms and provisions.

OPERATIONS OF SOVIET TROOPS IN NORTH CAUCASUS

The Soviet radio reports the following details of fighting in the North Caucasus:

In a dispatch describing the Soviet offensive in the North Caucasus, a correspondent for *Krasnaia Zvezda* writes:

After having lost Elkhotovo, Mozdok and Nalchik, the Germans retreated, launching frequent counter-attacks. Later their retreat became more hasty. Beyond Platonovskoye they had no time to lay mines; at Alexandrovskoye they left a repair shop with ten tanks; at Prishibskaya they burned 200 of their trucks; in Prokhladny they abandoned a Soviet war

prisoners' camp, 18,000 shells, about 2,000,000 cartridges and 450 cases of toluene.

The only thing they systematically destroyed all along the route were bridges and telephone poles. This failed to slow up the Russian infantry, which continued to march in a step neither slow nor fast—what Red Army men call the “distance step.” It is this steady step which in the mountains of the Caucasus, the Don steppes and the forests of the Far North enables the Russian soldier to make 30 miles a day. And it was this inexorable step that compelled the Germans to hasten their retreat.

In Soldatskaya even the telegraph poles were left



SOVIET ARTILLERYMEN BLASTING GERMAN POSITIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT

intact, and the Germans abandoned enormous military stores at the railway station. In the space of one and a half square miles the Germans dumped 500 cars of aviation bombs, shells and toluene, 20 brand-new aviation engines and several planes. When the Germans leave such precious materiel it means that they are really in a hurry.

By nightfall our troops reached Novo-Pavlovskaya, to find more traces of hasty flight—about 200 carloads of ammunition and much more booty still uncounted.

Our infantry, tanks and artillery forge ahead. Red Army engineers have performed another of their miracles, restoring dozens of bridges within a few hours. With stubborn Russian patience they join broken telegraph poles with the help of ingenious iron splints. Behind them follow the men of the Signal Corps, who string up wires. A scarlet glow rises over the horizon, from which comes the thunder of guns. The Red Army advances.

Of the taking of Suvorovskaya, in the North Caucasus, a *Krasnaia Zvezda* correspondent reports:

When X. Red Army unit approached Suvorovskaya, it was met with heavy enemy artillery and trench mortar fire. The unit lay down and continued to advance in small groups to within a few hundred yards of the town, when the Germans launched a

counter-attack. At this the whole unit rose and marched forward. In the face of the frontal attack the enemy faltered, then hurriedly retreated. Another enemy unit counter-attacked the left flank of X. unit, but with no better success. Our attacking troops advanced, pressing the enemy back.

Fighting shifted to the streets of Suvorovskaya, where the Germans had a considerable number of firing pits. Several groups of enemy automatic riflemen had fortified themselves in brick houses. After a brief engagement, X. unit dislodged the enemy from the town and completed its capture. Simultaneously another unit hurled the enemy from Novo-Suzhen-skaya. Heavy losses were inflicted as the Germans crossed the Kuma River. Pursuing Red Army units broke into Grazhdansky Pervyi, where the enemy again failed to make a stand.

Constantly repulsing enemy counter-attacks, our units successfully advanced along the railway line and approached the Suvorovskaya station, where stubborn engagements were fought. The enemy, covered on the south by the river, attempted to check our troops at the railway, but a surprise Red Army tank assault from the rear resulted in the quick capture of the station. The Germans retreated in panic, abandoning many wounded and killed. Other units, after intense fighting, captured the large populated place of Sotnikovskoye.

DIETMAR. GERMAN MILITARY OBSERVER, WARNS OF CALAMITIES

General Dietmar, one of the most competent German military observers, deserves the reputation of "harbinger of calamities." Every time the Hitlerites are in a tight spot and must cautiously prepare the German people for sad news, General Dietmar appears on the stage. No one can so skilfully make the Germans swallow bitter pills about the inevitability of certain failures and the necessity to prepare for new hard trials as he. Frequently, while the German press beats the kettledrum for imaginary victories of the Hitlerite army, Dietmar advises his radio listeners not to be carried away by "successes."

Thus it happened that at the close of July, at the height of the German offensive in the Don valley, Dietmar found it necessary to emphasize in his review that the Red Army was not annihilated—that a great Russian counter-offensive was to be expected.

One month later, when the Hitlerites were approaching Stalingrad, Dietmar pointed out that the Soviet Command still possessed large forces, and in particular powerful tank troops. This was said in

the days when the German Command and Dietmar himself were certain that Stalingrad would fall within a few days.

But at Stalingrad the German Army encountered a steel wall of heroic defenders. It became clear that the plan for the lightning seizure of Stalingrad had collapsed, and the task of explaining to the German people why Stalingrad still held out was assigned to Dietmar.

On September 20 Dietmar stated, "In the East we are fighting the greatest military power. The Soviet Union possesses an unparalleled power of resistance." A few days later he devoted a special review to the difficulties confronting the German Command. "Difficulties of a territorial and climatic nature are extremely great," he said. "One of the main problems is the state of communications in the rear. . . . The German troops at Stalingrad have to fight for literally every yard of ground. . . ."

In another month, in the period of heavy fighting in the Caucasus, Dietmar emphasized the difficulties

facing the Germans there. "Soviet troops in the Caucasus hold their positions with especial stubbornness," Dietmar complained. "The Russians hurl fresh reserves to this sector of the front. The tasks confronting German troops in the Caucasus are extremely difficult."

For some time after the beginning of the great offensive of the Red Army, Dietmar prudently kept silence. But when the Hitlerite armies received a number of crushing blows at the approaches to Stalingrad, he had to begin preparing German public opinion for bad news from the front. On December 15 he announced, "The fighting on the Eastern Front shows that the Soviet Command still has at its disposal large quantities of arms and manpower resources. The struggle waged by the German Army on the Eastern Front may be compared to the struggle of Hercules against Hydra. For each new head

severed by Hercules, two new heads immediately appeared."

A week later Dietmar announced that the large-scale Soviet winter offensive of 1942-43 had begun. "It is not always possible," he stated, "to frustrate the enemy's initial success if he can operate on a wide front and dispose of considerably superior forces." Dietmar further referred to imminent "grave trials" and "most strained efforts."

In the New Year's issue of *Der Angriff*, Dietmar presented the situation of the German Army on the Eastern Front in still darker colors. "Not a single one of our adversaries," he writes, "subjects our moral and physical forces to such strain. The Bolshevik attacks are exceedingly intense. The struggle on the Eastern Front is not yet over and perhaps has not even reached its climax. . . . The Soviets are



MOPPING-UP OPERATIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT

a strong adversary. They throw into the scales a numerical superiority in manpower and arms which means for us a struggle against a superior enemy."

Dietmar's pessimism is still more marked in his radio review of January 11. He refers to the "vast scale" of the offensive launched by the Red Army this year, to the number of deep break-throughs made in the German lines. He states that "one could not underestimate the importance of the successes achieved by the Soviets; the enemy possesses incomparably greater manpower reserves than we," etc.

Dietmar's statements vividly illustrate the change in the strategical situation on the Soviet-German front during the past six months. In July to September of 1942, while the German offensive was developing, Dietmar warned against excessive optimism, reminding the German people that not all the difficulties had yet been surmounted. But after the Ger-

man Army was checked at the approaches to Stalingrad, and especially after the beginning of the victorious offensive of the Red Army in mid-November, alarm and near-panic began to characterize Dietmar's reviews. His comments betray growing concern for the fate of the million-strong German Army in the Don valley, the Kuban, near Stalingrad and in the Northern Caucasus—concern for the ultimate fate of the entire Eastern campaign and for the outcome of the war.

It goes without saying that in his reviews Dietmar says only a hundredth part of what he thinks. But even what he is permitted to say supplies vivid evidence of the alarm and uncertainty of the leading circles of the German Army. If these circles think it already necessary to prepare the German people for the gravest trials and calamities, this means that Hitlerite Germany is rolling full speed toward a military debacle.

INTERROGATING HITLERITE WAR PRISONERS

The Moscow radio reports the following dispatch from a KRASNAIA ZVEZDA correspondent on the South-western Front:

Lines of war prisoners plod along the front roads, Rumanians, Italians and Germans, with blankets, towels and all kinds of rags thrown over their caps and overcoats.

The surrender of these prisoners was accompanied by a number of interesting incidents. During one engagement the Italians threw down their arms and darted in file toward our flanks. Gathering at the roadside, they formed ranks, and almost a whole battalion marched solemnly to captivity.

In another sector, a car with a flag of truce drove toward us from the enemy lines. The commander let it pass. Then followed a traditional procedure: the first to spring from the car was a lieutenant, who introduced an officer with the flag of truce—a captain in the Italian Army. The captain reported that he had been sent by the command of a regiment which realized the futility of further resistance and was ready to surrender. He told exactly where the remnants of the regiment were concentrated. A Soviet officer accompanied by the Italian lieutenant went to the designated place in a car to bring in the prisoners.

Meanwhile the commander of the Soviet regiment brought the Italian captain to his quarters, and put several questions to him concerning the forces and intentions of the retreating troops. The captain answered readily. Suddenly he threw up his hands in

a gesture of despair and began at the top of his voice to curse Hitler and Mussolini for ruining Italy. After this outburst, he dropped his head on the table and wept.

I witnessed the interrogation of a German war prisoner which went as follows:

"Your name?"

"Friederich Hammerschmidt."

"You are a German?"

"No, Pole."

"But your father is a German?" The prisoner nods an affirmative.

"Your mother is also a German?" Another affirmative nod.

"Then why do you deny that you are German?"

Instead of answering the prisoner looks around in a stunned manner and begins to shout, "Hitler kaput! Hitler kaput!"

To see one of these German prisoners is to see them all. Fearing retribution, the Germans often try to lose themselves in the mass of Italian and Rumanian war prisoners. Some of the SS troopers shed their uniforms with the skull and crossbones insignia, preferring to go about without coats rather to betray the fact that they belonged to the notoriously brutal SS troops. Others wander in the steppes, singly and in small groups, until hunger and cold force them to surrender.

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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VLADIMIR ILYICH LENIN



APRIL 22, 1870—JANUARY 21, 1924

Lenin, at a military training parade of workers' regiments and military cadets in Red Square on May 25, 1919.

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

—Stalin, *Order of the Day*, May 1, 1942.

LENIN TAUGHT US TO FIGHT

By Academician Boris A. Keller

Although the date of V. I. Lenin's death recedes further and further into the past, Vladimir Ilyich himself steadily becomes closer and dearer to us. We feel ever more strongly his genius as scholar, teacher and leader. With what genius he saw ahead to the future; with what staunchness he himself fought and taught us to fight against the enemies of our country!

In April, 1918, the situation of our country was extremely grave. The World War had brought the national economy to ruin. All forces of the Party and the Soviet Government were strained and were mobilized to defend the motherland, to save the national economy.

Nevertheless, Lenin found time to write his remarkable *Outline Plan of Scientific and Technical Work* for the Academy of Sciences. In this *Outline*, a government for the first time in history called upon scientists to serve their people directly and on an unheard-of, extensive scale.

In his *Outline*, Lenin, in a few brief words, in very concise form, pointed out the greatest problems of the national economy, for the solution of which the scientists were needed. Among the tasks set by Lenin was the following:

"The maximum guarantee . . . of being able *independently* to supply ourselves with *all* the chief raw materials . . ."

Many thousands of expeditions with the most varied scientific aims set out in all directions across one-sixth of the globe: from the grim ice of the Arctic and the highest snow-covered peaks to the dry, hot deserts and the damp sub-tropics. Imbued with the heroism of labor, the militant detachments of science carried out tremendous work, often penetrating wild, almost inaccessible spots and traveling by dog-sled, camel, ice-breaker and plane. Real heroism found its place in this work: the Chelyuskin epic, the scientific conquest of the North Pole by the Papanin four, ascents into the stratosphere, flights across the North Pole to the United States.

In the years of Soviet power there have been discovered colossal resources of oil, coal, iron, gold and other non-ferrous metals, rock and phosphoric fertilizers for agriculture, and so on, without end.

In April, 1918, Lenin set a daring task . . . "*independently* to supply ourselves with *all* the chief raw materials . . ." And as early as February 4, 1931, Stalin, speaking of raw materials, was able to tell the First All-Union Conference of Workers of Socialist Industry: "We have in our country everything except, perhaps, rubber. But in a year or two we will have our own rubber as well."

And rubber appeared, from two sources—chemists invented a method of making synthetic rubber, and at the same time rubber plants were found.

The great importance which Lenin attached to electrification is well known. In 1920, on Lenin's initiative, the GOELRO (State Commission for the Electrification of Russia) was organized. About 200 leading specialists—scientists and engineers—were drawn into the activities of the commission which, on a broad scientific basis, worked on the first Socialist plan for the reconstruction of the entire national economy of the country.

Out of this commission eventually arose Gosplan (State Planning Commission of the USSR), which likewise bases all its work on the latest achievements of science and technique, and itself systematically stimulates their development. It is hard to name a single prominent Soviet scientist who, in one way or another, to one degree or another, has not taken part in the work of Gosplan.

The great Socialist five-year plans served for the scientists themselves as a mighty organizing and educating force. These plans tore them from their individual isolation and seclusion, from their extreme scattering of forces, and drew them into great creative collective work for the solution of the most important state tasks in the interests of the people.

Has there ever been a great poet or scientist whose best creative conceptions found such mighty and swift expression in life as Lenin's? Lenin's great power lies in the fact that he linked himself indissolubly with the interests of his people.

Typical of the transformations that were made are the changes in the lot of women. There was a popular saying in Tsarist Russia which reflected their

(Continued on page six)



MARSHAL KLEMENTI E. VOROSHILOV

BLOCKADE OF LENINGRAD BROKEN

On January 19 the Soviet Information Bureau issued the following communique:

A few days ago our troops south of Ladoga Lake launched an offensive against the German-fascist troops blockading Leningrad. Our troops had the task of destroying the enemy's defense and thus breaking through the blockade of Leningrad.

It should be borne in mind that during the many months of the blockade of Leningrad the Germans converted their positions at the approaches to the city into a powerful fortified zone with a ramified network of permanent concrete and other fortifications, and with a large number of anti-tank and anti-infantry obstacles.

Our troops launched an offensive from two directions: from the western bank of the Neva River southwest of Schluesselburg and from the east from the area south of Ladoga Lake.

After piercing the zone of the enemy's permanent fortifications of about 14 kilometers in depth, and forcing the Neva River, our troops in the course of seven days of tense engagements, overwhelming the exceptionally stubborn enemy resistance, captured the town of Schluesselburg and the large strong points of Maryino, Moskovskaya, Dubrovka, Lipka; workers' settlements Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8; the station of Sinyavino and the station of Podgornaya.

Thus after seven days of fighting the troops of the Volkhov and Leningrad Fronts on January 18 joined forces and broke through the blockade of Leningrad.

During the offensive our troops routed the 227th, 96th, 170th, and 61st German Infantry Divisions, the 374th Infantry Regiment of the 207th Infantry Division, the 85th Infantry Regiment of the Fifth Mountain Infantry Division, the 223rd Motorized Detachment and part of the First Infantry Division.

According to incomplete data our troops took prisoner 1,261 officers and men. In the course of the engagements our artillery and trench mortars demolished 470 strong points and blindages, and 25 strongly equipped observation points, and also destroyed or silenced 172 enemy artillery and trench mortar batteries.

The following materiel was captured: 222 guns, 178 trench mortars, 512 machine guns, 5,020 rifles, four six-barrelled trench mortars, 26 tanks, nine armored cars, 17,300 hand grenades, 72 radio sta-

tions, 2,200,000 cartridges, 22,000 shells, 36,000 mines, 150 trucks, 1,050 horses and 880 carts.

Over 13,000 bodies of German officers and men were left on the battlefield.

The break-through of the enemy defense line was effected by part of the forces of the Leningrad Front under the command of Colonel General Govorov and part of the forces of the Volkhov Front under the command of Army General Meretskov. The coordination of actions of the two fronts was effected by representatives of the Headquarters of the Supreme Command, Marshals of the Soviet Union Zhukov and Voroshilov.

The troops of Lieutenant General Romanovsky and Major General Dukhanov distinguished themselves in action.

Operations on Southwestern, Southern and Voronezh Fronts

Our troops of the Southwestern Front forced the Severny Donets River and captured the railway station of Kamensk and are fighting in the town of Kamensk.

Our troops of the Southern Front forced the Manych River and captured the town and railway station of Divnoe.

Our troops of the Voronezh Front routed the Fourth Italian Corps and captured the railway station of Kamenka. The town of Ostrogozhsk was blockaded by our troops. By the close of January 18 the number of war prisoners taken in the area of the Voronezh Front rose to 31,000 officers and men, of whom 22,000 were Hungarians, 7,000 Italians and more than 2,000 Germans.

In the Northern Caucasus our troops captured the town of Cherkessk.

SOVIET OILFIELDS RAISING PRODUCTION

Since the beginning of this year, many oilfields under the Azneftekombinat Trust are producing high-octane fuel for the front in excess of the plan. The large Leninneft and Kaganovichneft Trusts have already produced many tons of oil above the program. The Baku workers are further increasing their output, and in the first days of the year drillers of new oil wells have been exceeding the daily quota by 50 to 100 per cent.



MARSHAL GRIGORI K. ZHUKOV

SCHLUESSELBURG, "KEY TOWN," OVER 600 YEARS OLD

The troops of the Leningrad and Volkhov fronts joined forces on January 18; thus the blockade of Leningrad has been broken. The break-through of the German fortified zone was effected on the left bank of the Neva River and east of it.



ARMY GENERAL KIRILL A. MERETSKOV

The town of Schluesselburg is the largest of the populated places seized by the Soviet troops, and prior to the war had a population of about 10,000. It is located at a point where the Neva River flows from Ladoga Lake—on its left southern bank, on a low sandy cape between the Neva and Ladoga Lake. Two navigable canals—the Staroladozhsky and the Novoladozhsky (Old Ladoga and New Ladoga) run parallel to the southern bank of Ladoga Lake.

The small Orekhovyi Island lies in the middle

of the Neva, opposite the town. Over 600 years ago, in 1323, the Novgorodites founded the town-fortress of Oreshek on this island, controlling the shipping along the Neva River. In 1702 Peter the First seized Oreshek from the Swedes and renamed it Schluesselburg, "key town," and indeed, because of its geographic position, Schluesselburg is the key to the Neva and the adjacent area.

Schluesselburg has the oldest large-scale textile industry in the country. South of Schluesselburg lies a low marshy plain, abounding in peat bogs. A 15-kilometer railway branch line runs from the railway station of Mga northward in the direction of Schluesselburg towards one of the large peat bogs. The railway station of Sinyavino is located 15 kilometers north of the Mga, 10 kilometers east of the Neva River and 12 kilometers south of Schluesselburg. The highway crossing Sinyavino links it up with Schluesselburg. The populated places of Maryino, Moskovskaya, Dubrovka and others seized by Soviet troops lie along this highway.

LENIN

(Continued from page two)

humiliating position. "Women's road is from the stove to the door." What a brilliant refutation of this is the present position of women in the Soviet Union, where all spheres of work are open to them, including scientific work. Among the remarkable new students which the Socialist system has given me, an academician, are many women between the ages of 60 and 70. One such woman student said, "I'll be 'chemistry' myself soon, but still I'll learn chemistry." And she learned it.

The tremendous creative enthusiasm of the masses of the Soviet Union found vivid expression in the rapid growth of the Soviet intelligentsia and of Soviet science. Should a great artist portray advanced Soviet science, what rich talents, what variety of life paths and individualities could be expressed in such a painting!

World-famed scientists and men of the people; innovators; varied nationalities; men and women; professors and students. And all of them with a common ardent love of their Socialist motherland. All of them with one invincible will—to defend Socialist humanism in the interests of humanity, against the raging international brigandage of fascism.

MAJOR OF AVIATION MARINA RASKOVA, HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION

The Soviet Union mourns the loss of Major Marina Raskova, whose death at her post was announced January 9. Following are excerpts from addresses delivered at the funeral of Marina Raskova, whose ashes were placed in the Kremlin Wall beside the greatest heroes of her country. The first is by Alexander Shcherbakov, Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau:

The working people of our country and the Red Army and Air Force have suffered a grievous loss. The beloved daughter of the Soviet people, Major Marina Raskova, Hero of the Soviet Union and commander of an aviation regiment, has fallen at her post.

Everyone in our country, young and old, knew

Marina Raskova, gallant aviatrix and heroine of many long distance flights. Our people were rightfully proud of her daring courage and great flying skill.

Educated in the Soviet period, Marina Raskova was a vivid example of the splendid opportunities open to all Soviet women. She was born in Moscow in 1912, in the family of a teacher of singing. Finishing secondary school at the age of 16, she went to work in a factory. But aviation attracted her. She wanted to become a flier and she attained her dream. By exceptional efficiency, perseverance and talent, she earned the title of air navigator, and in 1935 was graduated from the flying school.

In a series of remarkable long distance flights, well-



MARINA RASKOVA AS A SENIOR LIEUTENANT, WITH HER DAUGHTER TANYA

remembered by the whole Soviet people—Moscow-Sevastopol-Moscow; Moscow-Aktyubinsk; Sevastopol-Archangelsk; Moscow-Far East—her outstanding talents as an air navigator and flier unfolded. The Soviet Government showed its high appreciation of Marina Raskova's heroic achievements by twice awarding her the Order of Lenin and conferring upon her the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Marina Raskova's whole life was given to aviation. Tirelessly she perfected her knowledge, always studying; and all her energy, experience and knowledge were devoted to the cause of strengthening our Air Force. Her life was brief, but glorious. She was a simple, modest Soviet citizen, close and dear to the people, a heroine who embodied the best qualities of our great people—its fearlessness, revolutionary energy, daring and courage.

When the vilest enemies of our country, the German-fascist invaders, treacherously attacked, Marina Raskova took her place in the ranks of the fighting defenders of the land of the Soviets, in the fighting ranks of the Red Air Force. Death has cut short her splendid life. The Stalinist fliers and the Red Army have lost a strong-willed commander and an excellent flier. The Soviet people have lost a beloved daughter, daringly brave and unyielding.

Marina Raskova's honest and bold life, her deeds and her bright image will inspire our fliers and all Red Army men to new victories, and will summon all Soviet patriots to an even more stubborn struggle against our mortal enemy, the German-fascist invaders.

Today we are burying a fighter whose memory will be forever preserved by our people. We deeply mourn Hero of the Soviet Union Marina Raskova. But a country which has children like Marina Raskova is invincible. Her memory will bring forward new heroes. Farewell, Marina Raskova—warrior, friend and comrade.

Hero of the Soviet Union Major of Aviation Shtepenko spoke as follows:

On this day we are burying a beloved daughter of the Soviet people, the Red Army flier and Hero of the Soviet Union, Major Marina Raskova. A brave commander, loyal to the last breath to her country and her people, Marina Raskova fell at her post.

Marina Raskova was widely known in our country and throughout the world. The people surrounded her with warm affection. Her name will remain forever recorded in the golden pages of the history of aviation and of human daring. Her loss is especially painful and grievous for us fliers. Marina Raskova

was not only a true patriot of the Soviet country, but a splendid flier and one of the best air navigators in the military Air Force. She mastered the heights of aviation knowledge by tireless labor and advanced to the first rank of Soviet fliers. Her whole brief life was marked by continuous progress, by the urge to perfect her skill and to master the science of flying.

On the very first day of the war against the fascist barbarians Marina Raskova climbed into the cockpit of a battle plane, and was always ready to defend her country. Herself a mother, Marina Raskova in her battle plane defended the mothers and children of the Soviet country from the beasts of prey in the the shape of men, from the murderers of mothers and children.

An exacting and strong-willed commander, an able and sensitive teacher, an experienced organizer, Marina Raskova helped many girl fliers to become experts in air combats. Death cut her work short, in the very prime of her strength and ability. Her memory will live in our hearts forever.

We mournfully lower our banners over the ashes of a dead hero, and swear to strike the enemy ruthlessly and mercilessly, to exterminate the fascist vermin who have invaded our free country. Let the bright image of Marina Raskova shine as our guiding star in this great struggle—in our operational flights through clouds, snows and darkness of night—shine as a beacon leading us to our goal.

EXHIBIT ARRANGED ON 240TH ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIAN PRESS

Two hundred and forty years ago, on January 13, 1703, there appeared the first issue of the first Russian newspaper, *Vedomosti*, published on the initiative and under the personal supervision of Peter the Great. Certain issues of this newspaper bear notes and corrections made by Peter himself. Characteristically, the first issue opened with a report of the number of guns, howitzers and mortars cast in Moscow, as this was one of the most important problems confronting Peter at the time.

On the 240th anniversary of the Russian press the Lenin Library in Moscow arranged an exhibit of rare copies of *Vedomosti*, with data on the development of the periodical press in Russia. Before the Revolution of 1917, 856 newspapers were published in Russia. On the eve of this war, the number of Soviet newspapers had risen to 8,500, published in 70 languages. Their total daily circulation was 37,000,000 copies.

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WWT

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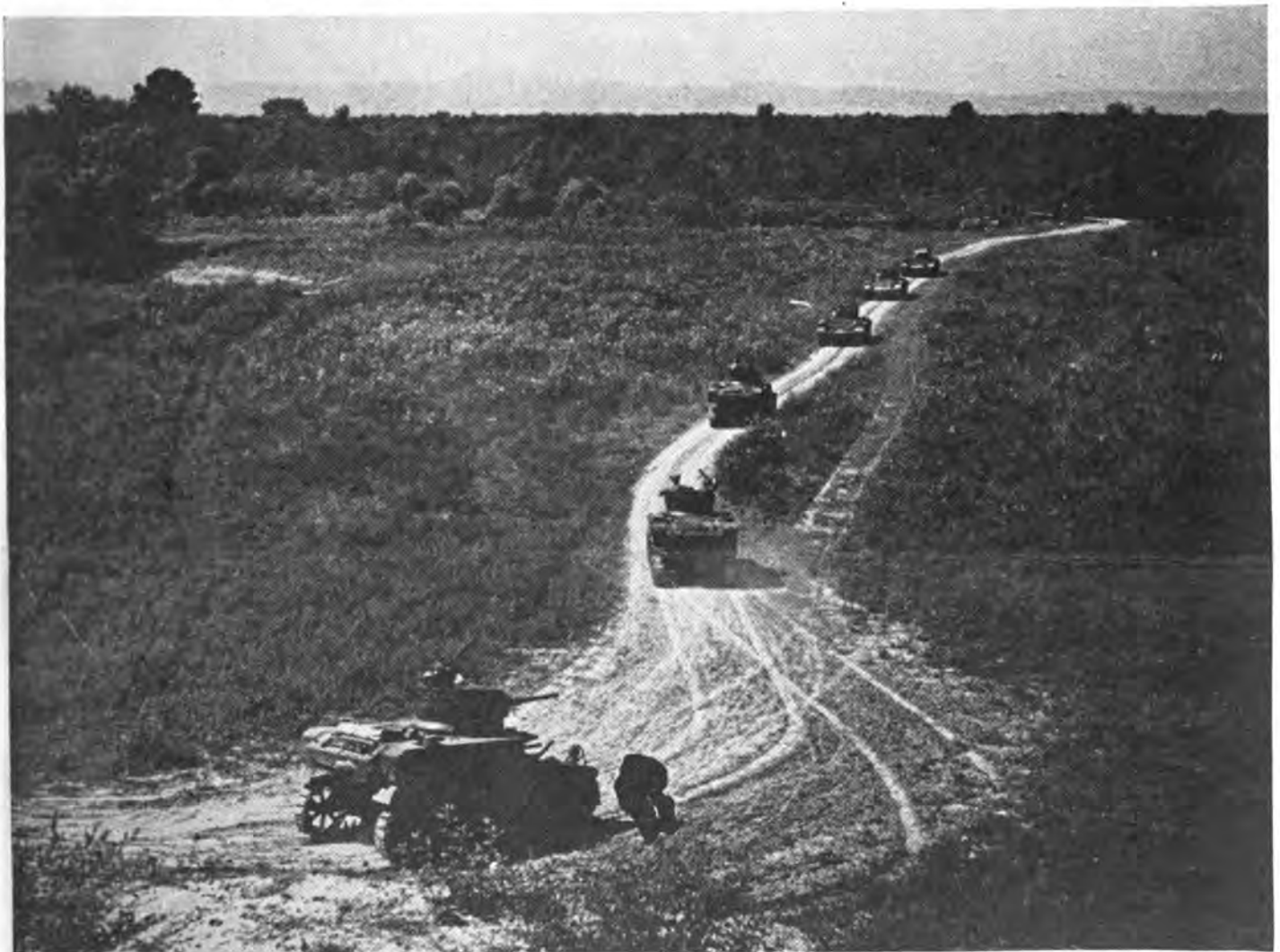
Washington, D. C., January 26, 1943



SHCHERBAKOV'S REPORT AT LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

Excerpts from report delivered on January 21 by Alexander Shcherbakov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR and Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau, at a commemoration meeting held on the 19th anniversary of the death of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin:

The people of the Soviet Union and the Red Army and Navy mark the 19th anniversary of great Lenin's death in the conditions of the Patriotic War with the German-fascist invaders for the honor and independence of our country, for our present and future.



AMERICAN TANKS IN THE NORTH CAUCASUS

The Situation of the Soviet Union

For 19 months the Red Army has been engaged in violent battles on the fronts of the Patriotic War. During the past few months important changes took place in the course of the war. It is no longer the Germans who press back our troops, as was the case in the summer and autumn of 1942, but the Red Army which smashes the bitter enemy and clears the Soviet soil of Hitlerite vermin. It is no longer the Germans and their tail-hangers who hold the initiative of military operations, but the Red Army, which, acting according to the plan of the Supreme Command, deals blow after blow at the enemy.

It is sufficient to review even briefly the present military situation of our State and to compare the positions of the belligerents at the present phase of the Patriotic War, to see plainly the important military results already achieved by our army, to realize clearly the favorable prospects of the Soviet Union for the prosecution of the war.

That this is actually so is borne out by facts. Already in the summer and autumn of 1942 the Red Army by its self-sacrificing struggle had thwarted the adventurous plans of the German troops. As Stalin has incontrovertibly demonstrated in his report on the 25th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, not a single one of the strategical objectives set by Hitler to the German-fascist army for the summer and autumn of 1942 was realized.

Available Reserves

The Germans had planned to seize Stalingrad, out-flank Moscow from the east, cut it off from the Volga and the Urals rear, then to strike at Moscow and to terminate the war in 1942. To execute this plan Hitler hurled dozens of picked divisions against Stalingrad. For many weeks hundreds of thousands of Germans were forced toward Stalingrad, carpeting every kilometer of Soviet soil with their dead. Moreover the Germans, above all for the purpose of diverting our reserves from the Moscow Front in order to do away with Moscow, and also to seize oil, launched an auxiliary thrust southward in the direction of the oil areas. That those plans were built on sand, without a realistic estimation of their own and the Red Army's forces, is proved. In the summer and autumn our country and the Red Army withstood the frenzied onslaught of the Hitlerite hordes, displayed supreme heroism and staunchness, and smashed the Germans' strategical plans. The Supreme Command of the Soviet armed forces not only frustrated the schemes of the German Command, but also prepared a powerful retaliatory blow.

On November 19, 1942 the Red Army launched an offensive and brilliantly put into effect Stalin's strategical plan for routing the German-fascist troops at the approaches to Stalingrad. In six weeks of the

offensive at the approaches to Stalingrad the Red Army routed in all 36 divisions and surrounded by a solid ring 22 divisions. The annihilation of the surrounded German-fascist troops in the Stalingrad area is nearing its end. The approaches to the city which bears the name of our leader and captain, Stalin, were turned into a gigantic grave for the German-fascist invaders.

Continuing the execution of the Stalin strategical plan, the Red Army extended offensive operations to the Northern Caucasus, the Central Front, the lower Don area, the Severny Donets area, the area south of Voronezh, and the Leningrad area, and is scoring important successes in all of these directions.

In the Northern Caucasus the Red Army hurled the Germans back for more than 300 kilometers and keeps chasing them, while under the blows of Soviet troops the lauded German troops continue to retreat, abandoning arms and wounded.

On the Central Front the Red Army inflicted a grave defeat on the Germans and seized an important strategical point—the town and railway station of Velikie Luki. A powerful blow was dealt by the Red Army to the German-fascist invaders south of Voronezh. Here, too, Soviet troops annihilate the German occupationists by the thousands, take tens of thousands of prisoners, capture enemy arms and liberate thousands of populated places from the Hitlerite vermin. In the areas of the Manych, lower Don and Severny Donets, our troops continue the pursuit of the enemy. Only three days ago the entire Soviet people was overjoyed by the news that the troops of the Leningrad and Volkhov fronts had pierced the blockade of Leningrad.

In his Order of the Day of November 7, 1942 Stalin, People's Commissar of Defense, stated: "The day is not distant when the enemy will learn the strength of the Red Army's fresh blows." Today the whole world beholds how these words of our great leader and captain, Stalin, are consummated, how the Red Army hurls blow after blow on the heads of the unbridled German-fascist invaders.

During two months of the offensive of our troops—from November 19, 1942 to January 19, 1943—the German-fascist army sustained the following losses on the Soviet-German front: Our troops took more than 200,000 prisoners. During this period the German-fascist army lost more than 500,000 officers and men in killed alone. In the same time the Germans lost over 6,000 tanks, about 12,000 guns of various calibers, about 3,500 planes, and also large quantities of ammunition, machine guns, rifles, trucks and other war materiel. The enormous losses of the German army in men and equipment during the two months of the offensive of the Soviet troops signify the grave defeat of the German-fascist troops.

Soviet patriots in the rear of the enemy remained true sons of their motherland and are fighting self-sacrificingly to deliver our lands from the fascist enslavers. Despite all efforts of Hitlerite punitive detachments to suppress the guerrilla struggle, Soviet guerrillas multiply their aid to the Red Army, boldly batter the enemy's rear establishments, annihilate the hateful occupationists, derail trains, blow up bridges and disrupt the enemy's telegraph and telephone lines and communications. Day after day the guerrilla movement grows and expands.

The defeats inflicted by the Red Army on the German troops have not only military but also great international political significance. The Red Army's successes drew to it the deep sympathies of all freedom-loving peoples. It is now surrounded with a halo of the profoundest respect, since it is the Red Army that now bears the brunt of the war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates. One cannot disregard also the fact that in the course of the war the ideology of German imperialism was radically undermined and stands finally exposed. The peoples of Europe have learned in practice what the so-called "new order" implanted by the Hitlerites in the occupied countries means. The peoples of Europe have learned from bitter experience that the Hitlerites have no other goal save the extermination of other peoples or their enslavement.

The successes of the Red Army undermined the faith of Hitler's accomplices in Europe—the Italians, Rumanians, Hungarians and Finns—in the strength of the German army, and this has already caused and will cause still greater discord among the members of the fascist gang. The Red Army's blows will finally result in the disintegration and break-up of this bandit riff-raff which united for the purposes of plunder and the extermination of peoples who refused to become slaves and refused to submit to Hitlerite lawlessness.

During the first weeks after the beginning of the Red Army's offensive, the Hitlerite ringleaders spared no pains in attempting to conceal from the German population and world public opinion the heavy defeat of German troops on the Soviet-German front. But murder will out—and then the Hitlerite Command tried to give its own interpretation, naturally a mendacious one, to the war developments.

See for yourselves in what a ridiculous and foolish position Hitler and his accomplices have again landed. On September 30, 1942, Hitler declared boastfully in the German Reichstag: "We are storming Stalingrad and will take it—of that you may be certain. When we take something there is no moving us from there." Now it is plain to everyone that Hitler's every word is an empty boast. The Hitlerites did not take Stalingrad. More than that, the German troops have been hurled back from Stalingrad for more than 300 kilometers, and the annihilation of the 22 German divisions

surrounded near Stalingrad is nearing its end. Hitler would gladly "move" these divisions of his to some other place, but this is already beyond his power.

Hitler's henchman Goebbels had no more luck in his prophecies. In the autumn of 1942, in order to bring pressure to bear on the public opinion of a neutral country, in a talk with Turkish journalists Goebbels assured them that the Red Army would be smashed before winter. He stated: "I, who always speak weighing my words, can tell you with assurance that before winter the Russian Army will no longer be dangerous for Germany. And when I say this I am certain, as always, that events will not fail me. I beg you to recall this in a few months." These few months are over and it has become plain to everyone that Goebbels lied this time, too.

The Red Army, which Hitler promised to annihilate by winter, now deals heavy blows to the German troops, and more than ever is the terror of the German occupationists. During the past few weeks the German Command has repeatedly published the following official communique on the situation "on the Eastern Front": "It has been learned in Berlin that German troops effect in a planned manner a shortening of the line of the front by withdrawing from advanced strong points. Violent fighting is now in progress in the middle Don area. The Russian troops scored some successes, but it can be said that the Russians carry on their operations in compliance with a plan formulated by the German Command."

As you see, the Hitlerite Command has got so entangled in its own lies that it has really reached the limit. And indeed, when publishing such bunk the Hitlerites evidently believe that those who read and listen to their war communiques are utter idiots—since what can be the meaning of all these monkey tricks concerning the "straightening of the front line," occupying more "advantageous lines" for defense, development of events on the initiative and "in accordance with a plan envisaged by the German Command," etc.? If these communiques of Hitlerite Headquarters are to be taken seriously, that would mean that the annihilation of 36 German, Rumanian and Italian divisions at the approaches to Stalingrad, and the encirclement and rout of 22 divisions near Stalingrad, were envisaged by the plan of the German Command; that over 200,000 German, Rumanian, Italian and Hungarian officers and men have found themselves in Soviet captivity on the initiative of the Hitlerite Headquarters; that the area of the Northern Caucasus, for which in the summer and autumn of 1942 the Germans paid with many tens of thousands of German lives, has now been abandoned by the German army to occupy more advantageous lines for defense; that the evacuation of the large territory previously occupied by the Germans between Stalingrad and the Don, between the Don and the Severny Donets, was prompted by their desire to straighten the front line!

Is it not ludicrous, this explanation of the situation on the Soviet-German Front by a few Hitlerite liars who have become utterly entangled in their own lies? How flatly and foolishly does the German Command lie! It is not because their position is good that the Hitlerite ringleaders conceal the true situation on the Soviet-German front!

Conclusions and Lessons from Progress of War

What are the conclusions and lessons that may be drawn from the progress of the Patriotic War? These can be summed up briefly. This war again, and with still greater force than the wars of the past, confirmed the rule that a people which fights self-sacrificingly for its freedom and independence cannot be vanquished.

Now the plans of German imperialism for the defeat of the Red Army and the conquest of the Soviet Union have finally collapsed. The progress, course and trend of the war have changed, and this change has by no means been to the advantage of the Hitlerite army but to the advantage of the Red Army. And as time goes on, our advantages will grow. Beyond any doubt the Red Army will be able to make the fullest use of these advantages. That is why the Soviet people looks to the future with such confidence.

In the progress of the war against the Hitlerite enslavers and their cannibalistic designs, the majority of nations of our day have united. Consequently, the bloc of anti-Hitler states, which has every chance to defeat and will defeat the Italo-German coalition, rallies ever closer. During the 19 months of the war our Army has grown immeasurably richer in war experience, has become quite modern, still better organized, has been supplied with most up-to-date war equipment, and fights according to the last word in military science developed by Stalin. Soviet military art, raised by Stalin to a level worthy of our great country, has already yielded fruit in the form of important victories for the Red Army and grave defeats for the enemy's armies.

The Soviet Rear in the Patriotic War

In beginning the war against the USSR the Germans expected that after the very first blows our industry and agriculture would be paralyzed and unable to supply the front without interruption with armaments, ammunition and food, that economic dislocation would set in in the country. The Germans grossly miscalculated.

Of course it would be foolish to state that the losses suffered by our country in the war against the German invaders do not mean anything and that we are none the worse for them. We lost considerable territory, and that means that with the territory we lost the

population, grain, metal, fuel, railroads and industrial production. Every Red Army commander and man should fully realize this. Our country has suffered grave losses. But at the same time it is a fact that the Red Army's rear, in spite of the tremendous difficulties caused by the seizure of important industrial and agricultural districts by the Germans, proved able to cope with its tasks and to organize the supply of the front with everything necessary. The Germans who clamored profusely that they had destroyed Soviet industry now begin to ask themselves more and more often: Where do the Russians get such quantities of arms?

First of all it was necessary not to let the enemy get hold of our industry, to evacuate everything possible, and to destroy all that could not be evacuated. This task was accomplished. The Hitlerites failed to profit by our industrial riches. The task was not confined, however, to evacuating industrial equipment from the endangered districts, complex as this task was. It was also necessary to restore factories on new sites and to launch them just as rapidly. Thus, what was needed was not the simple evacuation of equipment, but the transfer of the base of whole industries, the transfer to the East of many hundreds of factories and plants, and in an unprecedentedly short time at that. The evacuated plants were quickly restored and launched on new sites. Now many of them turn out more production than prior to the war.

Along with the transfer of factories it was necessary to accomplish urgently another not less complex task—to expand production in the East of fuel, electrical power and ferrous and non-ferrous metals; to increase the output of iron and manganese ore, the production of coke, etc. To achieve this it was necessary, along with enhancing the efficiency of existing plants, pits and mines, to build new ones and to expand those already operating. And we coped successfully with this difficult task as well. Capital industrial construction is in full swing in the East. New blast and open-hearth furnaces, power stations, coal pits and mines are under construction. A number of the most important projects have already been launched. This new construction proceeds at a pace unparalleled even in our country.

The most difficult wartime task has been solved—that of the recruitment and training of new workers for industry and transport. Vocational and railway schools and schools of factory apprenticeship created prior to the war on Stalin's initiative played and are playing a tremendous part in this respect. During the war they supplied industry and transport with about 1,000,000 trained workers. At the same time hundreds of thousands of new workers, especially women, have come to work in industry, besides those trained in schools under the Administration of the Labor Reserves. Within the shortest time they mas-

tered the technique of their trades and now work effectively for the front.

The war brought about considerable difficulties in agriculture. Collective and state farms had to increase the output of agricultural produce and to initiate and develop cultivation of a large number of crops new to them, to make good, to a certain extent, the losses sustained by the country as a result of the seizure of important agricultural districts by the enemy. Our agriculture has coped with these tasks. In 1942 the sown area was increased by 2,000,000 hectares compared with 1941.

In the days of the great Patriotic War, along with the workers and collective farmers the Soviet intellectuals give all their strength and knowledge to the cause of struggle against the fascist invaders. During the war our intellectuals have shown particularly clearly what Soviet constructors, engineers,

technicians are capable of in creating new types of armaments and in organizing their production. Of great importance for the country's military might is the work of Soviet scientists in prospecting for new raw materials and power resources in the Eastern districts of our country, and in the elaboration of new methods of their utilization.

Tremendous work has been accomplished by our engineers and technicians in the reconstruction of our industry along war lines, in transferring our industrial enterprises to the Eastern regions, and in the construction of new plants.

Soviet doctors and all medical workers have self-sacrificingly discharged their duty to the motherland and saved the lives of thousands and thousands of Red Army men.

Important work has been performed in wartime



UNIT OF SOVIET TOMMY-GUNNERS ON THE WESTERN FRONT

by representatives of Soviet agronomic science, Soviet teachers, and workers in art and literature.

Seized with a patriotic upsurge, Soviet intellectuals work hand in hand with the workers and peasants at the front and in the rear, and help the Red Army to rout the detested fascist invaders.

The knowledge that it fights for a just cause, for a noble and lofty aim, for the honor, freedom and independence of the motherland, endows the Red Army with indomitable strength. Every fighter of our Army knows that he cannot save his own life and freedom nor the lives and freedom of his family and his people unless he annihilates the enemy. Every Soviet soldier is confronted with the alternative: to fight to the last drop of blood and save his country—or to deliver himself, his family and his people to slavery for the German cannibals. This explains the mass heroism of Soviet soldiers, their firmness and tenacity, their indomitable striving to master the art of defeating the enemy.

Despite the heavy losses and sacrifices sustained by our country, the situation on the fronts of the Patriotic War is now taking a more favorable turn for us than last year, although at that time, too, our Army dealt the enemy powerful blows. Evidence of this is supplied by the successful offensive of Soviet troops

unswervingly carrying out the strategical plans of the Red Army Supreme Command.

The prerequisites and firm foundation for victory over the enemy have been gained in the defensive and offensive operations of the Red Army during the past period of war, in the stubborn struggle against the German-fascist invaders. The Red Army became steeled and gained strength in battle, became stronger, better organized. It acquired the experience of modern warfare; its men and commanders in the fire of battles successfully master the fundamentals of the art of war. Soviet troops learned not only to defend our lines, but also to break enemy defenses, to surround and annihilate the enemy by skilful maneuvering.

Despite the successes gained by the Red Army, it would be naive to think that the enemy has already been defeated. The enemy's strength has been undermined and has reached a limit, but the enemy is still strong; the German invaders will yet rush into fresh adventures and can cause us trouble. It would be dangerous and prejudicial to the cause of victory to fall now into a state of self-complacency.

All our strength for the support of the front! All our strength for victory! Long live the great Soviet people and its heroic Red Army and Navy! Long live the great and invincible banner of Lenin and Stalin, calling us to victory! Long live our leader and captain, Comrade Stalin!

ILYA EHRENBURG FINDS FASCISTS POOR MATERIAL FOR WRITER

Ilya Ehrenburg, author of many scathing articles on fascism, explains the difficulties of this work:

"The material on which I work is exceedingly poor," Ehrenburg says. "Psychologically the Hitlerite is very simple—a most primitive being, on a level with the animals. It is difficult to find anything new in his customs and habits."

At a recital held in his honor at the Soviet Writer's Club, Ehrenburg told a crowded house about his work during the war. He has written over 600 articles for the Soviet press, over 300 for the foreign press, and about 100 especially for Red Army newspapers published at the front. The audience learned with surprise that Ehrenburg has also written several hundred lines of lyric verse on the war.

Ehrenburg receives dozens of letters daily, many from Red Army men at the front. They write him of incidents on the firing line, send him interesting

documents, and share their thoughts and feelings on the war with him.

Recently in a letter from the Stalingrad Front, Gavril Khasdobin, a sniper who had killed 140 Germans, told Ehrenburg that he credits 70 of this number to the writer's account—that Ehrenburg's articles helped him to kill these fascists. "These 70 dead Germans are the best present I ever received," Ehrenburg says.

This tribute confirms the statement made by Mikhail Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. "Ilya Ehrenburg is engaged in hand to hand combat with the Hitlerites," Kalinin said. "His is a spirited attack; he smites the Germans with whatever comes to hand at the moment: he shoots them with his rifle, and when the ammunition gives out, clubs them with the butt, hitting wherever he can. And this is the writer's chief merit."

NAZI PRISONERS DOUBT GERMAN VICTORY

By A. Dmitriev

When the Germans broke through to Stalingrad they thought their objective was attained. "Our troops were nearing Transcaucasia"—said Private Friedrich Saumziegel of the 1st Company, 534th Infantry Regiment, 385th German Infantry Division, who was taken prisoner on the Don Front—"the fall of Stalingrad was considered a matter of only a few days. It seemed that all that was required was one more effort and our objective would be gained."

But then something occurred which the Germans had not foreseen—the Red Army passed to the offensive, broke through the German defense lines and surrounded their divisions at Stalingrad in a ring of steel. At first the Red Army break-through was not taken seriously by the Germans. "We treated it all very calmly and attached no particular significance to it. We regarded it only a temporary Red Army success, never suspecting it was so serious," said war prisoner Obergefreite Werner Penshior of the 1st Company, 230th Regiment, 76th Infantry Division.

German officers assured the soldiers that nothing dangerous had happened.

"We have to hold firm, soldiers—they said—"large forces of reserves are coming to our aid. They will break through the Russian encirclement and relieve us." (From the testimony of Feldfebel Gerhardt Timmen, 2nd Squadron, Reconnaissance Detachment, 297th Infantry Division).

"We were assured by General Mannstein that the new Army Commander would force the Soviet ring south of Stalingrad," said Private Paul Weilkoviac of the 9th Company, 3rd Battalion, 376th Infantry Division, who surrendered.

The Germans placed their hopes in transport planes, but their effect was not very great. "Transport planes fly in groups of 20 protected by two or three Messerschmitts. But the losses are very heavy, 15 to 20 per cent of the planes never returning," said Wilhelm Singerstreu, mechanic of a Junkers-52, shot down on the Stalingrad Front. "Besides those shot down by Soviet aircraft and anti-aircraft guns, many planes become ice-covered and crash."

It became clearer to the Germans every day that outside help would not come and that the attempt of the German Command to relieve the surrounded troops had failed. The Germans grew steadily more depressed. Officers and men began to realize the sore straits they were in. They began to feel the direct results of defeat—lack of food and ammunition, and the spread of epidemic diseases. Food supplies ran so short that as the German prisoners testify they

were issued 100 to 150 grams of bread per day. Similarly, the soup ration was reduced from one litre to a quarter litre per day and was, moreover, of poor quality, made of pressed cabbage. (From the testimony of Sergeant Rudolf Borman, 4th Machine Gun Company, 267th Infantry Regiment.)

"Starving soldiers track down horses wandering about the battlefield, slaughter and eat them," said war prisoner private Edmund Waterowski, 1st Company, 29th Battalion, 29th Motorized Division.



ON THE WESTERN FRONT. A WOMAN COLLECTIVE FARMER OF A LIBERATED VILLAGE DOES SOME LAUNDRY FOR A RED ARMY MAN.

Many of the prisoners speak of the ammunition shortage. "Lately orders were given for guns to fire only at strictly-defined targets," said Heinz Wandrei, Signal Sergeant, 176th Artillery Regiment

"Instead of the normal issue of 9,000 rounds of ammunition per day per machine gun crew, towards the end of November only 600 to 1000 rounds were issued and later only 200 to 300 rounds, the Command further demanding that they should be fired only in extreme emergency." (From the testimony of the above-mentioned Rudolf Borman).

Having learned of the might of the Red Army from their own experience, some of the soldiers are beginning to say, "It would be better to abandon Stalin-grad and send the soldiers to other fronts." (From the testimony of Corporal Max Kessler, Staff Battalion, 4th Division).

The Germans are beginning to realize that Russia cannot be conquered. "The war is dragging out, every-

body is yearning for its early termination," said Heinz Wandrei, quoted above.

This sentiment is gaining ground, especially in connection with recent losses.

Everybody is fed up with the war," said Private Georg Wagner, 534th Infantry Regiment. "Many now think that the Russians will not capitulate and that the Germans will have to capitulate. Many Germans do not care how the war ends," said Feldfebel Gerhardt Timmen. "Formerly," he stated, "soldiers might have betrayed one another, but now such cases are rare. Many are aware of doubts and discontent among the soldiers, but say nothing. Protraction of the war, and the hopeless prospects for victory, are compelling many of us to wonder what this war is being waged for."



IN DEEP SNOW TANK-BORNE RED ARMY MEN DISLODGE GERMANS FROM SOVIET VILLAGES.

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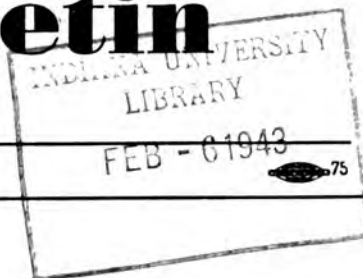
EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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STALIN'S ORDER OF THE DAY, JANUARY 25, 1943

Order of the Day of the Supreme Commander in Chief of the troops of the Southwestern, Southern, Don, North Caucasian, Voronezh, Kalinin, Volkhov and Leningrad Fronts:

As a result of two months' offensive engagements, the Red Army broke through the defenses of the German-fascist troops along a wide front, routed 102 enemy divisions, captured over 200,000 prisoners,



FLIERS OF THE BLACK SEA FLEET

These three brothers are all members of "N" Guards Aviation Unit of the Black Sea Fleet.

13,000 guns and a large amount of other materiel, and made an advance of up to 400 kilometers. Our troops won an important victory. The offensive of our troops continues.

I congratulate the Red Army men, commanders and political workers of the Southwestern, Southern, Don, North Caucasian, Voronezh, Kalinin, Volkhov and Leningrad Fronts upon the victory over the German-fascist invaders and their allies—the Rumanians, Italians and Hungarians—at Stalingrad, on the Don, in the Northern Caucasus, at Voronezh, in the Velikie Luki area and south of Lake Ladoga.

I thank the command and gallant troops which

routed the Hitlerite armies at the approaches to Stalingrad, which broke the blockade of Leningrad and liberated from the German invaders the towns of Kantemirovka, Belovodsk, Morozovsky, Millerovo, Starobelsk, Kotelnikovo, Zimovniki, Elista, Salsk, Mozdok, Nalchik, Mineralnye Vody, Pyatigorsk, Stavropol, Armavir, Valuiki, Rossosh, Ostrogozhsk, Velikie Luki, Schluesselburg, Voronezh and many other towns and thousands of populated places.

Onward to defeat the German occupationists and to drive them out of our country!

(Signed) J. Stalin, Supreme Commander in Chief.
Moscow, Kremlin, January 25, 1943.

LENINGRAD SCIENTISTS RENDERED VALUABLE AID IN SIEGE

Among the many Leningrad institutions rendering direct aid to the front during the terrible days of the siege, the Army Command has especially commended the Club of Leningrad scientists. Numbering over 400 prominent scientists, the club served as a center for research activities designed to help the Red Army and the Leningrad munitions industry.

An active part in the construction of the city's fortifications was taken by the builders' section of the club. Professors and university teachers took charge of certain sectors of the construction, and taught the most efficient methods of work to people who had never before in their lives used a spade.

Scientists, mechanics and technologists helped to solve the problems of Leningrad factories, which lacked most of the raw materials for essential production.

An experimental field was planted by the agricultural section of the club. Unusually fine vegetables were grown, and the experience gained was passed on to hundreds of Leningrad citizens, who were thus enabled to obtain equally fine results.

Members of the club paid frequent visits to the Red Army and Navy men in their dugouts, blockhouses, cruisers and destroyers. During this past year Professors Spiridonov, Verigo, Akimov and

Paimikov—philosophers and masters of literature—delivered over 700 talks to Red Army and Navy men. Particularly successful were the lectures on the heroic past of the Russian population; the military and economic reserves of the United States and Great Britain; and lectures on special military subjects, such as shooting at fast-moving targets, war uses of visible and invisible rays, etc.

BURYAT-MONGOLIA CONTRIBUTES LAVISHLY TO FRONT

An agricultural exhibit which opened recently at Ulan-Ude reflects the assistance rendered to the Red Army by the small Buryat-Mongol Republic in 1942. Since the outbreak of the war, residents of this autonomous Republic have donated to the Defense Fund 22,533,000 rubles in cash, 2,730,000 rubles in goods and about 18,000 food parcels.

Subscriptions to the 1942 war loan reached 52,506,000 rubles in a few days. Last year the people of Buryat-Mongolia sent 92 carloads of presents to the front, including over 20,000 pairs of felt boots, 5,000 sheepskin coats and 90,000 kilograms of wool. Voluntary contributions are arriving in an endless flow from Buryat-Mongolia for the construction of tank columns and air squadrons.

YOUNG SOVIET AIR HEROES

By Mikhail Vodopyanov

Famous Soviet Ace and Polar Flier

The Soviet aircraft industry, created during the Stalin Five-Year Plans, is still very young. But even in this short period it has gained world recognition for its outstanding achievements.

The Soviet people call their air heroes "Stalin Falcons." Their numbers grow from day to day. A young pilot, Sergeant Chulayev, recently arrived on the Southwestern Front. In his first battle Chulayev took on two German Messerschmitts. Pressing the enemy fighters to the ground, he forced them to fight at a low altitude, thus limiting their maneuvering ability. For 20 minutes he held the initiative, constantly attacking. One of the Messerschmitts was set aflame in the air; the other was damaged, but by flying low managed with great difficulty to get away.



Major Gorodnichev, Hero of the Soviet Union, has rammed two fascist planes.



Pilot A. M. Sokolov, Hero of the Soviet Union.

The commander of the unit witnessed this air battle and recommended a decoration for the pilot who had given such a fearless account of himself in his first encounter with the enemy.

There is another pilot, of the Naval Fighting Squadron of Guards, Senior Lieutenant Vladimir Petrov—son of a Leningrad railway engineer and himself a Leningrad worker—who joined the Air Force at the age of 20 and now has to his credit over 500 flights. During the first days of the war he encountered a German ace at the approaches to Leningrad. The German attacked, diving and trying to get at the tail of the Soviet fighter. Petrov accepted combat and with a shot from his machine gun shattered the tail of the enemy's plane and sent it crashing to the ground. He has since won many air battles, engaging the enemy single-handed and also with groups of Soviet

fighters. He always displays the same daring, unusual maneuvering ability and shrewd judgment.

Boris Safonov, one of the fliers who has been twice honored with the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, is called the air sniper—a name he fully deserves. His fame has been won in air combats in the Far North. The British Air Command bestowed on him the highest order of the Royal Air Force. He has trained a number of young pilots who have absorbed the qualities of their teacher and will undoubtedly be numbered among future aces. Safonov has shot down in individual combat 22 enemy planes.

Among the air heroes of the south, the name of Mikhail Baranov is widely known. This brave lieutenant shot down two Messerschmitt 109s and rammed one fighter, all in the same battle.



Captain V. I. Panfilov, Hero of the Soviet Union and commander of an order-bearing bomber crew.

The Guards pilot Vasili Zaitsev has trained a whole squadron of daring fighter pilots. Zaitsev, although young, is a highly qualified pilot and has already shot down 17 planes in individual encounters.

Then there are Boris Kobzan and Alexei Khlobistov, each of whom has thrice rammed enemy planes. In their encounters with German pilots they display wonders of military science, defeating the enemy even when outnumbered. Khlobistov rammed two fascist planes in one battle. Seeing that it was impossible to save his own machine, he bailed out and landed safely.

This is how Soviet pilots fight. Bitter hatred for the fascist invaders, love for their homeland and determination to defend its freedom and independence—this is what inspires Soviet pilots.

UKRAINIAN FLIER WHO LOST FAMILY IS ADOPTED BY HUNDREDS

A young Ukrainian flier, Anani Andreyev, who had witnessed the tragic death of all the members of his family except one brother—on active service with the Red Army—during the Hitlerite invasion, wrote his brother describing the terrible blotting-out of the family.

This moving letter was read over the Soviet radio. Up to the present time, over 1,000 replies have been received. From wintering stations in the Arctic, from the Far East, the Urals, Moscow, Uzbekistan and the whole country, those who had listened to Andreyev's letter sent him messages of sympathy and solicitude. Hundreds of people offered him their homes, friendship and family love. They asked to become mothers, sisters and brothers to the young flier, who has participated in Soviet raids on military objectives in Germany.

"Though your family has perished," wrote an 18-year-old girl student, "you have many near ones. I myself would like to be your sister."

"I have decided to take the place of your parents and write you during the war," said agronomist Maria Grishayeva in her letter, not knowing that hundreds of other women were writing the same thing.

Andreyev's brother at the front also replied. The two young men have taken an oath of vengeance for the death of their family.

One thousand of the letters to Anani Andreyev will be placed on exhibition at the State Historical Museum, among the human documents of this war.

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(Issued Three Times Weekly)

No. 11

Washington, D. C., January 30, 1943

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REESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN URUGUAY AND USSR

On January 27, 1943, the following notes on the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the Republic of Uruguay and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were exchanged by Alberto Guani, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, and Maxim Litvinov, Ambassador to the United States from the USSR:

Washington, January 27, 1943

Mr. Ambassador:

In the course of our pleasant conversation yesterday evening, I suggested to you the resumption of diplomatic and commercial relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which you represent so worthily in Washington, and the Republic of Uruguay.

In view of the considerations which I had the honor to present to you, we agreed as to the advantage of this resumption, and upon Your Excellency's response to the present communication we shall take the necessary steps to send a Minister Plenipotentiary to Moscow, at the same time preparing, pursuant to our meeting last evening, to receive at Montevideo a Minister Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Please accept, Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my very highest consideration.

Alberto Guani.

To His Excellency
Mr. Maxim Litvinov
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,
Washington, D. C.

FEB - 5 1943

Washington, January 27, 1943

My dear Minister:

It is with satisfaction that I acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of this day, confirming the suggestion that you made to me on the 26th day of January for the resumption of diplomatic and commercial relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Uruguay.

I have the pleasure of confirming, on my part, that we came to an agreement on your suggestion, and that my Government will take the necessary measures to send a Minister Plenipotentiary to Montevideo, and will be happy to receive a Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Uruguay to Moscow.

Please accept, my dear Minister, the assurances of my very highest consideration.

Maxim Litvinov,
Ambassador.

To His Excellency
Mr. Alberto Guani
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Uruguay
Washington, D. C.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SOVIET SUCCESS AT VORONEZH

By Colonel Alexander Andreyev

Another telling blow has been dealt Hitler's army on the Voronezh Front, where on January 25 Soviet troops completely cleared the Germans from the city of Voronezh and also from the eastern bank of the River Don, west and southwest of that city.

Soviet troops captured another 11,000 prisoners, which brings the total number of prisoners taken in the 11 days' offensive of the Red Army on this front to 75,000. In nine days of fighting on this front, from January 13 to 22, Soviet troops shattered 17 divisions of Hitler's army, including four German, nine Hungarian and all four divisions of the Italian Alpine Corps.

The complete liberation of Voronezh and the eastern bank of the Don, west and southwest of Voronezh is of immense strategical importance. The Moscow-Voronezh-Rostov trunk line is now in Soviet hands along almost its entire length all the way down to Kamensk on the Severny Donets, 125 kilometers from

Rostov. The recapture of this major strategical railroad will enable the Red Army to freely move its reserves along the whole line of the front, and also considerably strengthens communications between various parts of the Red Army and with the center of the country.

The battle for Voronezh in the summer of 1942 lasted a month and a half. In spite of massed tank assaults the Germans were unable to achieve a decisive success. In July, 1942, the Germans suffered heavy losses at Voronezh, where the Second and Third Hungarian Corps, part of Hoepfner's Tank Army and several Rumanian divisions, not counting the German, were shattered. The German Richthofen Air Corps likewise suffered severely.

The stubborn defense of Voronezh by the Red troops was, as it were, the prelude to the even more heroic defense of Stalingrad, where the Germans were dealt the first telling blow by the Red Army as it passed to the offensive in the winter campaign of 1943.

CHRISTMAS MESSAGE OF SERGEI, METROPOLITAN OF MOSCOW

By the Grace of God, the Patriarchal Incumbent of the Holy Russian Orthodox Church, Sergei, Metropolitan of Moscow and Kolomna, to the Right Reverend Archbishops, Bishops and all faithful children of our Holy Church in the regions of the USSR not yet liberated from German occupation:

May the blessing of Our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, the Father, and the Communion of the Holy Ghost, be upon you. Bowing before the Infant Christ in the manger we sign: "God is with us."

He is with us, not only as a Creator with his creatures. He, himself, became man—one with us. He calls us his brothers, and like a brother is ready to suffer our sickness and to console us in our infirmities. That is why we so cheerfully and joyfully celebrate the birth of Christ, congratulate one another and share our joy one with another.

In the name of the Russian Mother Church, dear to all of us, I convey Christmas greetings to you, too, beloved brothers and sisters in Christ, who this day dwell in the shadow of the land of death, of fascist invasion. Fascist captivity is hard to bear, but God

is with us. Suffer in patience but a while longer, less than you have suffered already, and again the light will shine upon you. The locust who has consumed your land will fly away. The tyrants who have come to turn you from masters into slaves in your own land will perish.

The enemy has temporarily severed you from your native country and boastfully proclaims he will keep you in his clutches forever. But the destiny of nations is not in the power of Hitler. "God is the judge, He putteth down one and setteth up another," and he has heavily weighed down the scales of justice to the disfavor of fascism. Our people have no intention of abandoning you. They will not reconcile themselves to the seizure of your regions by the fascists. Ready for any sacrifice on behalf of the motherland, they will not lay down their arms until the enemy is ejected. That is why even in the occupied regions the enemy is meeting not with submission and timid servility, but with guerrilla war which is undermining his strength more and more every day and causing him no less concern than the war on the front.

(Continued on page four)

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE OF THE RUSSIAN BAPTIST CHURCH

To all evangelical Christians and Baptists under the yoke of the German-fascist invaders:

Peace to you and New Years greetings. "Ebenezer—hitherto hath the Lord helped us." (I Kings, 7:12). With these words Samuel, in ancient times, completed one part of his career in the service of the people of Israel, who suffered much from enemies who strove to enslave the Israelites and to exterminate them.

Great has been our suffering in the past year and a half since the perfidious Hitler attacked our land, destroying the fruits of peaceful life in a number of regions of our country and enslaving and exterminating their inhabitants. We deeply sympathize with you in your sufferings under the yoke of the bloodthirsty Hitlerite tyrants and clasp your hand in brotherhood.

Knowing that you are deprived of truthful information, as all of your information comes from the lying sources of Hitlerite propaganda, we would like to acquaint you with present events.

Near Stalingrad our troops are waging a successful offensive and the Hitlerite hordes are retreating. We have taken prisoner several tens of thousands of enemy officers and men. Our troops have captured rich war booty—thousands of motor vehicles and guns and scores of ammunition dumps. A crushing blow has been dealt the Germans also in the Caucasus. They have retired from Ordjonikidze and we have begun an offensive near Nalchik.

On the Central Front also the vaunted German troops under the pressure of the Red Army are being destroyed and are in retreat. West of Rzhev and in the Velikie Luki area, the Germans have lost many divisions, guns, tanks and motor vehicles.

A stunning blow has also been dealt the Germans in the area of the middle Don, and here, too, the fascists have lost many of their finest divisions, while tens of thousands of fascist officers and men were taken prisoner. The offensive is continuing and the enemy is retreating.

The hour of the complete defeat of Germany is near. The Red Army offensive will not be checked.

While we are driving the enemy from our native land our British and American Allies have started a vigorous offensive in North Africa, where the Germans and Italians have suffered a shameful defeat from which they will never recover. Soon British and American troops will invade Europe. A severe blow will be dealt to Italy in order to put her out of action.

Encouraged by these splendid victories of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition, the nations of Europe suffering under the dire yoke of Hitlerism are now rising

for a last struggle with their enslavers. Revolt is seething in France, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Greece and Yugoslavia. Open protests against the war are heard in Finland, Hungary, Rumania.

Europe is burning with wrath, ready to consume the fascist forces which enslaved her.

Brothers and sisters, love your country passionately. Be determined anti-fascists. Support the guerrilla movement in your localities. The guerrillas are heroes of our country who have not bowed to the Hitlerite invaders. Be their friends. Share your roof and your food with them; help them in every way you can.

In the new year of 1943, on Friday, January 1, at our morning meeting, we recommend you to pray to God to send down His blessing on our country and to help it and its Government in this time of trial.

Our New Year's greetings to all children of God. May He give you peace and happiness and spiritual strength in prayer for all of us.

(Signed) Orlov, President,

Levidato, Andreyev—Vice Presidents.

Zhidkov, Golyayev, Karev, Urstein—Members.

HONORS FOR LENINGRAD SURGEONS

Among a group of Leningrad doctors, nurses and stretcher bearers who have recently been awarded decorations is the veteran Professor Petrov, who received the Order of Lenin. Since the war Professor Petrov has not left Leningrad for a single day and has performed over 1,300 operations. Recently he wrote by candle light an important work, "A General Study of Swellings."

Field Surgeon Simonov, who received the Order of the Red Banner, has performed 400 complicated abdominal operations on gravely wounded Red Army men under most difficult front line conditions. Three hundred and twenty of these men recovered.

Among those who received the Order of the Red Star are Axenov, a young surgeon, who has performed 1,538 operations in a year, and the well-known scientist, Professor Reinberg, who has recently completed an important study on radiology in wartime.

Professor Nikolai Yelansky, Chief Surgeon of the Leningrad Front, is the author of 45 widely known scientific works on surgery, among which is the first treatise ever published in the Soviet Union on blood transfusion. For his work at the front Yelansky has received three decorations and the title of Merited Scientist of the Soviet Union.

METROPOLITAN SERGEI

(Continued from page two)

Not only is he a fighter in the guerrilla war who attacks enemy detachments, arms in hand. He also is a fighter who provides the guerrillas with bread and all they need in their life of peril, who conceals the guerrillas from traitors and German spies, who nurses the guerrillas and their kind. May God help you, too, to contribute to the national cause everything that is within the power and capacity of each of you. Do not allow the enemy to feel that he is master in your region or to live in it in safety and security. Let not the rear be any better for him than the front where our Red Army is striking him hard, driving him farther and farther back to our western frontier. The

day is not far off when you will joyfully meet your brothers and liberators.

It is not so long ago that the Germans boasted of their invincibility. But after a year and a half of war, the strength of the Germans is undermined and our Red Army continues to stand girdled in strength, ready for struggle and confident of victory. Verily God is our champion. Long and painful is the fascist night for you, but "the night is far spent, the day is at hand." Yet a little while and "their memorial will have perished with them." God is with us. Amen.

(Signed) Sergei, Patriarchal Incumbent,
Metropolitan of Moscow



STEADILY, METHODICALLY, RED ARMY TROOPS CONTINUE TO LIBERATE SOVIET VILLAGES FROM THE HITLERITE INVADERS.

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EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

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NAZI GENERALS TAKEN PRISONER

On February 1, the Soviet Information Bureau issued the following communique:

On January 30, the troops of the North Caucasian Front, by a resolute attack captured the town and the large railway junction of Tikhoretsk. Formations commanded by Colonel Shvarov and Colonel

Shevchenko were the first to break into Tikhoretsk.

The troops of the Transcaucasian Front captured the town of Maikop. Elements of the 23rd Infantry Regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Kazak were first to enter Maikop.



CREW OF THE "KUTUZOV" TANK (SOUTHWESTERN FRONT)

Today our troops took prisoner General Field Marshal Paulus commanding a group of German troops at Stalingrad consisting of the 6th Army and 4th Tank Army together with his headquarters, also his Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Schmidt.

The title of Field Marshal was conferred upon Paulus several days ago. Moreover, the following generals were taken prisoner: Lieutenant General Schlemmer, Commander of the 14th Tank Corps; Lieutenant General Seidlitz, Commander of the 51st Army Corps; Artillery Lieutenant General Pfeffer, Commander of the 4th Army Corps; Lieutenant General Sanne, Commander of the 100th Light Infantry Division; Lieutenant General Leiser, Commander of the 29th Motorized Division; Lieutenant General Korfes, Commander of the 295th Infantry Division; Major General Moritz Von Drebber, Commander of the 297th Infantry Division; Lieutenant General Von Daniel, Commander of the 376th Infantry Division; Lieutenant General DuBois, Commander of the 44th Infantry Division; Major General Wolf, Chief of Artillery of the 4th Army Corps; Major General Ulrich, Chief of Artillery of the 51st Army Corps; Brigadier General Dimitriu, Commander of the 20th Rumanian Infantry Division; General Bratescu, Commander of the 1st Rumanian Cavalry Division; Lieutenant General Otto Rinoldi, Chief of the Medical Service of the 6th Army. Thus in all 16 generals were taken prisoner.

Among the prisoners are also Acting Quartermaster General Colonel Von Kulovsky; Commander of

the 524th Infantry Regiment of the 297th Infantry Division Colonel Wilhelm Pickel; Commander of the 297th Artillery Regiment Colonel Heinrich Fogt; Commander of the 132nd Infantry Regiment of the 44th Infantry Division Colonel Wegemann; Commander of the 29th Motorized Infantry Regiment Bolsie Sigurt; Chief of Staff of the 4th Army Corps Colonel Kromme; Chief of Staff of the 295th Infantry Division Colonel Dissel; Commander of the 91st Regiment of the 20th Rumanian Infantry Division Colonel Polescu; and many others.

Besides the Headquarters of the 14th Tank Corps, 3rd Motorized Division, the 297th, 376th German and the 20th Rumanian Infantry Divisions, the 44th, 83rd, 132nd, 297th, 523rd, 524th, 535th, 536th Infantry Regiments, the 39th and 40th Artillery Regiments, the 549th Army Signal Regiment and Headquarters of an Army Sapper Battalion were captured.

In the course of the general offensive against the surrounded enemy units from January 10 to 30, Soviet troops according to incomplete data annihilated more than 100,000 German officers and men. During the same period our troops seized 744 planes, 1,517 tanks, 6,523 guns, 1,421 trench mortars, 7,489 machine guns, 76,887 rifles, 60,454 trucks, 7,341 motorcycles, 470 tractors and troop carriers, 5,700 parachutes, 304 wireless stations, three armored trains, 575 railway cars, 48 locomotives, 229 ammunition and arms dumps and a large quantity of other war material.

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT AS OF JANUARY 30, 1943

By Colonel Alexander Andreyev

A broad Red Army offensive has already been in progress for over two months and is characterized today by powerful blows delivered on the Voronezh Front and in the North Caucasus.

On the Voronezh Front the Red Army on January 26 after a vigorous attack captured Kastornoye, a town and railway junction of considerable strategical importance, as it lies on the road to Kursk and Kharkov and at the intersection of the Moscow-Donbas and Voronezh-Kursk railways. With the capture of Kastornoye Soviet troops had advanced 80 kilometers west of Voronezh and reached a point 120 kilometers east of Kursk.

In the North Caucasus, after capturing Stavropol and Armavir, Soviet troops continued to advance along the Rostov-Baku Railway. On January 28

they occupied the town and railway station of Novopokrovskaya, on the Salsk-Tikhoretsk railway and 45 kilometers from Tikhoretsk, which lies at the intersection of the Rostov-Baku and Salsk-Novorossisk railways.

To the south another group of Soviet troops occupied the junction of Kropotkin, which lies southeast of Tikhoretsk and from which a line leads through Krasnodor to Novorossisk on the Black Sea Coast.

In the Maikop area Soviet troops several days ago assumed the offensive and on January 27, having crushed the enemy's stubborn resistance, occupied Neftegorsk and the Apsheronskaya station. Thus the Hitlerites are also being driven out of the Maikop

(Continued on page six)

ONE YEAR OF THE ALLIANCE OF THE USSR, GREAT BRITAIN AND IRAN

On January 29, 1943, the occasion of the anniversary of the conclusion of the Alliance between the USSR, Great Britain and Iran, IZVESTIA writes:

One year ago was a date of great importance in the relations of these countries, as well as in the struggle of the allies against fascist Hitlerite Germany which strives to subjugate all peoples and to trample underfoot their national independence. The events of the past year clearly proved that the Alliance between the USSR, Great Britain and Iran concluded on January 29, 1942, is in complete accordance with the interests of the peoples of these countries and with the interests of the struggle against German aggression.

German imperialism had prepared for Iran the fate of those peoples which now groan in the chains of the Hitlerite "new order"—the fate of a slave.

Hitler endeavored to transform Iran into a military place d'armes for the execution of his predatory plans for the creation of new seats of war. Iran was flooded with Hitler agents—merchants, "experts," "tourists" and other kinds of spies who carried on subversive activities aimed to rob Iran of her political independence and to establish there the political and economic domination of Hitlerite Germany.

Hitler's plans were frustrated by joint action of the Soviet Union and England, the danger hanging over Iran was eliminated, and the independence of Iran and the prerequisites for the prosperity of the Iranian people were ensured. The Allied States—the USSR and Great Britain—assumed exact and clearly formulated undertakings, namely both together and each separately to respect the territorial

(Continued on page four)

SOVIET AND IRANIAN OFFICIALS EXCHANGE MESSAGES ON ANNIVERSARY OF PACT

The following telegrams were exchanged on the occasion of the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Pact of Alliance between the USSR, Great Britain and Iran:

President of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, Stalin, to the President of the Council of Ministers of Iran, Ahmed Gavam:

On the occasion of the anniversary of the conclusion of the Pact of Alliance between the USSR, Great Britain and Iran, I am sending you my sincere greetings and expressing confidence that this Pact will serve further to consolidate the friendly relations existing between our peoples.

President of the Council of Ministers of Iran, Ahmed Gavam, to the President of the Council of People's Commissars, Stalin:

On the occasion of the anniversary of the signing of the Tri-Partite Pact of Alliance I request Your Excellency to accept my cordial congratulations and warmest wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the Soviet peoples. I am convinced that the spirit of close collaboration established by the Pact will

strengthen even more the ties of friendship which unite our two countries.

People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Molotov, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran, Mohammed Saed:

On the occasion of the anniversary of the conclusion of the Pact of Alliance between USSR, Great Britain and Iran which expresses the will of its participants for close collaboration in the interests of the security of Iran and the common cause of the Allies, accept my sincere wishes to friendly Iran for its further success and prosperity.

Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iran, Mohammed Saed, to the People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Molotov:

The anniversary of the conclusion of the Tri-Partite Pact of Alliance affords me the happy occasion to convey to Your Excellency expressions of my best and sincere wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the Soviet peoples. I am convinced that the spirit of close collaboration established by this Pact will serve further to strengthen the ties of friendship between our two countries and will make it possible to face the future with full confidence.

ALLIANCE WITH IRAN

(Continued from page three)

integrity, sovereignty and independence of Iran and to take no steps which might infringe upon it. The Allied States undertook to defend Iran by all means in their power against aggression on the part of Germany, or any other power. On its part Iran undertook to collaborate with the Allied States in every possible way and to guarantee them the right to use, support, guard and control all means of communications throughout Iran "for the purpose of transporting troops and supplies from one Allied State to another."

Iran authorized the Allied States to maintain on Iranian territory, land, sea and air armed forces in required strength. The Pact was welcomed by Iranian public opinion, which received fresh, vivid proof of the deep respect the Soviet people feels for the independence and freedom of its neighbor, and of its desire to consolidate friendly relations between the USSR and Iran in every possible way. The Iranian press pointed out that "as a political document this Pact will play a great part in the history of Iran."

In welcoming the conclusion of the Pact, the Iranian people had sufficient historical proofs of the friendly attitude of the USSR. Events of the year have stressed even more that the Soviet Union has never made and does not make any attempt against the state integrity and independence of Iran. In his report on November 6, 1941, Stalin said: "We have not, nor can we have, as an aim of war the capture of foreign territories, the subjugation of foreign peoples, regardless of whether this concerns the peoples and territories of Asia, including Iran."

As time goes on, the Pact of Alliance increasingly justifies its existence. Iran's position has become stronger in every respect. The confidence of the Iranian people in its safety, based on the collaboration with the Soviet Union and Great Britain, has grown and become strong. The Pact of Alliance provided for maximum efforts directed at the maintenance of the economic life of the Iranian people against the trials and difficulties which would arise as a result of the present war. In spite of complicated war conditions, the Iranian Government was enabled to buy a large amount of provisions from the Allies, and various food products, as well as manufactured goods kept arriving in the ports of Iran. The Alliance with Great Britain and the USSR proved beneficial for the economic development of Iran. Cultural connections between the USSR and Iran developed successfully and grew stronger as well.

The Soviet Union renders all possible assistance to the development of cultural forces of Iran. Aca-

demician Pavlovsky's tour of Iran, and his advice on health problems was highly appraised by Iranian public opinion. The activities of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and in particular its Tadzhikistan branch, attract the especial attention of Iranian scientists. The people of Iran have become better acquainted with Soviet culture and art. The Iranian press highly praises the performances of Soviet artists. Soviet films are in great demand. Soviet fiction and books on science and technology are very popular.

The stability of the Alliance between the USSR, Great Britain and Iran, the favorable progress of the political, economic and cultural connections between members of the Alliance, and the consolidation of friendly relations between them, infuriate the Hitlerites. Being powerless to prevent the strengthening of friendship between the USSR, Iran and Great Britain, the Germans widely resort to their favorite methods of slander and incitement of the Iranian people against the Allies. But the facts invariably prove the growth of friendship between the Allied countries.

Iranian public opinion gave a sharp rebuff to the Hitlerite liars and slanderers. Exposing the Hitlerite provocateurs, the newspaper *Ettelaat* wrote: "The attitude of the Government and people of the USSR towards us is absolutely clear. The Government of the USSR has reaffirmed many times that the USSR has no territorial claims on us, and stressed that it wished to maintain the closest friendly relations with us. Soviet employees behave themselves most correctly and courteously in Iran. They manifest a great liking for us. We desire that our relations with the USSR be strengthened even more."

The past year has made it possible to prove in practice the strength and significance of the Pact of Alliance, which has justified itself as being in complete accordance with the interests of the peoples and is contributing to the success of the common struggle against Hitlerism. The past year brought about a weakening of Hitlerite Germany and her vassals and an increase of power of the anti-Hitler coalition. The struggle against the Hitlerite invaders, which Iran joined one year ago, has now entered a new phase.

The important victory lately scored by the Red Army, the growth of the forces and reserves of the anti-Hitler front, bring nearer the complete victory over the German imperialists. The Pact between the USSR, Great Britain and Iran concluded one year ago, whose significance is very highly appraised in Iran, has played and will play its part in the struggle of the Allies against Hitler and Hitlerism.

ORDERS AWARDED 48 SOVIET GENERALS

For able and courageous direction of military operations and for successes against the German-fascist invaders achieved by these operations, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has conferred the Orders of Suvorov and Kutuzov, of the First and Second Degrees, upon a number of prominent Generals.

Twenty-three generals were decorated with the Order of Suvorov of the First Degree, 17 generals with the Order of Kutuzov of the First Degree, four generals with the Order of Suvorov of the Second Degree and four Generals with the Order of Kutuzov, Second Degree.

The Order of Suvorov of the First Degree was conferred upon Marshal of the Soviet Union Zhukov, Marshal of Artillery Voronov, Army General Meret-

ossovsky; Colonel General of Aviation Novikov; Lieutenant Generals Batov, Kuznetsov, Lelyushenko, Malinovsky, Maslennikov, Moskalenko, Popov, Rybalko, Tolbukin, Chistyakov, Chuikov and Shumilov; and Lieutenant General of Aviation Golovanov.

Those decorated with the Order of Kutuzov of the First Degree include Army General Tyulenev, Lieutenant Generals Kharitonov and Fedyushinski, Lieutenant General of Artillery Zhuravlev and Major Generals Khomenko and Galitsky.

The Order of Suvorov of the Second Degree was awarded Lieutenant General Kirichenko, Lieutenant General of Tank Troops Pushkin, and Major General of Tank Troops Volsky. Lieutenant General Gerasimenko, Major General Kozlov and others were awarded the Order of Kutuzov of the Second Degree.

KUBAN COSSACKS LOOSE FURY ON HITLERITES

Again the Cossack troops of Generals Kirichenko and Selivanov are fighting in their native Kuban steppes. As they advance through villages demolished by the Germans, the sight of their burned homes redoubles the fury of their sabre charges.

Retreating before the Cossack onslaught, the Germans try to halt them by filling the rare steppe wells with sand or the carcasses of sheep, dogs or pigs. But the Cossacks know how to find water even in the most arid places, and continue their inexorable advance.

The Germans hurled reserves against the Cossacks; they brought up a tank division, covering the tanks from the air with bombers and fighters. But the Cossack troops are equipped with anti-tank guns and the Nazi counter-attacks were repelled. Even the German minefields proved of no avail against the Cossacks.

Kirichenko's Guardsmen hang like a storm-cloud over the Germans.

CORRECTION: In the Information Bulletin of January 7, 1943 the last paragraph of the article "All Small Workshops Producing for War Needs," on page 6, should read: "During the past year 1,000,000 workers engaged in handicrafts industries turned out over 6,000,000,000 rubles worth of goods, 80 per cent of which went to the Red Army."



LIEUTENANT GENERAL FEDUSHINSKI, Hero of the Soviet Union, recently decorated with Order of Kutuzov

skov and Army General Vasilevsky; Colonel Generals Vatutin, Govorov, Golikov, Yermenko and Rok-

CHRISTMAS MESSAGE OF IRINARKH, ARCHBISHOP OF OLD BELIEVERS OF MOSCOW AND ALL RUSSIA

To the beloved children of the Christian Church of Old Believers in German captivity and occupation: On this holy Christmas Day we triumphantly sing "Glory to God in the Highest, Peace on Earth, Good Will towards Men." So the angels chant in heaven, but on earth instead of peace and good-will rage the horrors of war, which are shaking the whole world and defiling and devastating the Church of God.

For a year and a half the cruel and inhuman enemy has been tormenting our homeland and you, my beloved children, and causing infinite suffering, grief and destruction. Trusting in the mercy of God, we believe that the triumph of the enemy will be short-lived and transitory. Our valiant army will clear our sacred Russian soil of our age-old enemy—the Germans and their satellites. Have faith in this, too, our beloved brothers and sisters who have fallen into captivity and slavery to the Germans. The hour of liberation from their yoke is not far off. The Red Army is dealing crushing blows to the German troops at Stalingrad, Rzhev and on the Voronezh Front.

Our Allies, British and American, are harassing the enemy in Africa. From the center of the Old Believers' Church at Rogozhskaya Zastava in renowned Moscow, I, your head pastor and minister, address to you words of comfort and hope and call upon you to resist the enemy in every way. Aid the partisans, join their ranks, be worthy of your ances-

tors who fought for Holy Russia. Recall how our glorious forefathers, animated by love of their country, rose as one man, and armed with pitchforks and pikes exterminated and drove from their land the 12 nations who followed the banners of the proud conqueror Napoleon. How many of them escaped from Russia? Only a wretched handful.

The liberation of our motherland from the age-old enemy and would-be destroyer of the Russian nation, the Germans, is the sacred cause of the whole people. The hour of the complete defeat of the German-fascist forces is near. Help our army to exterminate and drive them from our sacred land and thus help to expedite the happy hour of our reunion.

We here offer up constant prayers to God to preserve you from evil and death and to endow you with the strength of our forefathers in the struggle for the emancipation of our fatherland from the invaders.

I pray that God will give you peace, and I give you my Archiepiscopal blessing, with a hearty wish that the coming year of 1943 will see the enemy completely driven from our land, and our early reunion.

Irinarkh, Humble Archbishop of the Old Believers' Church of Moscow and All Russia.

MILITARY OPERATIONS

(Continued from page two)

oil region, about the capture of which last year the German press trumpeted so loudly.

Around Voroshilovgrad and in the area of the middle reaches of the Don, Russian forces continue to advance in the face of counter-attacks launched by freshly arrived German reserves.

At Stalingrad the mopping up of remnants of the surrounded German 6th Army and 4th German Tank Army is nearing completion. When the Germans refused to capitulate, Soviet troops started a vigorous assault and annihilated 40,000 Hitlerites and took 28,000 prisoners. Moreover they captured immense booty, including 523 aircraft, 1,297 tanks and 2,978 guns. Two separate groups, totaling 12,000 officers and men in all, are being steadily annihilated. There is no parallel case in history of the encirclement and

extermination of so large a body of regular troops, abundantly supplied with the most up-to-date armament.

The effect of the Red Army offensive is to split the front of the German army into isolated sections. Besides the group at Stalingrad, another large body of Hitlerites is surrounded east of the Rossosh-Kamenka railway and is being annihilated. The scale and scope as well as the results of the present offensive operations of the Red Army testify to the increased skill of its commanders and their ability to constructively carry into effect the strategical plans of the Supreme Command.

Capable military leadership and proper coordination of all arms have resulted in the destruction during these two months of 102 Hitlerite divisions, or about half the total number of divisions concentrated by the Germans in 1942 on the Soviet-German front. The blows of the Red Army will continue with gathering force until Hitler's army has been destroyed and Soviet territory entirely cleared of the invaders.

ULTIMATUM AT STALINGRAD

By Nikolai Virta

Just before General Konstantin Rokossovsky launched his now famous attack at Stalingrad, which ended in the liquidation of the encircled German troops, I spoke to several German war prisoners. One of them was Friedrich Kloss. He sat in a dugout with his head bundled in a woman's woolen sweater, his face and hands unwashed for several weeks, his eyes looking dully from his haggard face.

Kloss complained of hard times. For months he had been fed on a hundred grams of bread per day, plus a few Portuguese sardines, with a piece of horse meat and a few spoonfuls of soup at rare intervals. Such was the ration of the German soldier at Stalingrad. A cat attracted Kloss' attention, and turning to the interpreter he said in a hoarse, eager voice, "Look at that fat animal! Couldn't we make an excellent soup of it!" Yes, the Germans are prepared to make soup of anything edible. Indeed, practically every cat and dog in the area held by the encircled German troops has already found its way into the kettle. The Nazis eat raw rye, burnt wheat—anything that can replace food in their morbid imaginations.

Recently they embarked on a second round of merciless plundering of the districts of Stalingrad which they still held. This time they did not seek clothes nor valuables that could be shipped to Germany, but food—food of any description. And they requisitioned everything; a few stray handfuls of grain or a dried crust of bread.

"When did you wash last?" I asked the prisoner.

"In Danzig," he replied.

"But why don't you surrender? Don't you know you will never break through the encirclement?"

"There has been no order, Herr Officer," Kloss replied. "We relied on General Mannstein, who was supposed to come to our rescue, as the Fuehrer promised."

"When did the Fuehrer promise this?"

"Well, first he promised we'd be rescued by December 17, then by Christmas."

"But what's the date now?"

"It's January now, Herr Officer," Kloss replied gloomily.

"Do you know that General Mannstein's army was routed at Kotelnikovo?"

"We gathered as much, because for no reason at all we were asked to take the military oath for the second time."

Bound by this oath, the Germans fight. They are routed out of dugouts at the point of bayonets, blown up in cellars by hand-grenades, killed under the debris of falling houses and mowed down by artillery shells.

On January 6, General Rokossovsky, Commander of the troops of the Don Front, arrived in Stalingrad. This was my first meeting with the tall, well-built Red Army commander. I asked the reason for his visit to Stalingrad. He smiled. "You'll learn about it very soon," he said.

Rokossovsky was accompanied by several members of his staff, and together with officers of the Stalingrad army they spent several hours discussing plans for the annihilation of the 22 trapped Nazi divisions. An ultimatum, signed by Generals Voronov and Rokossovsky was drawn up. The Nazi Supreme Command, foreseeing the doom of its 22 divisions, took its own measures. As usual these were a combination of hypocritical Nazi gestures and inhuman brutality. Hungry, frostbitten soldiers were called upon to repeat their oath of allegiance to the Fuehrer, and in the next breath were told in the Fuehrer's name that the relations of all men who surrendered would be shot by the Fuehrer's orders.

Rokossovsky refused to make any statement for the press. We had great difficulty getting him to pose for a photograph with other participants in this historic meeting at Stalingrad, held some 1,500 meters from the front lines.

"There will be plenty of time for photographs and interviews after we dislodge the enemy from Stalingrad," the famed General told correspondents. Still we managed to photograph him with General Chuikov.

The Germans rejected the ultimatum. At 8 a. m. January 10, Soviet artillery went into action. I left my dugout to watch this great moment. Every gun of the Don army and every gun in Stalingrad was trained on the enemy positions. The fire was merciless. More Stalingrad buildings were destroyed—so that in a liberated city we would be able to build again.

SIX FLIERS RECEIVE TITLE OF HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has conferred the title of Hero of the Soviet Union upon six officers of the Air Force for exemplary execution of assignments of the Command in the struggle against the German invaders, and for gallantry and heroism displayed.

MAJOR GENERAL GALITSKY RECEIVES HIGH HONOR

One of the first Red Army generals to be awarded the Order of Kutuzov of the First Degree is Major General Kuzma Galitsky, well-known in America and Great Britain through Alexander Polyakov's book, *Red Guerrillas*, published during the early months of the war.

At the outbreak of the Soviet-German war, General Galitsky was in command of an infantry division. His division took the first blows of the picked German troops, and after a fierce and bloody battle against vastly superior enemy forces was surrounded. The Germans repeatedly demanded his surrender. To convince the Red Army men that their situation was hopeless the Nazis dropped leaflets from the air with a detailed chart showing the position of the encircled troops.

Under exceptionally difficult conditions General Galitsky organized a strong and active defense. His division marched 500 kilometers and fought its way

through to join a large formation of Red Army forces, the command of which was given to General Galitsky.

Recently General Galitsky squared accounts with the Germans when he surrounded and annihilated a large number of their troops at a very important strategic point on the Central Front.

In his youth General Galitsky was an assistant locomotive engineer at Taganrog. Since 1919 he has been in the Red Army, where he started his career as a platoon commander. The young, talented officer attracted the attention of his superiors and he was sent to the Academy of the General Staff, from which he was graduated with honors. General Galitsky is now 45 and in command of an army. Tall and lean, with a typical Russian face, he is a strict and exacting officer, and a man of tireless energy. His staff consists mostly of young officers who have been trained by this outstanding soldier.

TWO SOVIET TANK DESTROYERS

By Victor Belikov

Before the war, Sergei Skuligin was a fitter in one of the Kharkov factories. Sergei Demchenko was a coal miner. The two men found themselves in the same military unit and became fast friends. Both were Ukrainians and both were tank destroyers.

Now these two friends have set foot on their native soil and are steadily advancing, liberating their homeland. Several days ago they fought a battle against six heavy German tanks which attempted to penetrate behind the lines of a Soviet company.

Skuligin and Demchenko took cover in a ravine about one hundred yards from each other, concealing themselves in the snow. Their plan of action was simple—to strike only when they were sure of success, which meant to wait until the tanks were almost upon them.

The German tanks advanced slowly over the snow-covered ground. Skuligin and Demchenko waited.

Now the armored monsters were moving straight toward them. The two friends began firing. One of the tanks was set on fire, but the others came on at full speed. One was so near that an anti-tank rifle was useless against it. Demchenko hurled a hand-grenade. There was an explosion and the tank halted. The hatch was thrust open and a German officer took aim at Demchenko with his pistol. The latter answered with another grenade killing the officer. Then Demchenko changed his position and continued firing at the tanks. Skuligin also kept up his fire. Between them they put three more tanks out of commission.

An hour later the young men entered a house on the edge of a village near the battlefield. A young Ukrainian woman welcomed them warmly and immediately began to prepare food for these two members of the liberating Red Army which the Ukrainian people are awaiting with such hope and joy.

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STALINGRAD VICTORY REPORT

**Headquarters of the Don Front, February 2, 1943,
6:30 P. M.**

*To the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed
Forces of the USSR, Comrade Stalin:*

Operational Report No. 0079: Acting upon your
orders, the troops of the Don Front at 4 P. M. on Feb-

ruary 2, 1943, completed the defeat and annihilation
of the surrounded enemy of the Stalingrad group.

The following units were completely annihilated or
partly taken prisoner: 11th Army Corps, 8th Army
Corps, 14th Tank Corps, 51st Army Corps, 4th Army
Corps and 48th Tank Corps, comprising twenty-two
divisions: 44th, 71st, 76th, 79th, 94th, 100th Light,



A SOVIET ARMORED TRAIN PREPARES TO LEAVE FOR THE FRONT

113th, 376th, 295th, 297th, 305th, 371st, 384th, 389th Infantry Divisions; 3rd, 29th and 16th Motorized Divisions; 14th, 16th and 24th German Tank Divisions; 1st Cavalry and 20th Rumanian Infantry Divisions.

Moreover, the following reinforcement units were annihilated:

(A) 42nd, 44th, 46th, 59th, 61st, 65th, 72nd Artillery Regiments of the Reserve of the Chief Command; 1st Battalion of the 97th Artillery Regiment, 43rd, 639th, 733rd, 856th, 855th, 861st Artillery Battalions of the Reserve of the Chief Command; 243rd Battalion of the Storming Guns; 2nd and 51st Trench Mortar Regiments of the Reserve of the Chief Command, consisting of six-barrelled trench mortars; 9th, 12th, 25th, 30th, 37th, 91st Anti-Aircraft Battalions of various regiments, separate elements of which operate on other fronts.

(B) 45th, 71st, 294th, 336th, 652nd, 672nd, 685th, 501st Independent Sapper Battalions and one independent sapper battalion without a number.

(C) 21st, 40th, 539th Independent Building Battalions.

(D) 6th Signals Regiment and presumably the 594th Signals Regiment.

(E) 7th and 28th Artillery Instrumental Reconnaissance Battalions.

(F) Many bridge-building columns and other auxiliary units.

Over 91,000 men were taken prisoner, including over 2,500 officers and 24 generals, among whom are one field marshal general and two colonel generals. The remaining are lieutenant generals and major generals.

In connection with the complete annihilation of the surrounded enemy troops, military operations in the city of Stalingrad and in the Stalingrad area have ceased. Trophies are being counted.

Signed: Delegate of Headquarters of Supreme Command Marshal of Artillery Voronov; Commander of Troops of Don Front Colonel General Rokossovsky; Member of Military Council Major General Telegin; Chief of Staff of Don Front Lieutenant General Malinin.

STALIN'S ORDER OF THE DAY TO THE VICTORS OF THE DON FRONT

Order of the Day of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief to the troops of the Don Front:

To the Delegate of the Headquarters of the Supreme Command, Marshal of Artillery Voronov; and the Commander of the troops of the Don Front, Colonel General Rokossovsky:

I congratulate you and the troops of the Don Front

on the successful completion of the annihilation of the enemy troops surrounded at Stalingrad. I thank all Red Army men, commanders and political workers of the Don Front for their splendid action in the fighting.

Signed: Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Stalin
Moscow, Kremlin, February 2, 1943

KARELO-FINNISH GUERRILLAS TAKE HIGH TOLL OF FINNS

Three guerrilla detachments operating in the Karelo-Finnish Republic in mid-January simultaneously attacked enemy garrisons stationed in three populated places. The Soviet patriots killed about 200 enemy officers and men, destroyed five guns, three trench mortars, two wireless stations and one searchlight installation, and blew up or burned several ammunition dumps and food depots.

FLOWER OF NAZIS CAPTURED AT STALINGRAD

MOSCOW, February 2, *Krasnaia Zvezda*: The German generals captured near Stalingrad admit that Hitler lost there his finest divisions, with their full complement of officers. These divisions included many natives of Central Germany and members of the Nazi Party. Red Army men took prisoner one officer who proved to be the former leader of the Hitler Youth, and who stated that 50 per cent of his division consisted of residents of Berlin.

DEFEAT IS DEFEAT—NOT VICTORY

By a Soviet Radio Commentator

The brilliant operation at Stalingrad which ended in the encirclement and annihilation of enemy forces fully equipped with modern arms has no precedent in the history of wars. German propaganda is no longer able to conceal the Stalingrad debacle.

Striving to allay the stunning impression produced by the Stalingrad disaster, the Hitlerites have made

One need not be an expert in military history to expose this lie.

If one is to believe the Hitlerites, one must concede that the Battle of Cannae was won by the consuls who led their army to destruction, and not by Hannibal, who destroyed it. One must agree that the Battle of Sedan, in 1870, was won by Napoleon III, who capitulated together with his army, and not by the German troops who surrounded the French.

In all times and in all languages of the world, defeat is defeat—not victory. And no amount of German propaganda can abolish this truth. The famous German strategist, Clausewitz, stated that "the encirclement and annihilation of enemy armed forces has always been the most perfect and most effective means, superior to everything else." Another outstanding German military thinker, Alfred von Schlieffen, named Cannae—an operation of encirclement and annihilation—as "a model of a crushing victory," and based his strategical plan on this idea.

At one time the Germans boasted that they alone had mastered the art of encirclement. At present they have suffered a bitter disillusionment. Try as German propaganda may, it is clear to the world that the annihilation of the 6th Army near Stalingrad is the greatest blow to German arms. It is evidence of the failure of Hitler's adventurist strategy. Hitler bragged before the world of the imminent fall of Stalingrad. Now he must answer for the failure of the German strategical plan and the annihilation of the 6th Army. Now he must drink to the bottom the bitter cup of unparalleled defeat.

All of the high generals of the surrounded 6th Army, with Field Marshal General Paulus at their head, were taken prisoner. They realized the complete hopelessness of the situation in which their Fuehrer had placed them.

On the occasion of the capitulation of the French Army at Sedan, von Moltke said: "The complete annihilation of this army means the collapse of the French Empire." These words have an ominous sound when applied to Hitlerite Germany.

KUTUZOV'S GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER WORKS AS NURSE

Catherine Kutuzova-Lebedeva works as a medical nurse in one of the Moscow hospitals. She is the great-granddaughter of Field Marshal General Mikhail Kutuzov, hero of the Patriotic War of 1812.



Lieutenant V. F. Kommissarov's Anti-Aircraft Battery in action on the Western Front.

an absurd attempt to present this unparalleled defeat as a victory for themselves.

"The deed of the 6th Army," states the military correspondent of Transocean Agency, "is an achievement which, from a strategical point of view, is not inferior to the lightning victories scored by the German army in previous campaigns."

With such absurd falsities the Hitlerites attempt to dupe their people and to divert world public opinion.

SOVIET STRATEGY AT STALINGRAD

Commenting on the results of the Stalingrad operation, a *Krasnaia Zvezda* correspondent cites Hitler's "Order of the Day," addressed to his Stalingrad troops after the first blows dealt by the Red Army.

"The battle of Stalingrad has reached its climax!" Hitler exclaimed. "The enemy has broken into the rear of the German troops, and tries desperately to recapture the fortress on the Volga. You must retain the positions at Stalingrad, gained at the cost of so much blood. I shall do everything within my power to support you."

At that time Hitler had not yet grasped the full scope of the defeat sustained by his army. He spoke only of a break-through, when the cream of the German army was already caught in a ring. As it now transpires, on the fifth day of the Soviet offensive at least 330,000 enemy officers and men, with a tremendous quantity of modern war equipment, were trapped in a ring 40 to 45 kilometers in diameter.

The Germans relied upon fortifications skilfully constructed beforehand. They had intended to bid for time within these fortifications until the relief promised by Hitler should arrive.

Holding the surrounded German troops by active operations, the Soviet Command covertly directed part of its forces against the group of Field Marshal General von Mannstein, which was advancing from the south. Mannstein suffered a grave defeat and was compelled to roll back rapidly. Although he had on the first day of his advance radioed to the surrounded troops at Stalingrad, "Be certain of our assistance," he himself was soon in need of assistance.

Meanwhile our troops which had surrounded the enemy divisions gradually seized advantageous lines and heights, thus securing for themselves a place d'armes for a general attack.

On January 10 the enemy was still strong enough to offer fierce resistance. Although the enemy's front was pierced in the first days of the general attack, our troops did not then succeed in reaching the second line of the German defense, skirting the Rossoshka River. Still more powerful fortifications and enemy units stationed in the interior, which had not been worn down at the beginning of the offensive, were encountered. These units, supported by artillery and tanks, launched frequent counter-attacks.

Within a few days, however, our troops commanded by General Batov executed a complicated maneuver and pierced the second line of enemy defenses on the Rossoshka River.

Thus, as a result of offensive operations from January 10 to 16, the troops of the Don Front pierced two enemy fortified defense zones and cleared the enemy from a territory of 565 square kilometers.

From January 21 to 24, the fighting concentrated on the inner Stalingrad ring. Bringing up artillery our troops broke the furious resistance of the Germans and compelled their remnants to retreat hurriedly behind the fortified line in the northwestern and western outskirts of the city. On January 26 the enemy group was cut in two. Our troops commanded by General Chistyakov effected a junction with those under General Chuikov, which defended Stalingrad.

The isolated enemy groups then began to disintegrate and surrender, or were wiped out. Our troops continued to split the enemy forces, to deprive them of direction and of communication lines, and to surround and annihilate cut-off groups. The demoralization of the enemy grew daily. Blockading the houses still held by the most stubborn of the enemy groups, our troops relentlessly annihilated them.

The Battle of Stalingrad is inseparably linked with the name of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Stalin. It was he who indicated the place of the initial break-through and outlined the plan of encirclement of the enemy group. The annihilation of the enemy, who refused to capitulate, was effected in conformity with his plan.

HERO'S PARENTS RESCUED FROM FASCIST CAPTIVITY

Recently when the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Mikhail Kalinin handed the gold medal of a Hero of the Soviet Union to flier Peter Maryutin, he asked whether the flier had any special wish.

Maryutin asked that help be given him to rescue his parents from fascist captivity. His wish was granted. They were ferried over by plane from enemy territory.

"We received a note: 'A very pleasant surprise awaits you,'" related Maryutin's parents. "After that we learned that one of our sons is a Hero of the Soviet Union and that we were to be taken across the front lines. Our joy was boundless. Fourteen months we spent under the terrible German yoke, and all these months we lived in the hope of delivery from the Hitlerite nightmare. The Germans burned the workers' settlement in which we lived and made a terrible gap in every family. They killed our niece and our son Mikhail—a lame boy."

A GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL SURRENDERS

In a dispatch to PRAVDA a correspondent at Stalingrad describes the capture of Field Marshal General Paulus and other German generals:

Our troops displayed great skill in this operation. Scouts ascertained precisely where Paulus' command post was located, in the center of Stalingrad. They learned how many officers were at the post, where the command cars were parked, and the strength of the force guarding the headquarters. Paulus had a strong bodyguard, but not strong enough to prevent his capture.

The operation began on the night of January 30-31, while fighting was in progress. In an area where the fighting was most violent our tanks and automatic riflemen broke through to Paulus' headquarters. By dawn the house was blockaded and the guards wiped out.

Paulus, who had just received a radiogram from Hitler announcing his promotion to the rank of Field Marshal of the Third Reich, did not suspect until dawn that the house in which he was quartered was surrounded and that all wires linking it with his troops were in our hands. When he learned of this unpleasant fact he sent his aide-de-camp to arrange for capitulation.

At 10 A. M. our delegates went to the Field Marshal's command post, accompanied by automatic riflemen who kept all entrances of the house covered. The building was in complete darkness. When lights were put on, a scene of great disorder was revealed. The basement was crowded with unshaven generals and colonels. A telephone operator was frantically appealing to the German troops, but without success, all wires having been prudently cut by our tankists and automatic riflemen.

The gloomy Field Marshal emerged in full dress, crowning the most disgraceful defeat of Hitlerite Germany.

RED BANNERS WAVE AGAIN OVER HEROIC VOLGA CITY

By Nikolai Virta

Throughout the entire day of January 30 fighting raged in Stalingrad. The fascists sustained grave losses; the dead lay at literally every step. Our troops fought in the south and southwest, battering their way toward the center of the city. At the end of the day they broke through and joined hands with our troops advancing from the other side. The fighting continued.

That night a German officer came to one of our units with a flag of truce from the commander of the 14th Tank Division. He stated that in view of the utter senselessness of further resistance, the division commander was surrendering with his staff and the whole division. He promised to report with the division at a certain theater at 6 A. M. At dawn, with the whole city lit up by flares and the shooting still continuing, the remnants of the division, headed by its commander, ranged themselves in column formation near the demolished theater and surrendered their arms. This was the beginning. Following this division, remnants of tank, cavalry and other units began to surrender. The Stalingrad streets were filled again with fascists—but this time they were unarmed, emaciated, unshaven, ragged. They crept out of blindages, holding their tommy-guns pressed be-

tween their knees. There was no counting them—they gathered in crowds of thousands in the squares. Many wandered in the streets asking the one question, "Where can I surrender?"

Prisoners still able to walk led their sick and wounded fellows to hospitals. We entered one German hospital, in a basement. Some 3,000 wounded officers and men were lying on the floor on rags—many of them dead, others dying of wounds, hunger and cold. The stench was unbearable and we quickly escaped into the street.

The work of checking the booty continues unceasingly. Guns are being counted, trucks sorted; tommy-guns and rifles are piled in tall stacks. The stacks keep growing as fresh crowds of prisoners come to lay down their arms.

The citizens of Stalingrad are also emerging from their shelters. They cry with joy. Red Army men climb the ruins of houses, and picking out the tallest ones raise the red banner above them. There are many of these banners ablaze now against the blue sky. Red Army men passing beneath salute them.

GERMANS TRANSFER LARGE FORCES FROM EUROPE TO EASTERN FRONT

The Soviet radio reports that the heavy losses sustained by the Hitlerite army on the Soviet-German front have considerably weakened the German war machine. The annihilation of the Stalingrad group alone cost Hitler 330,000 officers and men. To make good these huge losses, the German Command is feverishly mustering all available reserves and hurling them to the Eastern Front.

Thus the Hitlerites are resorting to an extremely risky weakening of the German garrisons in a number of European countries, and are also reducing to the minimum their reserves held in the rear for future operations. That the German Command is compelled to drain these sources was openly admitted by the German military observer, General Dietmar, who recently stated that excessive German forces were engaged in police duties in various European countries. In another review he advocated the concentration of maximum forces on the Soviet-German front, where the outcome of the war is being decided.

"There are occasions," Dietmar stated, "when the military leadership must take every measure to equalize forces. Fronts which at a given moment are of secondary importance must be weakened in order to reinforce important sectors."

Dietmar directly stated that "the most important sector," i.e., the Soviet-German front, "will be reinforced at the cost of other fronts and the mobilization of internal German reserves. The front," he states, "will be strengthened numerically. The German people will doubtless approve measures taken with this in view."

Thus the German general frankly admits that the stripping of hitherto inactive fronts in Western Europe is the only real possibility of partially compensating for the enormous losses sustained by the Hitlerite army on the Soviet-German front. Dietmar evidently realizes that the so-called "total mobilization,"—the calling up of 15 to 17-year-old boys for army service—cannot have any immediate effect or relieve the hard position of the Hitlerite armies on the Soviet-German front. Thus the German military leadership is compelled to transfer considerable forces from France, Belgium, Holland and Norway to the Soviet-German front.

In addition to the troops formerly shifted to the Soviet-German front, the German Command has since the end of November, 1942—the beginning of the Soviet offensive—hastily transferred several more divisions to this front.

Since the end of last November, the German Command has sent to the Soviet-German front 19 infantry and three tank divisions, including 11 divisions withdrawn from France, Belgium and Norway. The balance were from Germany. These 22 divisions include the 1st, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Air-Borne Divisions; the 6th, 7th and 37th Tank Divisions; and the 69th, 161st, 302nd, 304th, 306th, 320th, 321st, 337th, 401st, 404th, 406th and 708th Infantry Divisions.

Moreover, according to reliable information, nine more German divisions, including three tank divisions, are now en route from the West to the Soviet-German front.

Having transferred these considerable forces from the West to the East, the German Command runs an undeniable risk. It has left uncovered a number of fronts which may at any time turn into scenes of fierce fighting. This is why German propaganda carefully conceals the reshuffle of German troops. Goebbels' propagandists are of late again enlarging upon the strength of their fortifications in Western Europe, which is the surest indication that the German positions in these sectors are considerably weakened.

This German propaganda will not deceive world public opinion. The time is long past when the German Command can dispose of its reserves at its own discretion. The grim realities of war now compel it to take steps which may precipitate vast and irreparable consequences. The weakening of the fronts in Western Europe is fresh evidence of the plight in which Germany finds herself as a result of the defeats on the Soviet-German front.

GUERRILLAS OF OREL REGION DESTROY FASCISTS

A group of guerrillas of a detachment named for Voroshilov, in the Orel Region, recently derailed an enemy train. The locomotive, 18 cars of ammunition and six petrol cars were destroyed.

Guerrillas of another detachment raided a German garrison situated in the district center. The Soviet patriots killed about 200 Hitlerites. Nine intact guns, 64 rifles, several thousand cartridges and a large quantity of clothing and military supplies were captured.

THE BLACK JUBILEE

By K. Hofman

On January 30th, 1933, Corporal Adolf Hitler assumed office as German Chancellor.

Hitler's road to power was stained with the blood of the best people of Germany. With his assumption of the chancellorship, fascist terror grew to unprecedented dimensions. Beginning with a monstrous provocation—the burning of the Reichstag—and perfidious attacks on peaceful countries bordering Germany, with which Hitler had signed pacts of non-aggression, the bloody Nazi bands have committed innumerable vile crimes.

These crimes reached a head when Hitler launched his war of plunder against the Soviet Union. Hating and despising all the peoples of the world, the Hitlerite military-fascist-terrorist dictatorship reckoned that with the defeat of the Soviet Union—a great world power and stronghold of progress—it would dominate not only the whole of the European continent from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean to the Urals, but would also pave the way to world domination.

Hitler's anti-Boishevik slogans were only a veil to establish the domination of the German race over all continents and oceans and to convert all peoples into colonial slaves of the German invaders. The regime of the axe and block in Germany, and the "new order" which Hitler set up in captured European countries, as well as in the occupied regions of the USSR, showed the whole world what mankind might expect if Hitlerite Germany should win the war.

The war of Hitler against the USSR resulted in the creation of a mighty anti-Hitlerite coalition of freedom-loving peoples pledging themselves not to lay down their arms until Hitlerism is completely wiped out. This pledge was recently reaffirmed in the name of the United Nations by Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill at their conference at Casablanca.

When on June 22, 1941, Hitler moved his hordes, intoxicated with easy victories in the West, against the Soviet Union, he was convinced that by January, 1943, about the date of the tenth anniversary of fascist power in Germany, he would rule the world. Hitler believed that the fascist swastika would wave not only over the Kremlin, but over Westminster Abbey in London and the White House in Washington.

But in the Soviet Union Hitler encountered a resistance which he had never anticipated. The unreality of Hitler's strategic plans was revealed in the first few months of the Soviet-German war. The routing of the Hitlerite hordes at the approaches to Moscow

was the turning point of the present war. Hitler's summer offensive against the USSR, during which he gained temporary tactical successes on the southern sectors of the front, did not change the strategic situation in favor of Germany. On the contrary, the powerful autumn offensive of the Red Army in 1942 proved the hopelessness of Hitler's war plans.

As a result of the two-months' offensive of the Soviet armies, Hitler has already lost half the territory he captured last summer. But most important of all, in that period the Red Army smashed Hitler's crack troops. The stubborn defensive battles of the Red Army, followed by large scale offensive operations, have frustrated Hitler's strategic plans. This failure cost Hitler 102 divisions. So grandiose a defeat will not be found in the annals of modern warfare. The Red Army victories have made all freedom-loving peoples confident that the hour of the final destruction of Hitlerite Germany is nearing.

The Hitlerite system has proved a complete failure on the battlefields of the USSR. The Red Army is undermining the German war machine. Germany will "celebrate" the tenth anniversary of Hitler's rule with ever greater fear and confusion.

In 1933 Hitler promised the German people that he would create a "Greater Germany," expanding its borders deep into the west and east. He encouraged German chauvinism, impressing upon the people that the Germans were a superior race called upon to rule other peoples. He declared that an era of a great German Empire was setting in, which would reign for a thousand years.

But only ten years have passed, and in place of the promised world of victories Germany is on the brink of ruin. The Hitlerite Empire has already been weakened by the blows of the Red Army, and under the onslaught of the United Nations it will crash once and for all.

SOVIET SPORTSMEN HEROES OF SCHLUESSELBURG

The Soviet radio reports that a conspicuous part in the fighting for Schluesselburg was played by a skiers' unit composed entirely of sportsmen. Field and track athletes, football players, cyclists, skiers and skaters made a swift march on skis and dealt a shattering blow to a group of enemy forces.

First to enter Schluesselburg with his men and to hoist the Soviet flag over the old Ladoga Canal was the Kharkov football player, Mikhail Bik, now a Red Army lieutenant.

LENINGRAD CHILDREN IN SIBERIA REJOICE AT BREAKING OF BLOCKADE

Some 3,500 Leningrad children were evacuated to the towns and villages of the Novosibirsk Region. Siberians remember the arrival of the pale, emaciated children, whom the collective farmers plied with milk, eggs and vegetables. Now these healthy, rosy-cheeked youngsters are the pride of their foster-parents.

Other young Leningrad evacuees are cared for in 26 homes established in one of the most picturesque and healthful spots in Siberia. After the din of shelling and the bursting of high-explosive bombs, the children found ideal rest in this quiet, secluded place. They named it the "Uninhabited Island," and called

themselves "Robinson Crusoes." The children's homes have their own farm, supplying them with meat, milk and vegetables. Local hunters provide game, which abounds in the dense Naryn forests.

The children were overjoyed at the news of the breaking of the Leningrad blockade. Their most cherished dream is to return to their native city. Fifteen-year-old Rufa Bogdanova writes: "During the winter blockade of Leningrad my grandmother and aunt died. My father and mother could not escape in time from the suburbs and were seized by the Germans. I am very sad, but I have been well cared for here in Siberia."

MURDER AND PLUNDER MARK ROAD OF GERMAN RETREAT

The following statement of a typical atrocity perpetrated by the retreating Germans on the South-western Front was signed by the surviving citizens of Gartmashevka station, in the Voronezh Region:

"Before their retreat the Germans herded a group of railwaymen with their wives and children into a barracks and took savage retribution upon them. They killed signalman Dmitri Kosogov, his wife, two daughters and grandchildren—three-year-old Nikolai and one-and-a-half year old Valentina; and signalman Fedor Chesnokov, his wife and four-year-old daughter. Another group of 20 peaceful residents of Gartmashevka station were herded by the fascist monsters into a railway booth and shot."

The Soviet press reports that the fascists, driven mad by military reverses, marked the road of their retreat by mass murders of children, women and old people. At Aksai they shot 68 people; in Peregruznoye, 8; in Zozino, 44; in Kamenka, 125; and in Zhutovo Pervoye, 60.

In the Voroshilovsk District alone they shot 360 absolutely innocent persons. Wild orgies of terror took place in Serafimovich, where over 80 residents were shot by the Hitlerites and 5,000 sent to hard labor in Germany.

Tens of millions of rubles worth of property was destroyed or damaged by the retreating barbarians. According to incomplete data of five districts only, the Germans took from the collective farmers 7,000

cows, 13,600 sheep, 21,000 pigs, and about 50,000 poultry. Several populated places in the Kletskaya District were wholly destroyed.

Wherever the Hitlerites passed, they destroyed schools, hospitals, clubs and other cultural and social institutions.

HEROES AMONG SOVIET NAVAL FLIERS

Our Soviet naval fliers have won the love and admiration of their countrymen. Many of the great pages in the annals of the Patriotic War have been written by them.

The people will not forget Boris Safronov, twice honored with the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and recipient of the British Distinguished Flying Cross.

Nor will Sergeant Sevryukov's sacrifice be forgotten. His plane badly damaged by shell splinters, the young sergeant rammed a fascist bomber and brought it down—at the cost of his own life.

There are many such known and unknown heroes among the Soviet naval fliers. The hundreds of decorations bestowed upon the men of the naval flying service bear witness that Soviet patriots in this branch of our armed forces are gloriously fulfilling their duty to the motherland.

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A VISIT WITH GENERAL RODIMTSEV, GUARDS HERO OF STALINGRAD

By Nikolai Virta

... The Germans advanced upon the downtown section of Stalingrad. After incredible air attacks, they succeeded in occupying this part of the city, and pressed furiously toward the Volga.

It was then that General Rodimtsev's famous Guards Division played its glorious part. The division was fresh, at full strength, and perfectly trained. The Germans knew that reinforcements were being



TANK-BORNE SOVIET INFANTRY PLAY A LARGE PART IN ROUTING GERMANS FROM FORTIFIED VILLAGES

brought up, but they were confident that the remainder of the Stalingrad army would be crushed and the city conquered.

Against Rodimtsev's Division they hurled all their planes and the full fury of their artillery. Rodimtsev's Guards crossed the Volga under this rain of fire and struck at the Germans. A ferocious battle followed. The Hitlerites attempted to force the Guards back into the river, launching one attack after another. The Guards repelled them all, stopped the fascists, and drove them back. They captured the downtown section of the city and established themselves firmly in their positions. The Volga remained unconquered.

I visited Major General Rodimtsev in his dugout on the Stalingrad Front. A very young man for his high rank—he is only 37—he has had a sensational military career. The son of a peasant and a shepherd himself, Rodimtsev was called up for military service ten years ago. From a private he rose rapidly in the Red Army.

At the beginning of the German invasion, Rodimtsev revealed his outstanding courage and tactical ability. He commanded a unit of picked air-borne troops who fought at Kiev and Kharkov. From their commander the troops learned to exhaust the enemy and to hold out against a numerically superior foe. Rodimtsev's men came to the Volga city experienced and hardened in battle. But the General says there has never been anything to equal the street fighting in Stalingrad.

"My Guardsmen displayed remarkable determination—true 'Stalingrad tenacity' "—General Rodimtsev said. "At one time the Germans were storming a house defended by machine-gunner Nikolai Rodichev and other Guardsmen. At a critical point in the fighting an enemy bomb exploded, killing the machine gun crew and seriously wounding Rodichev. In spite of his wounds he stuck to the gun and continued to mow down the enemy. The Germans trained their artillery on him. A shell smashed the machine gun, wounding Rodichev a second time. The fascists could already be heard shouting, 'Surrender, Russ!' But Rodichev did not surrender. He crawled to the window and hurled his reply in the form of hand-grenades. The building was saved, but Rodichev gave up his life.

"We have a saying, 'A Guardsman retreats only to another world.' Not a single house was surrendered to the fascists. When they captured a building, it was because all my men were dead and I could not send reinforcements.

"Twelve German tanks attacked a building held by Guardsmen. Firing at point-blank range the tanks were shattering the building and setting it on fire.

The Guardsmen rushed from the house as the last wall crumbled. Did they retreat? No—they fought their way with hand-grenades into the next house, which was held by the Hitlerites—rushing the enemy and capturing the building.

"We defended not only houses, streets and every square yard of Russian land, but we launched counter-attacks at every opportunity, strengthening and improving our positions. We destroyed 10,000 Hitlerites. I am ready to answer for this figure with my head.

"Our divisional colors have been decorated with the Order of Lenin, the highest honor in the land. I have reason to be proud of my troops—they deserve the highest praise. You know we had no fortifications at Stalingrad—it was defended by the determination of our Red Army men."

The young General and Hero of the Soviet Union gave all the praise to his men, but he himself was always in the front ranks. He took upon himself the full weight of the German blow directed at his division when the battle for the city reached its climax.

General Rodimtsev is very informal in his dealings with subordinates, but there is iron discipline in his unit.

That evening I went with General Rodimtsev and his second-in-command, Colonel Vavilov, toward the front line positions. On the shattered stone wall of the pier I read the words, "Rodimtsev's Guardsmen fought here. They held the enemy as long as they were alive." Below the inscription I saw a small mound with a stone above it. It was the grave of the unknown Guardsman who was the first on shore and the first to perish.

Everywhere General Rodimtsev's men greeted him with enthusiasm. They love him—to them he is a real hero, a real military captain. They respect him because he never flinches before enemy bullets; because he fearlessly walks along the front lines; because during the most frightful bombings he scorned death; because after having been wounded several times he continued to direct the operations of his division, constantly encouraging his men and always appearing wherever the situation was most desperate.

I left the city on the Volga on the day when the guns of the Stalingrad army and the Don Front were smashing the 22 encircled German divisions. That morning Rodimtsev led his division into the attack. He dislodged the Hitlerites from one house after another, captured a height commanding the city, and placed on it the colors of his Guards.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO STALIN

On February 5, President Franklin D. Roosevelt sent the following message to Joseph Stalin:

To His Excellency, Joseph Stalin,
Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces
of the USSR,
Moscow

As Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States of America, I congratulate you on the brilliant victory at Stalingrad of the armies under your supreme command. The 162 days of epic battle for the city which has forever honored your name and the decisive result which all Americans are cele-

brating today, will remain one of the proudest chapters in the war of the peoples united against Nazism and its emulators.

The commanders and fighters of your armies at the front and the men and women who have supported them in factory and field have combined not only to cover with glory their country's arms but to inspire by their example fresh determination among all the United Nations to bend every energy to bring about the final defeat and unconditional surrender of the common enemy.

(Signed) Franklin Roosevelt

Washington, February 5, 1943

STALIN'S REPLY

On February 6, Stalin replied:
Mr. Franklin Roosevelt,

Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces
of the United States of America

I thank you for your congratulations on the occasion of the victory of the Soviet troops at Stalingrad.

I express confidence that the joint fighting activities of the armed forces of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union will soon result in victory over our common enemy.

(Signed) Stalin

Moscow, Kremlin, February 6, 1943

WHEN THE GUNS CEASED

A Stalingrad correspondent records his impression of the first moments after the ending of the six-months' agony of the unconquerable city:

The last shots have been fired. A strange quiet reigns in this city which for six months has known no quiet. Only the thunder of guns, the roar of bombs, the whining of shells, the screaming and hissing of mines, the rattle of machine guns and rifles—daily, nightly, without pause. And now it is quiet.

Out of fortified basements, blindages, trenches, half-demolished buildings, water mains and wells emerge the city's defenders, Red Army men and commanders, black with soot. Accustomed to darkness, they squint at the light and look about them at the burned city, the earth drenched with blood. They gaze upward at the tall buildings, so riddled and

shattered they resemble lace curtains hung to the blue sky.

They walk in streets still blocked by ruins. Long rows of barbed wire entanglements stretch along the roads from the outskirts to the center of the city. Here are tank traps and barriers; here are places famous as the scenes of the bloodiest combats.

An idea of the deadly torrent of lead and steel which rained here for six months may be gathered when one counts on a square yard of factory wall 180 holes left by bullets and mine and shell splinters. In the space of one kilometer are to be found 250 to 300 bomb craters.

And now it is over. Life is beginning anew where yesterday there was only death and destruction.



SURROUNDED BY SWIFT-STRIKING SOVIET SKI-TROOPS

STALINGRAD WILL BE REBUILT!

A Soviet radio dispatch of February 5 from Stalingrad describes a meeting held in the Volga city in celebration of the glorious final chapter of the epic struggle:

Yesterday, for the first time in many months, the sound of joyous music was heard in Stalingrad—replacing the monstrous din of bursting bombs and shells and the rattle of machine guns. The city was brilliantly decorated. Posters and banners adorned the ruins of destroyed buildings, and across the facade of the Red Army Club appeared portraits of Government leaders and the Red Army commanders whose units had smashed the Germans at the approaches to the Volga stronghold.

At 11 o'clock the workers of Stalingrad factories and plants, side by side with Red Army men, poured into one of the city squares. Railway traffic had already been restored, and the first train from the suburban stations brought delegations of railway workers to the meeting.

By noon the square was full. In the grandstand appeared Lieutenant General Chuikov, Lieutenant General Shumilov, and Major General of the Guards and Hero of the Soviet Union Rodimtsev; officials of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and the Stalin-

grad Region; members of the Stalingrad City Soviet; and delegates from workers' organizations.

The meeting was opened by Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Stalingrad Soviet Pigalev. The first speaker was Lieutenant General Chuikov, decorated by the Government with the Order of Suvorov of the First Degree for his achievements at Stalingrad. The troops of General Chuikov stood firm under the most violent air-bombing and repelled innumerable attacks of greatly superior enemy forces.

"We were ordered by our country to hold the city of Stalingrad at any cost," said General Chuikov. "We said that for us there was no land beyond the Volga. Fighting like lions, the heroes of Stalingrad revived the glorious traditions of the defense of Tsaritsyn. In a letter to Stalin the defenders of the city swore to die rather than to yield, and they kept the pledge!"

On behalf of the Red Army, General Chuikov assured the meeting that "the fate which the fascists met in Stalingrad will overtake all Hitlerites who have encroached upon the Soviet land!"

Major General of the Guards and Hero of the Soviet Union Rodimtsev was strongly moved as he spoke of his men.



HER GROUP OF HITLERITES GIVES UP THE STRUGGLE

"Our orders were to check the enemy and to prevent him from reaching the Volga. Men and commanders alike proved their readiness to lay down their lives. The day we arrived in Stalingrad they declared, 'The enemy shall never reach the Volga!' They held out and won, dying, but never retreating."

Lieutenant General Shumilov, wearer of the Order of Suvorov of the First Degree, spoke next. General Shumilov's units advanced from the southwest, broke through the main line of German defenses, and surrounded the city. They captured the entire headquarters of the German 6th Army, including Field Marshal General Paulus.

"Today is February 4," said the General. "On February 2 the last shots rang out in this square. Stalin ordered us to hold the city. We held it and smashed the enemy. The historical battle which covered Soviet arms with glory is over."

Khrushchev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, congratulated the men of the Stalingrad army and called upon the people to derive fresh strength from victory for the continued struggle and for further advances. Chuyanov, Secretary of the Stalingrad Regional Committee of the Party and Chairman of the Stalingrad Defense Committee, expressed the gratitude of all the workers of the city to the men and commanders of the Don Front.

"Our city has been gravely wounded," Chuyanov said, "but we will heal the wounds. The whole country will help us, as it helped us in the great battle. We see the ruins of Stalingrad—but we remember a flourishing city. This city will be restored. We swear it to our country and to Comrade Stalin."

A thunderous hurrah rolled over the square. Messages of greeting to Stalin from the workers and defenders of Stalingrad, and to the men and commanders of the Southern and Don Fronts from the workers of the city, were unanimously approved.

"FATE OF NAPOLEON'S ARMY AWAITS RETREATING GERMANS"

Eugene Tarle, Soviet historian and Member of the Academy of Sciences, states that the Stalingrad epic, more than any other phase of the war against the Hitlerite vandals, has brought the civilized world closer to victory.

"Stalingrad was the easternmost point reached by the wave of the German invasion of Russia," says historian Tarle. "The inglorious fate of Napoleon's Army awaits the Germans on their road of retreat to the west, which has already begun. The hour of the complete debacle of Hitlerite Germany is inexorably approaching."

ARMENIAN ARCHBISHOP COLLECTS FUNDS FOR TANK COLUMN

A Soviet correspondent recently visited the Deputy Catholicos of all the Armenians, Gevorg Cherkchayan, at his residence in the Echmiadzin Monastery. The septuagenarian Archbishop, who wrote to Stalin concerning the first contributions of the Armenian Believers for arms for the Red Army, told the correspondent of further donations for the cause of defense.

"Every true Christian," he stated, "in the name of love for his kind tries to help destroy the terrible evil of Hitlerism. Moved by the finest Christian and patriotic feelings, by the desire to oust the enemy from our sacred soil, Armenian Believers warmly responded to my appeal for the building of a tank column to be named for our national hero, David of Sassoon.

"In addition to a precious panagia set with diamonds, and other valuables worth more than 80,000 rubles, donations in cash have been made by the Echmiadzin clergy, and tens of thousands of rubles have already been donated by Armenian Believers.

"To judge by the influx of donations, the Armenian clergy will be able to build not one tank column, but a whole tank formation. Contributions in the sum of \$65,000 have been made by American Armenians. I have no doubt that our pastoral message will meet with a warm response in the hearts of Armenian Believers of the whole world, who will take part in building the tank column 'David of Sassoon'.

"Blessed be this formidable weapon directed against the most bitter foe of all peace-loving Christians," concluded the Archbishop.

THE MOSCOW HOME FOR STAGE VETERANS

By Kara-Murza

The right of stage workers of the Soviet Union to maintenance in old age, illness and loss of capacity for work is insured by the extensive development of social insurance for workers and employees at State expense, free medical service for working people and the provision of a wide network of health resorts for the workers.

A model institution functioning in accordance with these provisions is the Moscow Home for Stage Veterans, set in the midst of a large park in the suburb of Ismailovo. Thirty-eight dramatic, opera, ballet and musical comedy artists are now spending their old age in this excellently managed home. Among them are the famous opera singers I. Sagina, L. Zvyagina, E. Ozerskaya and A. Makletskaya; the dramatic actress A. Lappo-Danilevskaya; ballerina V. Petipa, grand-daughter of the famous ballet producer; musical comedy actor Shuvalov; the dramatic actors I. Orlov, I. Gorsky, and others.

The youngest of these retired artists is 75, the oldest 92. They live in splendidly furnished and comfortable rooms. Although these old people have not been singing, dancing or acting for a long time, every now and then one of the former stars will sit down to the piano and, accompanying herself, softly play a song of Glinka, Tchaikovsky, Grieg, Chopin or Liszt.

On Sundays, when visitors come, some real concerts are improvised.

The home possesses a first rate library, with many books dealing with the theater. Lively discussions on the war and the political and social development of the country take place among the artists.

The Russian Stage Society, patron of the home, takes the greatest interest in the welfare and comfort of the veterans. Although serious illnesses are rare, there is a special wing for the sick, with a physician and trained nurse. All service at the home is without charge. This year, in addition to the permanent residents, other stage workers needing a rest have been accommodated with food, lodging and complete service at the home without cost.

WRITER RECEIVES ORDER OF RED BANNER

For outstanding services in the field of literature, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has awarded writer Alexander Serafimovich the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

SOVIET WOMEN MARCH NAZIS TO CAPTIVITY

By a Stalingrad Correspondent

Dead Germans are as inescapable a part of the Stalingrad scene as the skeletons of demolished houses and the German tanks frozen into the earth. And on every road and cross-road stand heavy trucks, vari-colored buses, and motor cars of all European makes, laden with the loot which the Hitlerites, trapped in an iron ring, could not take away.

In the yards of houses one sees abandoned German guns and machine guns, rifles, pistols and tommy-guns. Soviet "booty squads" are now making the rounds of the city in huge seven-ton German trucks, guided by local residents, to collect and count these trophies. Two 60-year-old citizens, Sergei Balanin and Yegor Polishchuk, their coats criss-crossed with machine-gun bandoliers, were proudly guiding Red Army men through the maze of demolished streets and alleys, pointing out the location of dug-in German tanks.

In many streets one sees a sight which has become almost commonplace—women marching German prisoners to Red Army headquarters after discovering them hiding in basements. A short distance from

the River Shuitsa moves a procession of about 2,000 surrendering Nazis headed by a flag of truce and escorted only by two Soviet Guardsmen.

The few citizens left in Stalingrad had been hiding in basements and pits, in mud huts and blindages. Months of life under such conditions have left a grave imprint on their faces. Especially terrible was the last month, when the Hitlerites ravaged like hungry wolves and took the last crumbs from the population.

The Hitlerites attempted to dispatch to Germany the plundered and ravished people of the occupied section of the city. Shortly before they were surrounded, the Germans took over 4,000 Soviet citizens to Kalach. Part of them were liberated by Soviet troops and took part in the fighting, helping to evacuate the wounded and to carry ammunition and water.

The moment the fighting ceased, people began moving from their mud huts and pits to whatever parts of the city's buildings had by some miracle escaped destruction. In the Kirov District 180 flats have already been repaired and occupied.

LIBERATION OF THE DONETS BASIN CONTINUES

A correspondent with the Soviet troops which liberated the railway junction and city of Krasny Liman gives the following account of the condition of the recaptured area:

We approach the large railway junction of Krasny Liman. It is impossible to recognize the station. We remember clearly its brightly-lit roundhouse and repair shops, and the coal trains rushing to the north. Now everything is motionless. Soviet troops drove away all locomotives and cars and destroyed the tracks before they withdrew eight months ago—and where formerly hundreds of trains passed daily, not one train moved during the entire German occupation.

The people of Krasny Liman suffered much—they were starved, robbed and driven to Germany. Recently the Germans seized 12 persons in the street and shot them. Seven were women, who left babies. When the Red Army units approached Krasny Liman, the Germans attempted to set fire to the grain stores. The railway workers collected arms abandoned by the retreating Germans and stood guard over the grain. They saved over 1,000 tons and turned it over to the Red Army.

Normal life is now beginning in the town; bakeries have opened, the mill and the electric power station are functioning again. Sounds of distant cannonading can still be heard, as the Red Army carries freedom to other towns and villages, mines and plants, of the Donets Basin.

CHINA APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO USSR

The Chinese Government has appointed Foo Ping Chang Ambassador to the USSR, to replace Shao Li Tse, who returned to Chungking a short time ago. Foo Ping Chang until recently held the office of Chairman of the Diplomatic Committee of the Legislative Chamber.

Before the departure of the new Ambassador to the USSR, a reception was held for him by cultural organizations of Chungking at the Soviet-Chinese Cultural Society. Among the guests were public officials and statesmen of China, and the Ambassador to China from the USSR, Panyushkin.

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT AS OF FEBRUARY 6, 1943

By Colonel Alexander Andreyev

On February 2, Stalingrad became a city far behind the front line. That morning the troops of the Don Front crushed the last center of resistance of the Germans encircled north of Stalingrad and forced them to lay down their arms. Thus one of the greatest battles in history ended in the complete victory of the Red Army.

Out of 330,000 men and officers of General Paulus' army, the surviving 91,000 were taken prisoner by Soviet troops. Among the prisoners are 24 generals and over 2,500 officers. Even before the resistance of the last groups was crushed on January 31, the commander, Field Marshal General Paulus, was taken prisoner, together with his staff.

Hitlerite propaganda continued to state that the German troops and their commander-in-chief at Stalingrad would fight to the last. However, the morale and stamina of the German troops did not prove equal to the expectation of Hitler's propagandists. When Soviet troops had by continuous assault shaken the German 6th Army and 4th Tank Army surrounded at Stalingrad, the German officers, headed by their commander, preferred surrender to death.

In the last few days Soviet troops made especially great headway west of Voronezh, in the area of the Northern Donets and in the North Caucasus. West of Voronezh, Soviet troops cleared the Voronezh Region and a considerable area of the Kursk Region of enemy troops and captured the towns of Shchigri and Tim, east of Kursk. Soviet troops which advanced west of the Moscow-Donbas railroad in its southern section, in the direction of Kharkov, have captured the large railroad junction and city of Kupyansk, and continue their advance westward.

After the capture of Starobelsk, Soviet troops continued the liberation of the Ukraine, and on February 3 captured the important railroad junction and city of Krasny Liman and the town of Proletarsk, not far from Lisichansk, center of the Lisichansk coalfield in the Donbas.

In the North Caucasus the offensive of Soviet troops likewise developed successfully. After the capture of the important railroad junction of Kushchevskaya, on the Rostov-Baku trunkline, they advanced further and captured the junction of Starominskoye, 60 kilom-

eters southeast of Yeisk, on the Azov Sea coast. The capture of Starominskoye and the station of Kanevskaya on the Krasnodar-Starominskoye line, cut the last communications of Hitler's troops from Krasnodar and Novorossisk north toward Rostov. As a result, the Krasnodar-Novorossisk group of Hitler's troops were pressed toward the Azov Sea.

Thus, in the third month of the offensive Soviet troops have cleared of Hitlerites a large part of the North Caucasus, the Kuban, Stalingrad and Voronezh Regions, and a large area of the Kursk Region, and have begun the liberation of the Ukraine. Soviet troops are successfully advancing toward Krasnodar, Rostov, Kharkov and Kursk. The rate of their advance is not slackening.

GRAVE SPACE, AND NO MORE, FOR GERMAN INVADERS

On Christmas day, Hitler's Reichs-Commissioner of the Ukraine—the hangman of the Ukrainian people, Erich Koch—wrote a letter to the soldiers of Eastern Prussia who are now on the Soviet-German front. The letter was recently discovered among documents on a captured prisoner.

Hitler's hangman promised the German soldiers mountains of marvels after the war. He promised them as spoils the fertile lands and wealth of the Ukraine. He wrote:

"In the vast expanses of the Ukraine which I am administering on the Fuehrer's orders there is room for all soldiers. There is room here for everyone who likes it. You know the immeasurable riches of this country. Believe me, we shall pump everything out of the Ukraine to insure wealth to you and your relatives."

Erich Koch vainly concerns himself about land for Hitler's soldiers. His plans will never be realized. Two or three yards of ground will readily be found for every German-fascist invader, but that is all. In the outskirts of Stalingrad alone this grave space has already been awarded to hundreds of thousands of Hitlerites. The rest of the Germans who encroached on the freedom, honor and independence of the Soviet Ukraine, and their ringleader Koch, will get a similar space and no more.

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JOINT OPERATIONS OF U.S.A., GREAT BRITAIN AND USSR WILL BRING VICTORY

An editorial from PRAVDA

In a whirlwind of battles the Red Army continues its triumphant progress, battering the enemy who has already been driven several hundred kilometers

from Stalingrad. But the name of the heroic city is still on the front pages of the world press, the victory at Stalingrad is still the focus of world attention.



SOVIET RECONNAISSANCE UNIT IN THE NORTH CAUCASUS

On February 6, the London radio in a regular review of international events points out that the battle for Stalingrad and for the control of the Volga waterway was one of the greatest war operations known to history. The radio commentator emphasizes that he sought in vain to recall anything similar in the past history of the world. The entire German army massed in this area was destroyed in the course of the battle for Stalingrad.

If one turns to the history of Germany, he will not find there a similar defeat of German troops. Hitler has established a record. Not only has a crushing blow been dealt to Hitler's prestige as a leader of his troops, but the myth of the invincibility of the German army has been dispelled. This victory has received deserved appraisal not only in Russia, but in Germany. Extreme confusion prevails in the enemy's camp. The classic defeat of the Germans near Stalingrad has compelled them to admit this unparalleled debacle and has forced the Hitlerite ringleaders to change the tone of their propaganda. Goebbels is now compelled to state that it is foolish to conceal from the people "the bitter truth about the situation on the fronts."

The German press has never before published such admissions as it now makes. It is not accidental that the Hitlerite press exhorts the Germans "to realize the complete gravity of the situation." The ringleaders of Hitlerite Germany know that a breach has been made in their armed forces. They know with what haste they must hurl German divisions from

the West to the East; they know that this further weakens their defense in the West, feeble as it is.

The Stalingrad victory has inspired with hope all the peoples enslaved by Hitler. It has served as a powerful impetus for the extension and intensification of the anti-Hitler movement in occupied countries.

The victory at Stalingrad was greeted with enthusiasm by the widest sections of the population of Great Britain, the United States and the countries of Latin America. Messages of congratulation on the victory have been received by Stalin from all parts of the globe—from such far-away capitals as Melbourne, Montevideo, Havana, and others.

The Stalingrad victory inspires the freedom-loving peoples and consolidates their determination to develop operations aimed at the utter defeat of the enemy. The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, mentioned this in his telegram to Stalin. Stalin, in his reply, expressed the certainty that joint operations of the armed forces of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union would soon result in victory over our common enemy.

Our entire country shares Stalin's certainty. This confidence in final victory over the enemy has never deserted the Soviet people. The Soviet people is aware of its strength and filled with the unshakable determination to win victory over the enemy, to liberate its land from the hateful invaders.

GENERAL KONSTANTIN ROKOSSOVSKY SMILES

By Eugene Kriger

The following article was written a short time before the final destruction of the German 6th army at Stalingrad, where Colonel General Rokossovsky commanded the troops of the Don Front:

The forces of Colonel General Konstantin Rokossovsky are annihilating the encircled German army at the approaches to Stalingrad, after its refusal to capitulate.

General Rokossovsky has continually operated on the most active sections of the front. His coolness at the most critical stages of battle has always amazed me. Once, when the situation appeared absolutely desperate, I could not conceal my astonishment at seeing him smile. To me the moment seemed inappropriate. He noticed my embarrassment, and laying a hand on my shoulder said encouragingly, "Wait a while—and you and I will laugh." He turned his head in the direction of the thundering German attack and added "—at them."

General Rokossovsky had a right to that smile. Today he is indeed laughing, in Stalingrad.

In August, 1941 the German army, intoxicated with success—having suffered no defeat since the capture of Smolensk—pushed eastward toward Moscow. General Rokossovsky's troops were defending one of the highways leading to the capital. I went out with a group to locate his headquarters in the deserted Smolensk forest.

It was a dull, rainy day when we found the General and his staff. Among the grim-looking men my attention was attracted to the clear, calm, cheerful countenance of Rokossovsky. Tall, upright, lean, with an extremely courteous manner, giving you his full attention when he spoke, he impressed everyone by his confidence. And no matter how serious he might be, there was always that lingering smile in his eyes.

(Continued on page four)



COLONEL GENERAL KONSTANTIN ROKOSSOVSKY, COMMANDER OF THE TROOPS OF THE DON FRONT

ROKOSSOVSKY

(Continued from page two)

I asked him first of all what he thought of the German military power and their machine-like organization.

"The organization of the Germans is a huge factor," he said. "It must be taken seriously—but it should not be overestimated. There is much that is mechanical about it. And like every machine, it can be broken. The organization of the German army has been created on an artificial foundation. It lacks the enduring life and spirit of the people, which is the strength of our Army—for our Army is the Soviet people. People are not machines and they cannot be destroyed—people are immortal. The German army will disintegrate after the first heavy blows struck against it. It is the product of a lifeless, fascist idea, and is therefore doomed to death."

General Rokossovsky and his troops were among the first to halt the fascist advance on Moscow, holding a narrow stream which the General had selected for his defense. He would often appear in the firing lines to direct counter-attacks. His batteries were arranged so cunningly that when the fascist divisions commenced their decisive thrust they were forced to stop and entrench themselves, and later to pass over to the defense. Despite superior German numbers, Rokossovsky held them at bay for a period of two months.

When I next talked to General Rokossovsky, the situation was even more critical. He was fighting now near Moscow—when you could reach the front lines in an hour's time by automobile. I found him as calm and collected as on the first day I met him. He held all the threads of the bloody battles. The Germans were staging their last great effort to break through to the capital. Rokossovsky maneuvered

constantly with his cavalry, tank and infantry divisions—wearing down the enemy on every piece of ground where there was the slightest chance of checking the advance.

That night he talked by telephone with Stalin. He came back from the conversation with a smile. Although he could not reveal all that had been said, he told us again: "Wait—it will soon be our turn to laugh at the Germans."

A few days later saw the beginning of the rout of the German army at the approaches to Moscow. The retreating Germans blew up the dam of the city's reservoir. Streams of icy water threatened the attacking Soviet troops. Rokossovsky led them through the freezing cold and the rushing waters under the fire of German batteries, and dealt the Germans a stunning blow just when they thought victory was at hand.

This calm Red Army commander with the quiet smile knows what he is talking about. A cavalryman who has been through all stages of army life, he knows the Red Army man as well as he knows himself.

"The German army is a machine, and machines can be broken," Rokossovsky said. He was right. He has now successfully carried out the plan of the Supreme Command of the Red Army, which is resulting in the complete destruction of the German army at the approaches to Stalingrad—an operation unprecedented in the history of wars. The Germans who attempted to encircle the town with tremendous forces were themselves encircled, and since they refused to capitulate they are being exterminated.

The smile of General Rokossovsky, which so amazed me in critical hours, has proved to be prophetic.

SHARPERS AND BUFFOONS

By David Zaslavsky

The following article appeared in PRAVDA on February 8:

The victories of the Red Army have frightened the German-fascist expert liars and slanderers. The Hitlerites are making a futile attempt to intimidate other nations by the Red Army's victories. They paint a terrible Soviet bugaboo to Europe and America. Thus they attempt to ascribe to the Soviet Union Hitler's own bankrupt plan for the domination of Europe.

This German trick is not new. It did not succeed before, and it is obviously doomed to failure now that the people enslaved by the German invaders see that the Red Army and the Armies of our Allies bring them liberation from the Hitlerite yoke. Like the

sharpers of the marketplace, the Hitlerite propagandists gloomily shuffle their dog-eared and forged cards. They themselves know that intelligent and honest persons will not swallow the bait offered by sharpers who have been exposed and beaten.

But they look for simpletons or for those who do not object to being duped. . . . On January 31 the *Washington Star* published an article by its reviewer, Constantine Brown. He is a very broadminded and generous journalist. With one gesture he presents us with practically the whole of Europe on a platter. For example, he writes, "Bulgaria herself will ask for the privilege of being incorporated into the USSR,

(Continued on page six)



КУКРЫНИКСЫ. 41

"ARABIAN NIGHTS" OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND

Scheherezade beguiles the fascist Caliph with a wondrous tale: "One German machine gun demolished 100,000 firing points and 300,917 planes. One corporal captured over a million Russian tanks." When the Caliph asked if the Germans had sustained any losses, the answer was that they were included in the Russian figures.

Cartoon by Kukriniki

ZASLAVSKY

(Continued from page four)

should the Russians, after the collapse of Nazi power, succeed in establishing a common boundary by the annexation of the former Turkish province of Dobruja. . . . Nor is it certain that the people of Yugoslavia will not be induced to ask for a union with the great Slav power—Russia—thus giving that empire an outlet to the Mediterranean Sea."

Constantine Brown also presented Moravia to the Soviet Union. He is not stingy. He did not even spare Asia. He says generously, "Nobody here would be surprised if Moscow insisted on extending its influence through Iran to the Persian Gulf . . ."

The Hitlerite press readily took up "Brown's plan." At a Berlin press conference the notorious Dr. Schmidt makes very earnest "comments." The sharpers and buffoons have found work to do. This is crude work.

Constantine Brown kindly presents us with Bessarabia on behalf of unknown Americans! Why should he not make a generous present of California or Alaska to the United States? Do there not exist curious people who are ready to present to the Soviet Union parts of the latter's own territory, as, for instance, the Baltic Republics? These persons pretend not to know that the basic law of our country—the Constitution of the USSR—has fixed the ties between these Republics and the other Union Republics, and that the Red Army heroically fights for the honor, independence and integrity of our State. . . .

Hitlerite liars have very short legs. Whoever marches in step with them will fall together with them. The world has heard and remembers the clear and simple words of Stalin: "We have not and cannot have any such war aims as the seizure of foreign territories or the subjugation of foreign peoples—whether it be the peoples and territories of Europe or the peoples and territories of Asia, including Iran. Our first aim is to liberate our territories and our peoples from the German-fascist yoke. We have not nor can we have such war aims as the imposition of our will and our regime on the Slavic and other enslaved peoples of Europe who are waiting for our help. Our aim is to help these peoples in their struggle for liberation from Hitler's tyranny, and then to accord them the possibility of arranging their lives on their own land as they think fit, with absolute freedom. There must be no interference whatsoever in the internal affairs of other nations."

These are words which resound in the world like the toll of bells made of pure and noble metal. What is the worth of the petty subterfuges of the stupid Hitlerite politicians in comparison with this truth! Let them lie. Lies are the only thing left to them in their position of beaten sharpers. But if anyone—whether as a result of thoughtless or unwise calculations—plays into the hands of the filthy gang of fascist sharpers, using their marked cards, let him blame himself if he is found in the doomed company of sharpers and buffoons.

KURSK IS FREE!

Kursk is again a free Soviet city! For more than a year the Hitlerites wrecked and devastated Kursk, transforming it into a huge graveyard. Several thousand citizens were killed during the first six months of occupation. Twenty-five thousand were sent to slavery in Germany.

Now the fighting has ceased in the square near the Medical Institute. Now dead Germans lie there. But the citizens of Kursk have not forgotten that the Germans took 19 peaceful Soviet citizens to this square and shot them. They have not forgotten that the Germans poisoned 400 children, cynically explaining to their anguished parents, "There is not enough bread in the city and the children would die in terrible agony. We have made it easier for them by sending them to a better world."

The citizens of Kursk walk down Dzerzhinsky Street and remember that the Germans shot ten workers from a tannery there, because they were suspected of "unreliability." They remember, when they pass Tsvetovskaya Street, that 40 citizens were murdered there.

Kursk is a free city again. But the residents cannot erase the memory of the Hitlerite destruction and mutilation; the death of the teacher, Sergei Kovalev, swollen in the agony of hunger; the killing of the city's physicians, including the heroic Doctor Shendels; the pillage of museums and the art gallery in Maxim Gorky Street; the fires which burned fine buildings throughout the city; the brothels which the Germans opened on Semyonovskaya Street.

Kursk is a free city again! Located on the Tuskor River, not far from where it flows into the Seim River, Kursk is a strategic transportation center. Important railway trunk lines—from Moscow to Kharkov and from Kiev to Voronezh—pass through Kursk.

One of the largest cities of the central black soil zone of Russia, Kursk is free again to follow the wide industrial development which began after the October Revolution. The large-scale construction of synthetic rubber and agricultural-machine plants, started before the Patriotic War, will now be resumed.

COLOMBIA AND USSR WILL EXCHANGE MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY

Following are the notes of Dr. Gabriel Turbay, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, and Maxim Litvinov, Ambassador to the United States from the USSR, on the exchange of Ministers Plenipotentiary between the Republic of Colombia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

February 3, 1943

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

I have been instructed by the President of the Republic of Colombia to advise Your Excellency that, as a further development in the normal diplomatic relations established since 1935 between our two countries, the Colombian Government wishes to exchange Minister Plenipotentiaries with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

I sincerely believe that the appointment of Plenipotentiaries will be a timely step to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between Colombia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

I take advantage of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Gabriel Turbay

His Excellency Maxim Litvinov
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,
Washington, D. C.

February 4, 1943

My dear Mr. Minister:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your note of February 3, proposing on behalf of the Colombian Government to exchange Ministers Plenipotentiary with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

I have pleasure in informing you that the above decision meets with the desire of the Soviet Government on whose behalf I am glad to accept your proposal.

With the assurances of my highest consideration,
I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Maxim Litvinov

His Excellency
Senor Dr. Gabriel Turbay
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia
Washington, D. C.

GERMAN BARBARIANS PLUNDERED KIEV MUSEUM

By Luka Kalenichenko

The Germans have plundered and destroyed the Kiev Museum of Ukrainian Art, which had one of the finest collections of Ukrainian art treasures.

The Museum, which was founded in 1896, had gradually grown into an important center of culture, with a collection of 300,000 objects. There were 10,000 pictures by Ukrainian masters in the Division of Painting.

The arts flourished during the 17th and 18th Centuries, when the Ukrainians won their independence. Architecture, painting and sculpture took on new vitality. The Kiev Museum had a particularly fine collection of ikons from this period—some of them comparable to early Flemish panels. Paintings by the well-known masters, Levitsky and Borovikovsky, hung on the central wall of the huge hall devoted to 18th Century art.

Splendid examples of 19th Century painting filled one gallery—works from the brush of Taras Shevchenko, the painter and poet who fought for the

freedom of his people; canvases by Ilya Repin, Trutovsky, Vasilkovsky, Orlovsky, and the master of conversation pieces, Svyatoslavsky.

An excellent and valuable collection of over 3,000 portraits showed the entire development of Ukrainian portrait painting.

Thousands of beautiful examples of the crafts were on exhibition in the Kiev Museum. Exquisitely executed pieces of porcelain, intricately carved objects in ivory and wood, furniture of the different periods, lovely metal utensils and a unique collection of ancient Ukrainian glass delighted visitors.

The folk-art section, with its masterfully designed carpets, woven by Ukrainian women, and the spectacularly beautiful needle-work of the Republic, was one of the Museum's most precious collections.

The ruin of the Kiev Museum is one of the Hitlerite crimes which has outraged not only the Ukrainian people, but art-lovers throughout the world.

FILMING THE GERMAN SURRENDER AT STALINGRAD

By Roman Carmen

Soviet Ace Newsreel Cameraman

I was in Stalingrad in the days when our troops were tightening the steel noose around the neck of the surrounded Hitlerite forces. I saw the devastating fire of Soviet artillery demolish the very last strongholds of German defense in the central part of the city. When our gunners had pulled their guns out into the street to fire point-blank at the enemy, and when it was clear that the Germans at Stalingrad had but a few hours left to live, we newsreel operators worked feverishly to use every moment of the waning light of that short winter day. So that we might hold all sectors of the front in the focus of our camera, 15 of us were distributed among the various Red Army units.

Our cameras caught not only the street engagements, but also the mass surrender of German officers and men, and even the capitulation of the generals. We filmed the surrender of Field Marshal General von Paulus—a moment we had all been eagerly awaiting.

In one sector on the western outskirts of Stalingrad we recorded the surrender of Lieutenant General von Daniel, Commander of the 376th Division. The camera caught him walking down the street in full-

dress, followed by a file of luggage-laden officers. Behind walked a column of soldiers about a quarter of a mile long—remnants of the picked German division which had crashed through France and Poland.

Our cameras captured the moment when von Paulus arrived at the headquarters of the Red Army as a prisoner. We continued to photograph scenes in the interior—the first questioning of the Field Marshal and the interrogation of his chief of staff, Lieutenant General Schmidt.

Meanwhile, the scenes we had taken on all sectors of the Stalingrad Front were being assembled at headquarters. When the plane was ready to start for Moscow at dawn, we had about 7,000 feet of film. A few hours later the reels were delivered in the capital.

Soon the epic of Stalingrad will unfold on the screen—the epic of Soviet heroes who fought in basements, in streets, on stairs, who defended the city while thousands of airplanes dropped bomb after bomb on block after block. The newsreel will show, too, the majestic epilogue—the meeting in the central square of the liberated and heroic city.

STALINGRAD RISES FROM RUINS

The spirit of Stalingrad is evident in the swiftness with which the city is returning to normal life. Construction crews are at work in the streets, and water and sewerage systems are being rapidly repaired. Dozens of trains, steaming over the newly-restored railroad tracks, are pouring food and equipment into the city. Most of the districts are receiving electricity from numerous mobile power units.

The citizens of Stalingrad are beginning to return to their city from the neighboring villages. Improvised plank-board kiosks again proudly sell national newspapers and the local *Stalingrad Pravda*. A bookstore on one Stalingrad street boasts brisk trade. The military field post has given way to a civilian

postal and telegraph office, and envelopes stamped with a Stalingrad postmark are already leaving the city.

Grocery stores are open. Ten food distribution centers regularly supply three substantial hot meals a day to the residents, still exhausted from undernourishment during the Hitlerite attack. First Aid centers are helping the ill and wounded. The baths and laundries are doing a lively business.

A special committee of the People's Commissariat of Construction flew to Stalingrad to make a detailed inventory of the damage to industrial and residential buildings and to aid the local organizations in restoring them.

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GERMANS ATTEMPT TO AVERT DEFEAT BY AN OLD TRICK

By a Soviet Radio Commentator

German propaganda strives by every means to conceal the real aims of the predatory war waged by Hitler. The notorious plunderers and stranglers of Europe proclaim themselves to be "the saviors of Europe."

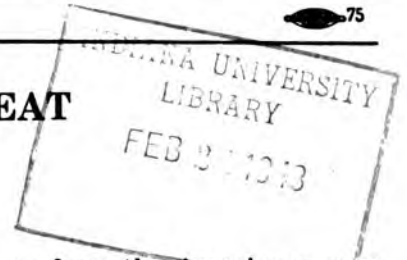
Depending upon circumstances, they "save Europe"

now from the British, now from the Americans, now from the USSR. Only recently the Hitlerites were hysterically shouting about the necessity to destroy the "principal danger" for Europe—or, to use Goebbels' expression, "Enemy Number One"—Britain.

In his speech in the Reichstag on April 26, 1942,



SURVIVORS OF A SOVIET VILLAGE ON THE WESTERN FRONT GREET THEIR LIBERATORS



Hitler openly announced that he had set as his aim the destruction of Great Britain. Insulting the British people and its leaders in every way, Hitler stated, "Therefore a new war can and must end in the collapse of the British Empire. If the Britishers do not understand this, it is because the gods blindfold those whom they would destroy."

Developing this idea of Hitler's, Goebbels and the whole German propaganda machine repeated that in the so-called "new order" there could be no place for such states as Britain and the United States. An article by Goebbels entitled "For the Sake of Future Generations," which appeared in *Das Reich* on December 11, 1942, declared that "the unshaken will of the German people is to put an end to the British system once and for all."

Expressing apprehension that the realization of this task will prove beyond the strength of "future generations," Goebbels insisted that it is precisely the Hitlerites who are able to solve it. In the period of their transient war successes on the Soviet-German front, German propagandists did not conceal the fact that after victory in the East the whole force of the Hitlerite war machine would be turned on Britain and the United States.

On July 19, 1942, the *Voelkischer Beobachter* published an article, "Britain Remains the Enemy." The article stated, "Our eyes again turn to the East. However, we have always realized that Britain remains the real enemy."

Counting upon an early victory, the Hitlerites propagated their plans for the organization of the so-called "New Europe." In these plans they invariably pointed out the necessity for the destruction of Britain and America. In December, 1942, Goebbels published an article in *Das Reich* headed "Outlines of a New Europe," in which he stated that as a result of the war Britain will be "ousted from the continent, but this is not enough." He continued, "Britain has never been able to think in European fashion, not to speak of America in this connection." Pointing out further that Britain places her hopes for security in her "insular position," Goebbels states that in general the existence of Britain is incompatible with the existence of the "New Europe."

German propaganda has not infrequently made insulting attacks upon the British and American peoples and declared the necessity for liquidating them as "degenerate nations." In an article published in July, 1942, "The Entrance to Europe is Closed," Goebbels described the British as "a people brought up on defeats," and permitted himself every kind of insult against the British people, calling them "dull," "degenerate," etc.

Is it not clear that the juggling of the Hitlerites with the slogan "Who is the Principal Enemy?" is a manifestation of the extreme political adventurousness and absolute unscrupulousness of this clique? With the slogan, "The Principal Enemy of Germany is Britain," German provocateurs attempted to turn the Soviet Union against Britain and the United States. Now, depicting the USSR as the "principal enemy," and hysterically shouting of the "Soviet danger" for Europe, they attempt to turn England and the United States against the Soviet Union.

These attempts are vain. The military alliance of Great Britain, the USSR and the United States is gaining in strength. The whole civilized world echoes Stalin's words in the telegram addressed to Roosevelt: "I express confidence that the joint fighting activities of the armed forces of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union will soon result in victory over our common enemy."

RESTORE CAUCASIAN TOWNS DEMOLISHED BY HITLERITES

The Soviet people are rebuilding and restoring the towns of the Northern Caucasus which the Hitlerites sacked and demolished. The German invaders had converted the Chekhov Museum in Kislovodsk into a barracks, not even sparing the room where Chekhov lived and wrote his books, and where some of the manuscripts written in Kislovodsk were kept. Now the house and room are restored. Some of the books from the library, including those with Chekhov's marginal notes and autographs, were rescued from trains abandoned at the Nevinnomysskaya railroad station. The Germans had obviously intended to transport these to Germany. Now they have been returned to the original library.

Red Army men discovered eleven rare carpets, ancient gold and silver ware and old Caucasian weapons lying in the Armavir and Kursavka railroad stations. This was the loot which German officers had stolen from the Nalchik Museum to send to Germany as "Caucasian relics." All these objects have been returned to the Museum, where the building itself is being rebuilt.

The Germans destroyed some three hundred schools, four universities, one sanatorium, 56 museums and exhibition halls, 202 clubs, 115 libraries and 45 movie theaters. To repair this damage the Soviet Government has allocated 15,000,000 rubles for restoration work in the Northern Caucasian regions.

THE PATH OF CANNIBALS

With the German retreat from Soviet cities, towns and villages, the unparalleled horror of the Hitlerite occupation is increasingly revealed. The story of the destruction and death visited upon the beautiful city of Stalingrad is known to the world. This inhuman tale is repeated endlessly in every town, village and collective farm where the Hitlerites set foot.

The Soviet press and radio daily report new crimes uncovered by the advancing Red Army, or revealed by heroic guerrillas who boldly cross the front lines from the still-occupied areas. Below are but a few of the hundreds of statements of eye-witnesses of these monstrous deeds:

NORTH CAUCASUS

Georgievsk

During the German occupation of Georgievsk the Gestapo maintained headquarters at 87 Prodolnaya

Street. In the yard back of this house was found a large filled-in trench. When opened, the trench revealed several hundred mutilated bodies. In a sand-pit adjoining the yard seven more graves were found, each containing from 50 to 100 bodies of men, women and children.

Eye-witnesses told a terrible tale of the fate of these people. Identifying some of the mangled bodies by torn bits of clothing, the people related how one old man, Pavel Polessko, had been seized on the street, accused as a guerrilla and horribly beaten, after which he had disappeared. An old woman who had made the mistake of filing a complaint with the Nazi commandant was turned over to the Gestapo, and no one ever saw her again. A girl medical nurse was taken prisoner by the Germans and exhibited in the yard with her head in a stock until she lost her reason, when the Gestapo shot her.



BODIES OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN SHOT BY HITLERITE EXECUTIONERS IN OCCUPIED SOVIET TERRITORY

Antonina Vasilenko, who lived in Prodolnaya Street next door to the house occupied by the Gestapo, testified that the fascist murderers forced their victims to lie down in the trenches and then killed them with Tommy-guns. From her window Vasilenko could see the Gestapo officials, after several bursts of fire, turn their flashlights on the trenches to see the results of their work.

In the basement of a kindergarten on the outskirts of Georgievsk were found the bodies of 25 boys and girls, their skulls crushed, ears cut off and teeth knocked out.

The number of bodies of Hitlerite victims found in Georgievsk has already reached several thousand.

Stavropol

At the corner of Dzerzhinsky and Voroshilov Streets in this Caucasian town stands the charred skeleton of a large house blown up by the Germans on the eve of their retreat. The Germans poured oil on the ruins and set them on fire. The charred shreds of coats, mittens, children's shoes and other wearing apparel tell their mute story.

On the walls still standing one reads inscriptions made by the victims of the Gestapo in the last moments of their lives:

"Forty-two persons were shot in this room on January 18, 1943. Avenge us." Someone else had scratched, probably with his fingernails, the following terrible sentence, "15 to 20,000 murdered under German occupation. Avenge."

Local residents told of the Gestapo truck which rounded up citizens and drove them into the courtyard of the Gestapo headquarters. Soon machine-gun fire would be heard, with the shrieks and groans of the dying, and later the police would emerge with bundles of the victims' clothing. The Gestapo did this quite openly, and the scene was repeated many times daily.

Elista

The Kalmyk intellectuals were the first against whom the Germans turned their wrath. Among the hundreds of victims were Kalmyks, Russians and Jews. In one orgy of killing, 300 Jewish families were exterminated. No mercy was shown to children, women or the aged. On the eve of the German retreat, mass executions took place, and all the large apartment houses in the city were blown up.

ROSTOV REGION

Zavetnoye Village

At the end of September a detachment of SS cut-throats broke into this village. They carried away

in trucks collective farmers and citizens evacuated from other regions, taking them to a ravine outside the village. After protracted outrages and tortures, they killed all of them. They forbade any citizen to remove the mutilated corpses. According to preliminary data, no less than 300 peaceful Soviet citizens were slain here.

Ozery Village

A protocol signed by Captain Lyapin, Captain Khovanov, Captain Garkusha, Lieutenant Krasnoshchekov, Lieutenant Doronin and Senior Sergeant Medvedev:

"After the liberation by Red Army units of Ozery village in the Rostov Region, we inspected the former German camp for war prisoners, on the outskirts of the village. Three cattle sheds, surrounded by barbed wire, comprised the camp. The land about it was covered with corpses of citizens and Red Army men savagely tortured to death by the Germans. Within four months, the Hitlerites starved to death or murdered 260 war prisoners and citizens. Of the 240 persons remaining in the camp, more than 100 could not stand without assistance. All had neglected and putrefying wounds, and frost-bitten arms and legs. Prisoners stated that the Germans compelled them to work as much as 20 hours daily on fortifications, with less than 100 grams of bread and a mug of cereal for food.

"The Hitlerite monsters beat the weak and sick with canes and bayoneted those who broke down completely. One 16-year-old youth's hair had turned white and his face was deeply furrowed. He was already in a dying condition. Soviet doctors made every effort to save him, but it was too late and shortly he died."

UKRAINE

Voroshilovgrad Region

In the villages of Markovka and Melovaya, recently liberated by the Red Army, one meets at every step terrible traces of the German occupation. Soviet troops freed several hundred peasants from a concentration camp near one of the big railway stations, where they had been brought prior to their dispatch to Germany. They were fed on starvation rations and beaten mercilessly on the slightest pretext.

About 1,000 people from the Markovka District alone passed through this depot. According to accounts of the farmers from the village of Kritskoye, 20 of their fellow villagers died in the camp from starvation and injuries caused by beating. Among them were young girls and boys.

Znobnovgorodskaya Village

In January the German Command reported, "150 guerrillas have been annihilated in the Ukrainian village of Znobnovgorodskaya." A group of peasants from the Sumy District, where this village is located, recently crossed the front line. They stated that the so-called "guerrillas" were women and peaceful citizens of the village. They gave the following details of this "military operation" of the Hitlerites:

All girls and women of 14 to 40 years of age were driven to the center of the village and there distributed to the soldiers. Next day these brutally outraged women were locked up in a barn and burned alive.

Soviet citizens who escaped from the horrors of the German occupation also exposed the German press reports of the routing of a large guerrilla detachment in the Yampol District. They stated that in an effort to force the local population to betray the guerrillas, the Germans machine-gunned 600 completely innocent persons, including men and women of 65 and 70 years of age.

OREL REGION**Gavrilova Guta Village**

A German punitive detachment surrounded the village and killed many residents. The 214 survivors were driven to hard labor under the threat of shooting. The bestial Hitlerites strangled the three-year-old son of Nikulichkina, tore out the arms of the two children of Pelageya Baikova, and several hours later murdered the mother, who had gone mad with grief. A young girl, Valentina Tziba, who attempted to escape from the German ravishers, was monstrously tortured, her breasts stabbed with bayonets.

Naumovo Village

The Germans tortured two women who refused to give information about guerrillas, pouring oil on one and burning her to death. The school teacher, Dankova, was tortured; burning logs were applied to her feet. Failing to extort information from her, they threw her into a bonfire.



ONE OF THE COUNTLESS SOVIET VICTIMS OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION

VORONEZH REGION

Novaya Kalitva District

Residents of the liberated villages of this district tell of bloody German crimes. In the central square of the large village of Tsankovo, the fascists hanged Ivan Budko and Yakov Vitkalov for alleged "contact with guerrillas." They forced all the neighboring population to attend the hanging. In the same village the Germans publicly burned two wounded Red Army men.

Istobnoye Village

The following protocol was signed by surviving residents of the village:

"The German gangsters on the very first day shot 18 peaceful residents. They shot the collective farmer Timofey Krepyshin and his daughter and grandson, and burned his old mother alive.

"Before their retreat the fascist monsters herded a group of old men and women into the cattle shed of the collective farm "Pamyat Lenina" and showered them with grenades. In all, the Hitlerites tortured to death 56 residents of our village and forcibly drove 80 women collective farmers to slavery in Germany."

Repyevka Village

A protocol signed by Chairman of the village Soviet, Nefedchenko, and a number of villagers: "In our village the fascist murderers killed in all 220 peaceful residents."

Voronezh Front

On February 4, Red Army troops advancing swiftly on this front broke into a German blindage where a

drunken orgy had been in progress. Here Red Army men found the bullet-riddled bodies of two Russian girls. One of the Hitlerites was compelled to give the details of this dastardly act. He admitted that they had forcibly brought the girls to the blindage and basely ravished them. When the salvos of Soviet artillery sounded, the girls were unable to conceal their joy. For this they were brutally murdered.

KALININ REGION

Guerrillas who crossed the front lines on February 3 report that bloody massacres are an everyday occurrence in the German-occupied districts. In the villages of Kholodkovo, Prokshino and Kulodino, in the Kudever District, the Hitlerites exterminated all residents, including infants. A similar fate was accorded the populations of the villages of Zassitino and Goryushino, Sebez District. In the villages of Artyukhovo and Melenki, in the Kudever District, the Germans shot or burned to death 88 women, old people and children.

Mass shootings of peaceful residents are reported from Ashevo and other districts. Especially ruthless are the Hitlerite dealings with Jewish populations. Recently 200 Jewish families were shot in Sebez, "in view of the necessity to clear the town," as the Hitlerite commandant cynically put it.

Nevel District

In the villages of Klyuchi, Gorelikha and Deravushka, the Hitlerites, maddened by their military reverses, shot the whole population—more than 150 people—who had survived previous raids of Hitlerite punitive detachments.

SOVIET PEOPLE EAGERLY AID CHILD VICTIMS OF GERMAN INVASION

Donations for aid to children who have suffered from the fascist barbarians, whose homes have been demolished and whose parents are dead or missing, will now go to a new account, opened a few months ago with the State Bank of the USSR at the suggestion of a group of Red Army commanders.

Tens of thousands of rubles are swelling this account. Day after day contributions pour in from towns and countryside, from workers and fighters at the front, from peasants and intellectuals. The total sum collected now amounts to 22,731,866 rubles.

Ninety thousand rubles from the population of the Maritime Territory, 52,000 rubles from infantrymen of Stalingrad, 12,000 rubles from the youths of Tula—these are a few of the recent large contributions. The other day a parcel labeled "For the Children's Fund," with 16,140 rubles, was brought to Moscow across the front lines, sent by guerrillas.

The money forms a substantial addition to the large sums which the Soviet Government has allocated for the care and education of children.

BLIND SCIENTIST'S THEORIES AID SOVIET ARTILLERY

A number of complicated mathematical calculations achieved by the famous Soviet mathematician, Leva Pontryagin, have been of immediate practical use in modern warfare. The calculations, accomplished on the basis of apparently abstract theory, have been of strategic value in perfecting Soviet artillery.

The young scientist, called "the star of the Russian mathematical school" by his American colleague Lipschitz, is a Stalin Prize Laureate. The fact that he is blind has never hindered his exceptionally brilliant work. Pontryagin lost his sight in an accident when he was 14, but continued his studies in mathematics, for which he had already displayed considerable talent. He was graduated from the Moscow University with honors, two years ahead of his classmates. So phenomenal was his memory that he never took notes on lectures. Once he had grasped the essence of a problem, the youth was able to make lightning and complicated calculations without paper or pencil.

At the age of 22, he was appointed a professor at the Moscow University. Within a few years he earned the praise of such authorities in his field as Alexander, White, Lipschitz and Neumann.

This man, who can no longer see objects around him, finds supreme satisfaction in abstract theory. A disciplined mind, great power of concentration (partly explained by his blindness), and a brilliant memory—these are Pontryagin's characteristics. But he is no introverted scientist; he is popular with friends because of his cheerfulness. He is a fine conversationalist, a good skater and swimmer, likes travelling and is an active member of several public groups.

Pontryagin, as one of the outstanding professors, was decorated by the Soviet Government at the celebration of the 185th anniversary of the Moscow University.

NEW BLAST FURNACE BUILT IN SEVEN MONTHS

A huge new blast furnace was recently blown in at the Chusovaya Iron and Steel Works, in one of the oldest industrial towns in the Urals. The gigantic undertaking was completed in seven months—whereas the construction of such a furnace usually takes 19 to 22 months. The output of pig-iron at this plant will now be trebled.

The incredible speed with which the furnace was completed is partly explained by the application of three new construction principles. First, the blast furnace and its complicated metal equipment were assembled in tremendous prefabricated units, some weighing as much as 160 tons. Second, mounting of the equipment was carried on simultaneously with the building processes. Third, construction was speeded by working on many levels at once. For instance, the fire-bricks were laid on four stories simultaneously.

There were many difficulties to be surmounted. The site of the new furnace, adjoining the older plant which was in operation, was very narrow. There was the intricate problem of clearing the site and moving the extensive surface and underground network of

plant communications. On the other hand, some of the equipment was manufactured on the spot at the old plant, which facilitated the work.

Working in the Ural frosts, houses had to be hastily erected to shelter the large army of workers.

The technical victory was partly due to the responsibility placed on experienced engineers, who were familiar with this type of construction, and to the use of highly skilled workers in the brick-laying and concrete processes.

Construction of new Bessemer and open-hearth furnaces is now under way.

CAVALRY CORPS WINS GUARDS TITLE

For valor, heroism and firmness displayed by the personnel of the Seventh Cavalry Corps, under the command of Major General Sokolov, in fighting the German invaders, the People's Commissariat of Defense has re-formed it into the Sixth Cavalry Corps of Guards.

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT AS OF FEBRUARY 11, 1943

By Colonel Alexander Andreyev

The Red Army offensive is developing successfully on a wide front from Leningrad to the Black Sea Coast. Within the last few days Red Army troops inflicted two crushing blows on the Hitlerite army: on February 8 they captured Kursk and on February 9, Belgorod.

The capture of Kursk and Belgorod is a heavy blow to the defensive positions the Germans had been building since the autumn of 1941. Soviet troops broke through the enemy's fortified line on a frontage of 175 kilometers, from Fatezh, 50 kilometers north of Kursk, to Belgorod. Developing the offensive along the Kursk-Kiev railway line, Soviet troops threaten the Kharkov group of the Hitlerite army from the north, and have also disrupted enemy communications between the Ukrainian and Byelorussian fronts.

The Soviet offensive in the Donets Basin is also developing successfully. After the seizure of Izyum, Krasny Liman and Lisichansk, Red Army troops forced a crossing of the Severny Donets River, penetrated the central part of the Donets Basin and took Kramatorskaya. Developing the offensive westward from Grushevakha, which is south of Izyum, Soviet troops threaten Lozovaya—an important junction of the Kharkov-Crimea and Donets Basin-Kiev railway lines.

In the Rostov direction, Soviet troops cleared the Germans from the left bank of the Don at its estuary, and capturing the towns of Azov, Bataisk and Olshanskaya, approached within eight to ten kilometers of the outskirts of Rostov.

In the Caucasus, Soviet troops after capturing Maikop and the Tikhoretsk-Bataisk railway lines, are developing the offensive toward the coasts of the Azov and Black Seas. By the capture of Yeisk and a number of stations on the railway lines connecting Krasnodar, Novorossisk and Rostov, Soviet troops cut the communications of the Krasnodar-Novorossisk group of German troops. Thus the Red Army units operate in a space where they can maneuver freely, and for the third month now the initiative has been held by the Soviet Command. The Germans try vainly to stem the Red Army offensive in their rear.

The liberation of the Moscow-Stalingrad, Stalingrad-Tikhoretsk-Baku, and the Moscow-Voronezh-Millerovo railway lines, which connect central Russia with the

South and the Caucasus and permit the transportation of Soviet forces along the front, is of extreme importance.

Despite the difficult winter conditions in which Soviet tank and mobile motorized forces must operate, the offensive continues at an unslackening pace.

SPRING SOWING BEGINS IN LIBERATED REGIONS

By Yakushkin

The exceptionally fertile regions of Stalingrad, Voronezh, the Kalmyk Republic, Stavropol, Kabardino-Balkaria, Kursk and the eastern part of the Ukraine have now been cleared by the Red Army of the German invaders. This section, vitally important for the country's supply of agricultural produce, is now being cultivated again.

The rich layer of black soil reaches as deep as one and a half meters in parts of these regions. Prior to German occupation, about 25,000,000 acres, planted with various crops, were under cultivation. Of this area, about 7,500,000 acres were sown with winter wheat, over 2,500,000 acres with barley and not less than 2,500,000 with sunflowers. The recaptured districts of Krasnodar are important centers for castor oil beans. Vast areas produced rye, corn, sorghum, tobacco, sugar beet, vegetables, fruits and berries.

Preparations for spring sowing are already under way in the entire area. In many localities, collective farmers, who were confident of early liberation, had hidden grain stocks from the Germans and secreted agricultural machinery, tools, tractors and even farm animals. For instance, 19 collective farmers of Melovaya District, Voroshilovgrad Region, in the Ukraine, managed to hide 406 oxen, 276 horses and 29 tractors in out of the way hamlets and neighboring forests.

The Government is lending aid to collective farmers for their spring sowing, supplying them with seeds, farm implements, and construction materials for the restoration of their destroyed homes and farm buildings.

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Washington, D. C., February 16, 1943

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GENERAL GUROV, OF THE 62nd ARMY

By Nikolai Virta

Throughout my stay in Stalingrad I lived with General Gurov, member of the Military Council of the 62nd Army. My cordial and generous host gave

me the best place in his narrow dugout. Over our food we discussed the military situation at Stalingrad, literature, the drama and many other subjects.



SOVIET SCOUTS RETURNING FROM AN OPERATION FAR BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES

Like many Soviet generals, Gurov began his career in the Red Army infantry. He was assigned to political work, and studied in the Political Academy for four and one half years. Afterward he served as Regimental Commissar of the Political Academy for two years, and then as Commissar. Since the beginning of the war, General Gurov has occupied posts of the highest responsibility. He was previously a member of the Military Council of the Kalinin Front.

"Our Army began its activity beyond the Don in the middle of July," General Gurov told me. "In the battle southwest of Kletskaya we received the military hardening that helped us to endure the incredible hardships of Stalingrad. Our Army was the youngest on any front of the Patriotic War, but the Germans were unable to storm Stalingrad and force us into the Volga. We chose to die rather than to retreat.

"Each man of our Army knew what it would mean if Stalingrad fell, and why it was impossible to surrender it. Each man knew that to improve our situation would mean the weakening of the Germans along the entire front. Each knew the importance of the Volga as a vital waterway."

I asked General Gurov what in his opinion was responsible for the victory at Stalingrad—the strength of its defenses, the strength of the men's will, or the blood that was shed.

"Strength of will conquered," he answered. "In Stalingrad we found a staunchness of spirit such as I have never before witnessed. There were practically no fortifications in Stalingrad—we created them ourselves during the battle. While we fought furiously, we did not sacrifice men needlessly. We learned how to build defense lines while fighting for every street, every house. We applied again the tactics of the struggles in the Civil War.

"I can give you hundreds of examples of unbelievable heroism. Everyone knows how 33 Red Army men of Stalingrad defended their positions for an entire day against 80 German tanks, and counter-attacked. At the end of the day half of the men were dead and all the rest wounded and bleeding to death—but the tanks did not pass.

"In this fighting a type of hero emerged whom I would call 'the man of Stalingrad.' This man realized that he must stand firm until death. Whenever the Germans succeeded in occupying any position defended by this 'man of Stalingrad,' they found him at his post—dead.

"It is difficult for me to name any single hero—difficult to name the bravest man in our Army—but I can name whole divisions of brave men. I could tell you of Colonel Liudnikov, for two and a half

months separated from the Army with a handful of troops on a narrow strip of Stalingrad land. Attacked on all sides by the Germans, his back to the Volga, Liudnikov nevertheless held out until the end—until reinforcements helped him to break through the encirclement.

"Our men who defended Stalingrad are proud men. I wouldn't say they were pampered by good food, clothes and special comforts. We were under fire every moment. We never slept—only dozed through the noise of cannon and bombs. We had no regular meals, often nothing but dry bread. Frequently our field kitchens would be destroyed by bombs, and still more often a man would find sand in his bowl, instead of soup.

"But I never heard one word of complaint, because each man knew what he was fighting for."

TASS DENIAL

On February 10 the Ankara radio circulated a report alleging that "Field Marshal Paulus and other German generals will be prosecuted for the crimes they perpetrated in the Ukraine and will be tried by a military tribunal. The Soviets consider that the German generals must bear personal responsibility for their actions on Soviet territory."

TASS is authorized to state that this report of the Ankara radio, evidently launched by pro-German elements, has been fabricated from beginning to end and absolutely does not correspond with the facts.

HUNGARIANS FORCE JEWISH INTELLECTUALS INTO LABOR BATTALIONS

Among the crowds of Hungarian soldiers plodding eastward through the open steppes west of Voronezh, hoping to be taken prisoner and thus saved from death by cold and hunger, go the most miserable men in the Axis armies—the Hungarian Jews mobilized for labor battalions. They were sent to the front in whatever they were wearing when seized, and many are in summer clothes or light coats.

Nearly all of these men are intellectuals—engineers, teachers, journalists and doctors. Among them were the world-famous biochemist, Akosh Mishkoltsi, and the world fencing champion, Attila Petschauer. All were forced to wear the yellow arm-band proclaiming them to be Jews.

The Hungarians set them to digging trenches under fire. Their food ration was only 250 grams of bread per day. Bullets, famine and disease are rapidly decimating them.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SEPARATION OF CHURCH FROM STATE

By Nikolai, Metropolitan of Kiev and Galich

Twenty-five years ago, in the early days of February, the Soviet Government published the Decree separating the Church from the State. The anniversary of this event was marked with profound satisfaction by the Russian Orthodox Church.

A quarter of a century ago, at the insistence of the people's Government, we struck off the fetters which clamped the church to the former regime, when the tutelage of the State, depriving the church of all freedom, extended not only to the entire administrative system of the church, but to every movement and thought within the church itself; when the church played the role of servant, which was alien to its intrinsic nature and abhorrent to its spirit.

Under the laws of the imperial regime, the Tsar was to all intents and purposes the head of the church, while the supreme church administration—the Holy Synod—was subordinated to him just as was the administrative body of any other state institution.

Being the dominant church under the Tsarist regime, the Orthodox Church hampered the religious conscience of other denominations, harassing and oppressing them, or at best only "tolerating" them. Many, like the Old Believers and other sects, were not even tolerated, but openly persecuted.

The Soviet Government's decree removed this oppressive tutelage from the Orthodox Church, and simultaneously freed all religious denominations in our country from severe oppression. The Orthodox Church, like all religious denominations, breathed freely. The decree separating the church from the state insured all these denominations the right and opportunity to arrange their internal affairs entirely at their own discretion, in accordance with the requirements of their faith, with the sole and quite natural proviso that their activities entail no violation of public order or of the rights of other citizens.

With the emancipation of the Orthodox Church from the state, from state tutelage, there fell away from it everything which was not organically connected with it, or which was affiliated with it either by compulsion or for the sake of advantage. All who belonged to the church only nominally withdrew. The church now consisted solely of truly religious people, of pastors faithful to the church, upon whom the decree conferred full freedom in the performance of their functions in the internal life of the church.

This decree, whose anniversary we have just celebrated, has been a supreme blessing to our Orthodox Church. Patriarch Tikhon, in his valedictory mes-

sage to the Russian Church, hailed this new era in the life of the church and declared that for all that the Soviet Government had done for the good of the nation and the church, "we should be sincerely grateful to the Soviet Government and should work for the commonwealth, condemning all agitation, overt or covert, against the new regime," as "all that has happened is the expression of the Will of God."

In the 25 years of its free life, the Russian Orthodox Church has become internally fortified, has gained in inner strength and has completely forgotten its former service and subordination to the state. The Stalin Constitution confirmed the right of the church to full freedom, and guarantees the inviolability of this right conferred a quarter of a century ago by the Soviet regime at the very dawn of its existence in our country. In these 25 years the church has had no restrictions on its internal affairs. Nobody interferes with it in the performance of divine services and the mysteries enjoined by its canon and laws.

Today the church is maintained exclusively by contributions of congregations, by the proceeds from the sale of candles, by collections during divine services and by bequests. Every parish is governed by a church council, which is elected once every three years. The parishes are united into eparchies, each headed by a bishop. The Russian Orthodox Church as a whole is headed by the Patriarchal Incumbent, the Right Blessed Sergei, Metropolitan of Moscow and Kolomna. The Administrator of the Moscow Patriarchate, which is the Supreme Church Administration—is Nikolai, Metropolitan of Kiev and Galich.

After 25 years of the separation of the church from the state in Russia, our eyes are turned with sincere gratitude to our Government, which has so wisely and to the benefit of the church solved the problem of the relationship of the church and state.

SOVIET SUB SINKS 14TH ENEMY VESSEL

A submarine commanded by Hero of the Soviet Union Valentin Starikov recently sank her 14th enemy ship, of 12,000 tons displacement. The enemy vessel was escorted by two patrol boats and a minesweeper, but under cover of fog Starikov steered his submarine into the midst of the convoy. Two torpedoes were released, and a few seconds later the enemy ship burst into flames and quickly sank.

THE SOVIET PEOPLE ARM THEIR ARMY

By Nikolai Virta

En route to the Stalingrad Front, where I went as a correspondent during the tense days of the siege, I spent a day in Saratov—center of the black soil area.

My arrival in this regional city coincided with the visit of representatives of collective farms of one particular district, who had brought money to purchase airplanes for the Stalingrad Front. The collective farmers were received by local authorities—Komarov, Vlasov and others.

There was an impressive air about these men as they sat around the desk in Komarov's large, bright office and told of collecting money for planes sufficient to equip a regiment. They laid a check for 3,150,000 rubles on the desk—money subscribed by peasants and workers of the district on their own initiative in the course of 24 hours.

Komarov, a lean, alert man with a clever face, said, "Ferafont Golovaty, who was the first to bring in his money for a plane, came here with a big sack on his back. We asked him what was in the sack."

"'Money,' he answers, '100,000 rubles in cash and small change. I could hardly drag it here.'"

Everybody burst out laughing, even the gravest of all, plump-faced Mazina, Chairwoman of the Soviet of Ferafont's village.

"His money caused a big to-do in our village," she said, when the laughter had subsided. "The cashier was worn out counting it, and there was still a long line outside waiting to give their savings to the fund. In the morning we collected a whole basketful of money and took it to the bank. People kept stopping us to give more, saying they had been too late for the collection the night before. And they're still turning in money—the folks are that anxious to give!"

After the funds had been collected, the people went to the aviation plant to select the planes. The direc-

tor of the plant clutched his head when he saw them coming, for buyers of that sort are even more exacting than military inspectors. Before they bought a plane they would walk around it 20 times, surveying it as critically as any expert, and finding fault with everything. They even held discussions as to the quality and general standard of the painting. Then they would pass on to the next plane, where the same inspection and discussion would be repeated.

The aviation plant had to urgently request additional painters and decorators to adorn the planes with the names of their donors. When it is realized that by the date I speak of, Saratov Region alone had collected over 50,000,000 rubles for planes, it is not hard to imagine how these painters had to work!

The collective farmers are preparing now for the spring sowing. The clatter of tools is heard from machine sheds, and seed grain is getting a final picking over. Collective farm boards are surveying new areas for sowing especially for the Red Army.

And everywhere this voluntary collection for tanks and planes for the Red Army goes on with undiminished fervor. When I returned from Stalingrad I again stopped at Saratov and paid a visit to Komarov.

"The collections have merged into one mighty movement," he told me. "Already 135,000,000 rubles have been collected in this Region for planes, and the farmers are trying to get the machines they've bought and to send them to the front. They keep the workers in the aviation plants supplied with everything they can spare from the collective farms." I saw caravans of grain, honey and vegetables along the roads leading to the plants.

Those plants making parts for agricultural machinery fully realize the importance of beginning the sowing in good time, and have trebled their output. Tractor repairing has already been completed. Scientists are seeking new kinds of fuel oil. Everything is in motion—merged into a great movement in which both grown-ups and children are participating, and which cannot be compared to anything ever seen before.

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25th Anniversary OF THE RED ARMY AND NAVY

“Along a tremendous front, from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, Red Army and Red Navy men are fighting fierce battles to drive the German-fascist invaders from our country and to safeguard the honor and independence of our motherland. ... The Red Army's task is to free our Soviet territory from the German invaders, to free from the yoke of the German invaders the residents of our villages and towns, who were free and lived like human beings before the war and now are oppressed and suffer pillage, ruin and famine, and lastly to free our women from the disgrace and outrage to which they are subjected by the German-fascist fiends. What could be nobler and loftier than this task?”—*Stalin*.

THE FOUNDERS OF THE



VLADIMIR ILYICH LENIN

at a military training parade of workers' regiments and military cadets in Red Square on May 25, 1919

RED ARMY AND NAVY



JOSEPH VISSARIONOVICH STALIN
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

THE RED ARMY

By Professor V. Berestnev

The Red Army, formed by the Soviet people 25 years ago, has grown into a force capable not only of withstanding the formidable assault of so powerful an enemy as the German army, but also of dealing it vigorous and decisive blows. It was, and to many still is, a mystery how so young an army of so young a State could accomplish this, when the armies of other European countries collapsed under the blows of the German war machine.

The answer to this question lies to a considerable degree in the very origin of the Red Army, its organization, its composition and history, and its development.

The organizers and leaders of the Red Army were two great strategists, Lenin and Stalin. The young Soviet State needed for its defense a powerful, politically-educated, highly-disciplined, efficient army. Such an army must be created by the people themselves and commanded by men who came from the ranks of the people, who were supremely loyal to the people and esteemed by them. In creating their Red Army, the workers and peasants put into it all their energy, passion and will to win; all their finest hopes.

In the beginning the Red Army was based on voluntary service. Its ranks were filled with workers and peasants, tried and tempered in revolutionary struggle. It was their loyalty, discipline and fortitude in battle which insured the first victories over the enemies of the young Soviet Republic. A few months later, however, when the scale of hostilities demanded the expansion of the armed forces, the Soviet Government decided to introduce compulsory service.

The Red Army was born in the fire of war, in the midst of bitter struggle. On February 18, 1918, when the old Russian Army was being demobilized and the Red Army was still in the process of formation, the German imperialists treacherously attacked the young Soviet Republic. They counted on capturing at one blow the country's vital centers—Petrograd, the Ukraine, Byelorussia and the North Caucasus—thus destroying the Soviet State.

But they grossly miscalculated. The Soviet Government proclaimed the motherland in danger and called upon the people to rise in supreme struggle against the German invaders.

The odds against the Soviet State were heavy. German hordes armed to the teeth seized Dvinsk and

Lutsk and threatened Petrograd. Opposing them were only the small, newly-formed detachments of the Red Army. But the men of these detachments knew they were fighting for their Soviet motherland, for the achievements of the Revolution. The enemy never reached Petrograd. At Pskov and Narva he was defeated and hurled back.

That notable day—February 23, 1918—when the forces of German imperialism were repulsed, came to be regarded as the birthday of the Red Army.

The attempt of the German imperialists to subjugate the Ukraine likewise ended in a fiasco. The Ukrainian people rose against the German invaders and their regime of violence, robbery and oppression. In the fire of this patriotic war for liberation the Red Army in the Ukraine was born.

In the autumn of 1918 the Red Army hurled back the forces of Ataman Krasnov from the walls of Tsaritsyn and across the Don. The whiteguard troops were defeated and driven from the Volga territory all the way to the Urals. At the end of 1918 the Red Army assumed the offensive in the Ukraine, Byelorussia and the Baltic provinces. Under its blows the German invaders fled in panic, discarding their weapons and armament and suffering heavy casualties. The young and poorly-equipped Red Army put the vaunted German army to flight. It was able to defeat the enemy in the unequal contest only because it had the ardent love and active support of the Soviet people.

The Red Army and its officers were trained in the traditions of the Russian army—the traditions of the great Russian generals, Suvorov and Kutuzov. It multiplied and enriched these traditions by its own valiant deeds and produced commanders of a new type, such as Frunze and Voroshilov, and the popular heroes Chapayev, Kotovsky, Parkhomenko, Lazo and Shchors.

In supreme battles against numerous enemies, the Red Army upheld the liberty and independence of the Soviet State and became the shield of the people.

The growth and development of the armed forces of the Soviet Union and their victories over the German invaders and whiteguards are all associated with the name of Stalin—the most consistent and most brilliant executor of Lenin's behest to strengthen the defensive power of the Soviet State and the Red Army.

Under Stalin's guidance the country was industrialized and the entire national economy placed upon



MARSHAL KLEMENTI E. VOROSHILOV

a modern technical footing, which made it possible to rearm the Red Army in accordance with all the requirements of modern warfare. During the successive Five-Year Plans, firearms and artillery were modernized, tank-building promoted, a powerful air force created and a program of naval construction undertaken.

One of the greatest achievements in the building of the Soviet armed forces was the training of splendid cadres of commanding officers, proficient in the art of war. The men and commanders of the Red Army come from the ranks of the people. No Chinese wall divides them. Every Red Army private may become a commander and many a Soviet general has risen from the ranks. This is one of the reasons for the remarkable solidarity of the Red Army, its might and invincibility.

Another distinguishing feature of the Red Army, and the foundation of its strength—forming from its very inception the basis of its organization—is its high moral quality. The Red Army is trained in the spirit of patriotism, of supreme devotion to the people and love of country. But chauvinism, ideas of conquest or of the subjugation of other nations, are alien and abhorrent to it. From the beginning, the Red Army has been educated to respect other nations and to cherish and strengthen peace among nations.

Relying on the might of the Red Army, the Soviet Government firmly pursued a policy of peace and achieved no small success in uniting all forces against aggression.

In the present war the Red Army is producing heroes who cement its ranks ever more firmly. Whole regiments and divisions have earned the honored title of "Guards." The Guards are the flower of the Red Army, embodying the finest traditions of the Guards of the past, and carrying on the glorious traditions of the Red Guards of 1917. The Guards bear the main brunt of the enemy's assaults and deal him crushing blows.

The Red Army is celebrating its 25th birthday with splendid victories. Big victories are also distinguishing the activities of the Allied Armies of Great Britain and the United States. The Red Army's 25th anniversary coincides with the new stage of the war, with the beginning of the destruction of Hitler's armies.

The victorious offensive of the Red Army at the end of 1942 and beginning of 1943; the destruction of the German 6th Army—330,000 strong—at Stalingrad; the forcing of the Leningrad blockade; and the advance on the Voronezh Front and in the North Caucasus, are new proofs of its strength. In this duel with the German army, which has no parallel in history, the Red Army is gaining the upper hand.

AN ARMY OF BROTHERS

From Pravda

The Red Army is an army of fraternal peoples. Its very structure is rooted in the friendship uniting the various nationalities of the Soviet Union who are defending the freedom and independence of their Socialist Republics.

When they started their war against us, the Germans speculated that after the first reverses, the first serious blow suffered by the Red Army, our State would break into pieces, that the workers and peasants would turn against each other, and that the peoples of the USSR would quarrel among themselves. They were soon undeceived. The war demonstrated with tremendous force the stability of the Soviet structure. These heavy trials have still more firmly consolidated the friendship of our peoples. Lenin's and Stalin's national policy now finds its concrete military manifestation.

Wherever a Ukrainian may happen to be fighting, it is not only for beautiful ravaged Kiev he fights. He fights equally for Rzhev and the scientific institutes of Tiflis. The Azerbaijanian fights equally for the mineral wealth of the Urals, for the proud peak

of Baku, for the cotton of Turkmenia. The Uzbek fights equally for Leningrad's wonderful streets, for Byelorussian families in Nazi captivity, for the turbines of the Chirchik hydro-electric station.

Russians are fighting on all fronts, on all sectors, the first among equals, defending the Republics of the whole of the Soviet Union; setting examples of military duty and devotion to our country, always faithful to their oath.

Georgians, Turkmenians, Cossacks, Tatars, Latvians and Bashkirs are fighting alongside Russians, Ukrainians and Byelorussians. Ayut Naniyev, an Ingush, is fighting in Karelia. Kazakh Iskamber Almarev is fighting in the northwestern forests.

Vassily Kurka, a Ukrainian, is fighting in the Caucasus foothills. Kirill Skadjiyev, an Azerbaijanian, is defending the Soviet Arctic. Kaloshin, a Byelorussian, is among Stalingrad's defenders. Andaryan, an Armenian, is helping to hold the Black Sea Coast.

Khokhlo, a Ukrainian collective farmer, said recently at a meeting of a detachment fighting on the



MARSHAL SEMYON K. TIMOSHENKO

Black Sea Coast: "The Germans have flooded my native fields with blood. The waters of the Dnieper are stormy with grief. Our people are starving. Sorrow and hatred fill my heart. I live now for one thing only—to take revenge on the enemy, to kill him without mercy."

Our army is strong because all its men are imbued with this hatred against the common enemy, and fully prepared to fight on any sector to which the country may send them. It is but natural that to care for these men and establish fraternal contact with them should be a most important task of local organizations.

The solicitude of their fellow-citizens is an inspiration to the Red Army men. The receptions of Uzbek, Cossack, Georgian and other delegations at the front were real festivals for the soldiers. More such dele-

gations must be organized. There must be a constant supply of parcels, local papers and letters for the front. Every man must feel the strong bonds of his native place, the care and tenderness of the motherland.

Twenty-two years ago a meeting of the peoples of Daghestan declared, in their resolution on Stalin's report: "This meeting declares that through the blood shed in struggle against the enemies of the Revolution, our union with the working people of Soviet Russia is growing in eternal, powerful fraternity and mutual solidarity for the whole long path of struggle, and for the victorious creation of a new life."

The same ideas inspire us now, in these days of hardest trial. All the thoughts and efforts of the peoples of the Soviet Union are united in single patriotic endeavor.

THE RED ARMY ON THE OFFENSIVE

By Vladimir Komarov

President of the Academy of Sciences of USSR

Cheering news! The Red Army is advancing on many sectors of the far-flung Soviet-German front. Fierce battles have been fought before Krasnodar and Rostov, in the area of Kursk and near Leningrad. The day has come for the squaring of accounts with the Hitlerite brigands.

Under the pressure of the Red Army the German-fascist forces are rapidly falling back, sustaining enormous losses in manpower and equipment. In two months—from the 19th of November, 1942, when our army assumed the offensive, to the 19th of January, 1943—the Hitlerites lost 102 divisions. Over 200,000 of their men and commanders were taken prisoner. The Red Army captured 13,000 artillery guns, many tanks, aircraft and other enemy equipment. In the two and half months of the offensive the Red Army liberated dozens of cities and thousands of smaller inhabited places from the Hitlerite invaders. Positions which the Germans had held since the autumn of 1941 were recaptured. Soviet armies are victoriously advancing in the Ukraine.

The offensive of our troops is directed by the representatives of the High Command—Marshals of the Soviet Union Klementi Voroshilov and Grigori Zhukov, Marshal of Artillery Nikolai Voronov and Marshal Alexander Vasilevsky.

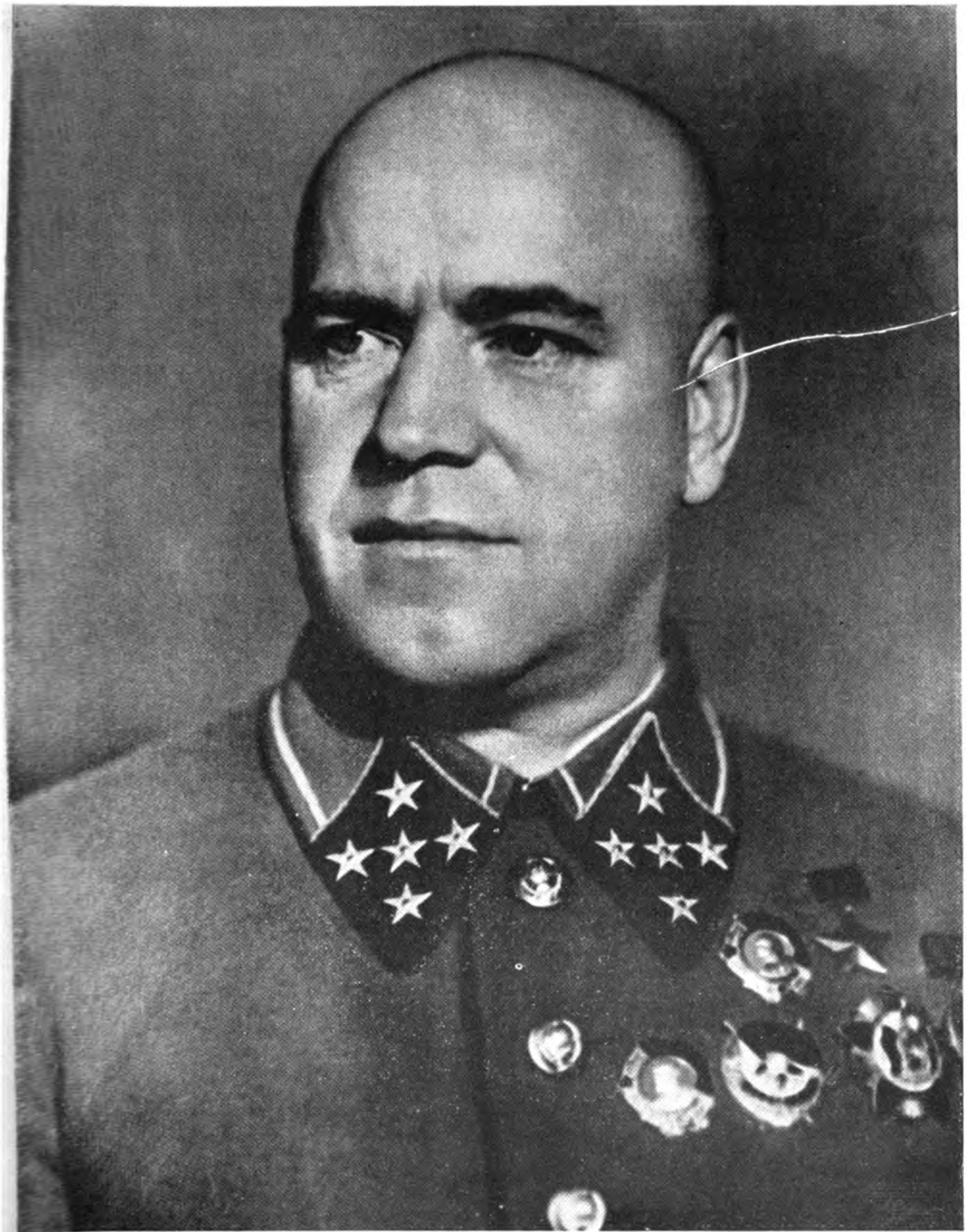
Our glorious generals—Konstantin Rokossovsky, Filip Golikov, Vasili Chuikov, Fedor Tolbukhin, Pavel Batov, Sergei Rudenko, Kirill Meretskov, Leonid

Govorov, Pavel Rotmistrov and numerous others—brilliantly organized the offensive of the Soviet troops. Under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces, Joseph Stalin, they accomplished the encirclement and rout of the enemy group at Stalingrad and are conducting the offensive on other fronts.

The defeat of the Germans at Stalingrad will go down in history as a classic example of a military operations of matchless skill. The Hitlerites on numerous occasions "surrounded" our troops on paper, and representing their wishful thinking as reality, astonished the world by their lying announcements. The real meaning of encirclement was learned by the Germans in the Stalingrad area, where an iron ring closed around unprecedentedly large numbers of Hitlerite troops and quantities of war materiel.

The Red Army Command called upon the encircled German forces to surrender, but the German generals decided to resist. As a result the Red Army annihilated the greater part of the German troops and took prisoner over 91,000 men, 24 generals and 2,500 officers, including the commander of the German troops at Stalingrad, Field Marshal von Paulus.

In the fighting against the perfidious enemy, men and commanders of the Red Army display the courage, heroism and gallantry characteristic of the Russian people. Our army's bravery and fearlessness is rooted in love for country and an unbending will to



MARSHAL GRIGORI K. ZHUKOV



MARSHAL SEMYON M. BUDYENNY

victory, and by the ambition to free our land as speedily as possible from the torments and outrages inflicted on it by the fascist cutthroats. And by its blows against Hitlerism the Red Army is hastening the hour of liberation for all nations of Europe.

Soviet citizens, confident of the triumph of their righteous cause, are doing their utmost to hasten victory. They willingly contribute their savings to build tanks, aircraft and guns for the Red Army. Our factories are daily increasing their output and our collective farms are preparing for the new spring sowing. In the war against us the Hitlerites made many blunders, but their greatest blunder was that they failed to take into account the inexhaustible energy of our people and its iron will in the struggle for our native land.

Soviet scientists have rendered great service to the Red Army. They have given their army dozens

of new weapons; they have directly assisted in placing the entire national economy on a war footing, and have taken an active part in organizing the work of the evacuated plants. Scientists have shown their love for their country by introducing new inventions to heighten the army's fighting capacity. The people, profoundly aware of the meaning and importance of these new weapons, are mastering their production at a rapid rate. This unity of science and the people adds strength to our front and multiplies the Soviet Union's resources.

We are waging the struggle against Hitlerism together with all freedom-loving nations of the world. The mighty coalition of Great Britain, the USSR and the United States will destroy the Hitler tyranny and save democracy and freedom, modern civilization and science. The early achievement of this victory depends upon us all—upon how soon the united freedom-loving nations join all their forces in the struggle to defeat fascism.

MEN OF STALINGRAD

By Nikolai Virta

Nikolai Virta, well-known Soviet author, who was awarded the Order of Lenin and the Stalin Prize for his novel SOLITUDE, went to the Stalingrad Front in December, 1942, and remained until the latter part of January. Following are notes of his impressions of the city of Russian glory:

Our plane landed on one of the airdromes in the Stalingrad district. From there we had to travel by car about 60 miles to reach the city. I shall never forget this journey to Stalingrad. The walls and fences of villages along the road were decorated with the slogan: "We will never surrender Stalingrad to the fascists!" A later one, reflecting a new phase of the war, the offensive, proclaimed, "Drive the Germans from Stalingrad!"

That night we stopped in a large village. The air shook from the heavy cannonading. Our fire! I stood for a long time on a mound in the cold, quiet village, listening to the roar of our artillery.

Next day we reached the left bank of the Volga. We climbed a hill and before us lay Stalingrad. No smoke came from the chimneys of its giant factories. A chain of ugly ruins stretched along the river bank. Artillery was pounding away and the rattle of machine guns could be heard from the city itself.

We made our way down the hill to the Volga crossing. The river was covered with ice. Barges and boats were all ice-bound. We moved across the frozen surface, lit by flares, to the music of artillery and machine guns.

We landed on the right bank, in the district under the control of Lieutenant General Chuikov, commander of the army which stood firm at Stalingrad.



COLONEL GENERAL KONSTANTIN ROKOSSOVSKY

The names of its men and commanders, living and dead, are forever enshrined in the history of the greatest of the world's battles.

Life in the city is now a "holiday" compared with what it was six or eight weeks ago. "We hardly slept a wink in two months," said General Chuikov, "because of the roar of explosions and the shaking of the earth. The German air umbrella made sleep impossible."

Climbing the hill the following day I saw a horrible sight—a close view of Stalingrad, its blocks of apartment houses and factories as they look today. Ruins, nothing but ruins, chasms of stone and brick, where but four months ago people worked, loved, dreamed, reared their children

Red Army man Bagryantsev, of the 62nd Army, said to me, "I am a citizen of Stalingrad. When the Germans attacked the city I left my work-bench and took up my Tommy-gun. I am very familiar with the places where the fighting is now going on—I



Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Mikhail Kalinin presents the Order of Suvorov to Marshal of Artillery Nikolai Voronov. The Marshal is wearing the new shoulder epaulettes adopted for Red Army commanders.



MARSHAL BORIS SHAPOSHNIKOV, CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE RED ARMY

know every street, alley and pathway. I act as a scout, and frequently go out hunting for a "tongue" (a prisoner for questioning). The house where I lived was a German support post. My heart sank when I was ordered to blow up this house, but I put the feeling aside, made my way into the house and blew it up, together with the German soldiers and the machine guns which had been annoying our units."

The artillery on the left bank opened up again. Shells flew across the Volga, shattering the enemy to ashes and dust.

Stalingrad is destroyed—as Carthage was once destroyed. But the spirit of Stalingrad lives! The city will be rebuilt. It will be a beautiful city—towering in immortal glory.

When we read in communiqués that a certain unit has occupied so many streets and houses in Stalingrad, this does not mean that streets and houses have been occupied—for there are no longer streets, nor are there houses. It means that so many cellars have been captured.

Since December the fighting in Stalingrad has been a war of cellars and basements.

A tremendous battle was fought for one of these basements, which runs the length of a large brick building formerly occupied by the Germans and now a heap of ruins. The Germans had converted the house into a stronghold. It towered over the Volga and commanded a view of part of the left bank of the river—one of the most important Soviet communication lines. Troops of General Rodimtsev's Guards Division, under the command of Senior Lieutenant Sidelnikov, were assigned to capture this stronghold.

The first line of Sidelnikov's defenses was about 200 yards east of the house. Working at night, his men dug a trench in the direction of the building, carefully camouflaging it. By the date set for the attack, they were less than 40 yards from the enemy. They rushed the first floor and forced their way into the basement. The Germans were taken completely by surprise. Within 20 minutes Sidelnikov's men captured a third of the basement.

Then the real battle began. It raged for 24 hours. The Red Army men dislodged the Germans from one section after another, breaking in the walls and smoking the enemy out with mortar fire. When they were driven from the fourth section, the Germans begged, "Russ, let's rest awhile!" They didn't get any rest, of course, although the Red Army men could hardly stand from exhaustion.

Part of the Germans locked themselves in one section, and refused to surrender. Sidelnikov ordered the section blown up. The remaining fascists surrendered.

From the experience gained in this battle General Chuikov instructed his men: "When you rush into a house, have a grenade in your hand. Leave your knapsack behind. Be sure the grenade is ready for use. Hurl the grenade, then go ahead. Repeat this action until you have traversed the house." To the commanders of shock troops he said: "Utilize trenches when approaching the enemy. Wriggle forward on your bellies. Make use of every fold in the terrain, of each shell crater. Mass secretly for the attack. With your tommy-gun over your shoulder, ten grenades under your arm and courage in your heart, act!"

Supplying the Stalingrad Army

During the fiercest fighting at Stalingrad, when the fascists sent over some 2,500 planes daily, Red Army units never suffered from lack of shells, cartridges or food. In those days of actual hell, bad enough in the city proper but worse on the famous Volga ferry crossing, the fighters at Stalingrad received regular provisions, even daily hot meals. Red Cross units were never short of medical supplies. The



Kalinin talking with Marshal Grigori Zhukov, Colonel General of Aviation A. Novikov, and Lieutenant General of Aviation A. Golovanov, to each of whom he has just handed the Order of Suvorov

wounded were systematically ferried to the left bank, strictly on schedule, and on the return journey streams of armament and other necessities poured across.

I saw the famous armored cutters of the Volga Flotilla. They were pitted with shell-marks. Ordinary fishing smacks plied by dozens across the river. Lieutenant Tkishov, who directed them, made many trips daily between the two banks. One day this handsome man seemed a bit down in the mouth. We learned that he had been unable to make his trips across the Volga that day. He had missed this trip—in a small boat fired upon from all sides and from above! One would have thought that he would have had only one desire—to escape from this hell, if only for a day.

Only rarely in the history of the Stalingrad defense did anyone ask to be ferried across to the left bank. But on the left bank those in charge had a hard time controlling the people who were desperately

eager to get to the right bank, into the fighting, without waiting their turn.

I talked with many of the men of Stalingrad. They were very reticent when the conversation touched upon their own exploits, but became eloquent concerning the heroism of their comrades.

"There's nothing much to say about me, but this one—there's a hero for you!" It would develop that the hero was not inclined to admit anything unusual in his behavior. "Of course, we took what was necessary across the Volga. Yes—there were no horses. Yes, we pulled the sleds ourselves. It's true we had to leap across the ice-floes—but what of it?" This was in the days when the Volga was covered with a mass of shifting ice and crossing by water was no longer possible. Men heroically crossed from the left bank, leaping from ice-floe to ice-floe, carrying 25 pounds of bread on their shoulders, and dodging not only the cracks in the ice but German mines.

THE RED NAVY

By Vsevolod Vishnevsky

Noted Soviet Author and Former Naval Commander

Even during the last World War the Russian Navy, with 800 ships of various classes and a personnel of about 200,000, presented a formidable force.

Russian sailors fought gallantly in the Baltic, in the North Sea and the Black Sea, and on the Danube.

The laying of minefields at Germany's very shores; the sinking of dozens of German ships; the seizure of all German secret codes and signal books on the cruiser Magdeburg in the autumn of 1914; the heroic defense of the distant approaches to St. Petersburg, and many other exploits, testified to the heroism and gallantry of the Russian sailors.

After the establishment of the Soviet Government on November 7, 1917 the Germans continued their attacks against Russia and tried to force their way into St. Petersburg. But the road to the Northern capital was firmly barred by the Russian Navy. Red Navy men were always in the vanguard of the struggle against German imperialism. On Lenin's personal instructions, at the time he declared "The Socialist State is in danger," platoons of sailors joined the detachments bound for the front. Detachments of sailors fought all along the front from St. Petersburg to Odessa.

It was in the violent struggle against the Germans that both the Red Army and Red Navy were born.

February 23, 1918, the date of the heaviest blows dealt to the Germans, was declared the birthday of the Red Army and its companion-in-arms, the Red Navy.

After suffering grave defeats, the Germans tried to take advantage of the winter to seize the Russian Baltic Fleet, marooned in ice-bound ports and bases. The flotilla of the German Rear-Admiral Meyer—which included three battleships, several cruisers and minesweepers, 17 transports carrying the Baltic division of Vonderholz, and the ice-breaker Hindenburg—sailed toward our shores. The Hindenburg struck a mine, and the whole German armada was stranded near the Aaland Islands.

The Russian fleet, ready for action and possessing rich experience under winter conditions, broke through the thick ice and took up positions near the strong naval fortress of Kronstadt. The fleet which the Germans had hoped to catch unawares, while it was icebound, was out of their reach. The 211 ships which took part in the "ice campaign"—without parallel in history—dropped anchor in an area inaccessible to the enemy.

In November, 1918, came the German collapse. The Germans had lost the war. Stunned and miserable, disarmed and shorn of their arrogance, they were



ADMIRAL NIKOLAI G. KUZNETSOV

fleeing from our western lands and the Ukraine. But the Soviet people did not for a moment forget the danger of war. The three Stalin Five-Year Plans converted the Soviet Union into a strong industrial power and enabled her to build all classes of ships, from torpedo boats to battleships.

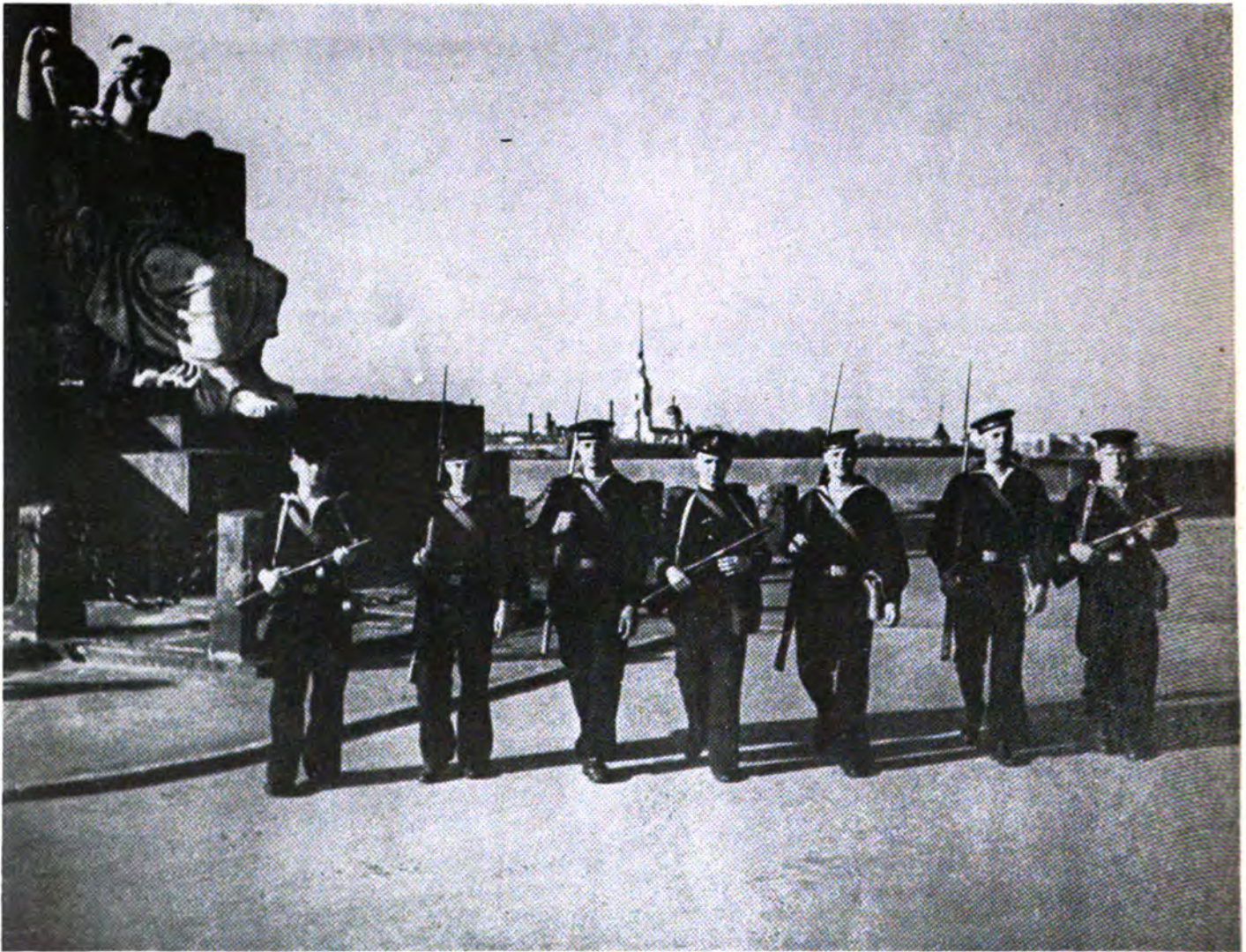
The new generation which has grown up in the 25 years of the Soviet system has given the Red Navy fine admirals, commanders and men, who have revealed their qualities in the fighting for Leningrad, Sevastopol, Odessa and Stalingrad. Soviet sailors have done much to dispel the myth of German "invincibility."

The time has not yet arrived to make a general survey of the actions of our navy in the 20 months of war against Hitlerite Germany. It is enough to

say that the Germans and their allies failed to score any success either in the Baltic or in the Black Sea, or in the North. When they surrounded Leningrad the Germans thought that the Baltic Fleet would be rendered powerless, but our submarines slipped out of the blockaded port and entered the Baltic Sea. During the summer of 1942 alone they sank 72 German transports of more than 500,000 tons displacement.

The Russian Flotilla on the Volga continuously supplied Stalingrad with ammunition and food, thus greatly aiding the heroic defense of the city and the preparations for a general counter-offensive.

The Soviet Navy is 25 years old. We mark this anniversary in the days of the wide and successful offensive against the Germans which is clearing our native soil of the occupationists. We are advancing!



RED MARINES IN LENINGRAD PATROL THE BANKS OF THE NEVA

THE EXPERIENCE OF RED ARMY ARTILLERY

By Major-General F. Samsonov

The artillery branch of the Red Army is not yet 25 years old. But it has absorbed the finest traditions of Russian artillery, built up through centuries. One such tradition was established in the Order of the Day issued by Count Kutaisov, Chief of the Russian Artillery, on the eve of the battle of Borodino in 1812, when Napoleon's armies were drawing close to Moscow:

"Let it be made known to the commanders and officers that only by standing our ground courageously within the shortest grapeshot range shall we succeed in not yielding a single step to the enemy. The artillery must sacrifice itself. Even at the risk of being captured together with your ordnance, fire your last shot at the enemy. A battery which acts thus, even if captured, will more than compensate for its loss." Count Kutaisov was killed in action.

When the present war broke out the Red Army artillery lacked practical experience of modern warfare. The battles of Lake Hassan and Khalkingol in the Far East had provided only a partial test of the instructions contained in the artillery manual.

Nor were the scale and character of the war with Finland in 1939 such as to furnish adequate data for an opinion on the most effective methods of artillery warfare. Operations in Western Europe between 1939 and 1941 contributed nothing new to the theoretical principles worked out by Soviet artillerymen.

Difficulties in First Stage of War

The assault of Hitler's armies across the Soviet frontier was preceded by a concentrated surprise attack by the Luftwaffe. By assembling vast masses of aircraft, tanks and motorized infantry, Germany gained a temporary superiority over our forces. It was under these serious disadvantages that the Red artillery had to operate in the initial stages of the war.

In this first stage the Red Army's aim was to wear down the enemy's manpower and materiel and to strive for time in which to mobilize our main forces and bring them into action. The artillery's role was to inflict as heavy damage as possible on the German tanks and motorized infantry.

Under the pressure of masses of Nazi tanks the Red infantry had to abandon the roads, in order to attempt to hold up the enemy infantry following the tanks. Often the roads were barred by the artillery alone, entering into single combat with enemy tanks.

Guns Account for Third of Destroyed Tanks

There were cases during this period when whole Soviet artillery formations were surrounded by Ger-



SOVIET LONG-RANGE GUN IN ACTION

man tanks, while the alcohol-primed Nazi infantry tried to storm the positions and seize the guns. The artillerymen maintained their fire at the Panzers, at the same time mowing down the enemy infantry at a distance of a hundred paces. In one such engagement a surrounded Soviet artillery brigade crippled

70 German tanks, broke through the encirclement and took up a new position.

In the first two months of the war the Germans lost several thousand tanks, one-third of which were disabled by our artillery. Their precipitous advance began to lose momentum, while the Red Army's resistance grew more stubborn.

Soviet troops began to deal telling counter-blows at the enemy, and in these operations the Soviet artillery played the primary role. In one day alone, September 4, 1941, the Red artillery destroyed over 15,000 Germans, over 100 guns, 34 machine guns, 43 trench-mortar batteries, 18 pontoon bridges and 940 motor vehicles. This was by no means an exceptional day.

Last September one of the Soviet armies launched a partial offensive with the object of frustrating a German offensive on another sector. Our two-hour artillery bombardment and ten-minute air bombing

of the enemy's positions preparatory to the attack made an indelible impression on the German soldiers and officers. They fled without waiting for the Soviet tanks and infantry to attack.

A few days before, on a sector held by a neighboring Soviet army, the Germans succeeded in driving a wedge seven miles deep into our positions. But they found themselves under the cross fire of our artillery from the flanks and the front. They hastened to quit the battlefield, leaving behind them a number of damaged guns and a dozen in perfect condition, and over 20 wrecked tanks. Thus from day to day the Soviet artillery gained fighting experience.

Napoleon crossed the Russian frontier on June 24, 1812 and on September 12, 1812 he entered Moscow. The German tanks and infantry moved much more slowly than Napoleon's foot-soldiers and cavalry. By September 14, 1941 the Germans were still about 200 miles from Moscow.



A RED ARMY UNIT RECEIVES THE GUARDS BANNER AND THE HIGH TITLE OF GU

It was not until the end of October that the German army reached the distant approaches, and all their attempts to break through to the capital, as we know, were fruitless. The first phase of the war ended on December 6, 1941, with the Red Army's counter-offensive.

Role in Winter Offensive

The new phase brought new problems for Soviet artillery. The German army passed to a strategical defense. Its purpose was to gain a respite until spring, in order to accumulate men and materiel. The purpose of the Red Army's offensive was to inflict telling defeats on the enemy, to dissipate his reserves and to keep driving him westward.

The special task of Soviet artillery was to ensure the success of operations carried out under winter conditions, when movement is greatly hampered by the deep snow and the scarcity of serviceable roads. Aircraft activity markedly diminished, while it be-

came almost impossible for large tank groups to operate. The advantages were with the defense.

Rewriting the Textbooks

In the first phases of our December, 1941, offensive, the Red artillery worked according to text books, applying the teachings of the then current Red Army manuals and the lessons of the last war.

Its fire was extremely effective—how effective may be judged from the fact that in January alone, and only on the Southwestern Front, it destroyed 39 guns, 87 trench mortars, 154 machine guns, 15 observation posts, 36 earth and timber forts and about 5,000 officers and men, besides silencing 64 guns, 224 trench mortars and 231 machine guns. And this at a time when there were no active offensive operations on this sector.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Command considered that the accepted methods were not justifying themselves



—A DISTINCTION AWARDED "FOR VALOR, HEROISM AND FIRMNESS IN BATTLE"



LIEUTENANT GENERAL FILIP GOLIKOV

as fully as had been expected. The enemy's fire weapons were so effectively protected that it was not enough to silence them. They had to be smashed to atoms.

When the enemy's outer defenses had been pierced the advance became very much more difficult. The usual methods of supporting the infantry by an advancing barrage of fire or by successive fire concentrations became impracticable and did not achieve their purpose. This resulted in interruptions in artillery fire and lack of coordination with the attacking troops. Attacks often failed, or petered out before breaking into the open. Practical experience suggested new methods, which we have come to describe under the general term "artillery offensive." The essential features of an artillery offensive are:

Concentration of a superior bulk of artillery on the sector where the attack is planned, borrowing artillery units from neighboring formations.

The maintenance of uninterrupted artillery fire

during the whole period of the attack, coordinating it with the movement of the attacking troops. In other words, the infantry and tanks attack to the music of the artillery.

In terms of time and space the artillery offensive falls into three phases. The first phase is the preparation for the attack. In the second phase the artillery fire accompanies the infantry and tanks in their attack on the nearest points of the enemy defenses. In the third phase it accompanies them in their attack on the enemy's inner defenses, until these have been completely overwhelmed.

New Methods of Artillery Offensive

Artillery preparation used to be conceived as a methodical succession of bombardments of limited areas in which targets were located. Every now and again the attackers made a feint at carrying it deeper into the enemy positions.

But what happened when we tried this in 1941? At the first signs of the barrage the enemy retired into his dugouts and shelters, leaving in the trenches only observers armed with automatic rifles and light machine guns.

This forced us to search for new methods. Practice has shown that artillery preparation is most effective when a section of the guns (of all calibers up to 203 millimeters inclusive) are brought forward to fire over open sights at the embrasures of the enemy's forts and other strongly fortified positions. This method reduces the time necessary for destroying the defense works, and enables the infantry to approach the object of attack without loss. It has also been found far more effective and economical than spreading the fire over whole areas, for individual batteries are allotted individual targets.

The second phase of the artillery offensive is relatively brief. It merges with the first and third phases, and it is hard to say exactly where it begins and where it ends. It becomes more clearly defined when an attack fails or is delayed at the outer defenses.

Work Inside Enemy Defenses

The third phase is the most important and complicated. In a war of maneuver, in spite of the existence of a fortified zone, the enemy resistance is mostly based on the manipulation of his forces and fire weapons within his defenses. Thus in this phase the relative importance of artillery preparation is considerably diminished, while the organization of the battle within the enemy defenses is relatively more significant.

This is contrary to the manuals of many armies and the works of many artillery experts. Basing their views on the experience of 1914-1918, they attach the highest importance to artillery support of the attacking forces within the enemy's defenses, and in most cases consider that this is best achieved by a moving barrage or successive fire concentrations.

Soviet artillery has tried both these methods, but found often enough that neither achieves the desired results. In many cases an offensive has to be conducted without an adequate knowledge of how the enemy's resistance is organized within his defenses. In particular, it is almost impossible to foresee the moment, the direction and the strength of his counterattacks. Not infrequently the plan of action of one's own infantry and tanks is changed at the very outset, to suit the changing conditions of battle. In general, one can hardly ever expect the attack within the enemy's defenses to proceed as planned. But this does not mean that the planning of this phase can be neglected.

Here again much has been learned from experience.

Escort guns and trench mortars can give valuable support to the infantry and tanks as they advance within the enemy's defenses. They advance together with the infantry by short spurts from cover to cover, and must be always ready to open fire. Firing over open sights is a very accurate and economical method, and achieves the desired result literally in a fraction of a second. The adjustment of aim is also very simple and a matter of seconds.

Because of their smallness these guns and trench mortars are difficult targets to hit. They are attached to rifle companies, and even in some cases to rifle platoons, before the battle begins, and remain with them until it is over. Escort guns are particularly valuable to rifle units operating against junctions in the enemy's formations and on his flanks.

The selection of the initial objects for attack in the outer defenses is made by the general commanding the troops in consultation with the artillery commander. When these objects have been captured it becomes possible to get a glimpse of the next zone of the enemy's defense. Another method is to send ob-



SOVIET ARTILLERY BATTERY MOVING UP FOR AN ATTACK

servers to accompany the advancing troops and to direct the batteries to targets interfering with or likely to interfere with the advance.

Experience has shown that it is necessary to have a centralized and easily maneuvered artillery group acting in cooperation with aircraft. Its aim is by concentrated fire to prevent the enemy from bringing up large reserves or to compel him to bring them into action in small bodies. The targets of this artillery group are determined by reconnaissance data, and the signal for firing is given either by aircraft or by advanced observers.

The first spring operations showed that when the enemy's defenses have been pierced and the attacking forces have reached open ground the fighting assumes the character of counter-engagements.

Such, in general outline, is the "artillery offensive." How effectively the Soviet artillery learned its lessons during the last winter campaign may be judged from the fact that the Germans conducted their opening

offensive with 175 to 180 divisions, but when they passed to the defensive they were obliged to increase this number to 250.

Stay Put Under Attack

This war has shown that when the artillery holds its ground and fights stubbornly it can always win against tanks. The most dangerous thing an artillery battery can do is to change its position when attacked by tanks or aircraft.

There is yet another branch of fighting in which Red Army artillery has carried on the old tradition of the Russian artillery and added many a glorious page to its history. That is in the defense of large populated places, in particular of Leningrad, Sevastopol and Stalingrad.

Artillery has been called the god of war, and in the Red Army this is perfectly true. The Germans, who thought to dispose of the Red Army simply by means of aircraft and tanks, have learned a bitter lesson.

SOVIET TANKS AND TANKISTS

By Major General Mikhail Katukov, First Guards Tank Brigade

Soviet tanks showed their superb fighting qualities as early as the 1940 campaign. Under extremely difficult weather conditions, tankists in their white camouflaged machines displayed miracles of bravery, skill and maneuver. With the thermometer registering 40 degrees below zero, Anatoli Rastopulo, Hero of the Soviet Union, drove his tank 180 kilometers and went straight into battle.

Tank troops form the vanguard of the Red Army. At the beginning of the present war, Red Army tank troops were organized into divisions. Battle experience showed that these units were too unwieldy. They were then broken up into smaller units and reformed into brigades, making for more flexibility in their use on the battlefield.

In the first part of October, 1941, Guderian's German tank grouping broke through to Orel and took the city. The Soviet Command found itself with one tank brigade available. This brigade was assigned to the defense of the roads leading to Tula and Moscow, pending the concentration of other troops. For eight days the brigade engaged in fierce combat with the enemy, who flung against it two tank and one motorized divisions. The splendid results scored by one Soviet tank brigade against three German divisions were due to several factors—the excellent reconnaissance service conducted along a wide front; a system of pseudo positions; close interaction of all classes of arms within the brigade; able and efficient

interspersing of motorized infantry among the various battle units; tank ambushes; and the maneuvering of shock groups of tanks in attack.

All the men, officers and political workers fought with dogged grit and courage, never wavering in the face of the enemy, whose forces exceeded theirs almost ten-fold. The brigade was awarded the rank of Guards. There are many such brigades in the Red Army.

The Red Army is now more powerful than in the first months of war. It possesses more tanks and other technical means of warfare. It has acquired more experience and skill. Cadres of courageous tankists and anti-tank fighters have matured—men with a perfect command of their equipment.

Cadres of tankists were trained at military colleges and courses and at the university of tankcraft—the Motorization and Mechanization Military Academy. The colleges and courses trained tankists, while the Academy graduated commanders of large tank units. All of these men are past masters in the handling of their battle machines. A solid foundation of technical knowledge, plus bravery, astuteness and stamina—such are the essential features of Soviet tankists.

Tankists on reconnaissance duty make long runs into the enemy rear. One commander, Lieutenant Korovyansky, has frequently penetrated as far as 60

to 70 kilometers behind the enemy lines. His men never returned without a good catch. On one such trip, Korovyansky's group, in two BT-7 tanks, and with a party of reconnoiterers on board, visited a village held by the Germans. After questioning the local population and learning of the presence of German tanks and infantry in the nearby villages, the group started back to its unit.

Not far from the front lines Korovyansky discovered that a long row of enemy tanks and cars was moving along the highway. He set out in pursuit. Soon the light BT's—"Betties"—overtook two armored cars. The crew of one fled in panic on seeing the Soviet tanks. The other car was hit by a shell from Korovyansky's tank and sent up in flames. The German crew had not even time to get out of the car.

Next morning Korovyansky set out at six o'clock to reconnoiter. He picked up the call signals of the Moscow station on the radio and the crew listened to the chimes of the Kremlin tower clock. The weather was very bad, visibility almost nil. At 50 yards it was impossible to see anything. A cold wind swept the snow into the tank. All the instruments were



MAJOR GENERAL MIKHAIL KATUKOV
Commander of the First Guards Tank Brigade

covered with it. Every hundred yards or so the driver had to stop, and again grope his way forward.

In every village the scouts found a hearty welcome. Collective farmers crowded about the tankists, asking for news of the front. The lies spread by the German propagandists had not shaken the people's faith in the Red Army. Hitlerite food detachments had already visited these villages, plundering and pillaging everything in sight.

Lieutenant Korovyansky decided to take some of these "chicken-snatchers" red-handed. On approaching one village, he saw a 7-ton truck, with five Hitlerites busy about it. A round of machine-gun bullets finished off the whole group, and the population of the village rushed into the streets, kissing and embracing the tankists, who returned to them the poultry and foodstuffs taken by the Hitlerites. The German truck, with its engineering equipment and secret mine-locators, was brought back to the unit under its own power.



LIEUTENANT GENERAL VASILI MISHULIN
Tank Troops Commander and Hero of the Soviet Union

On one of the sectors of the Western Front, the

10th German Tank Division succeeded in driving a wedge into the Red Army defense. The Soviet Command ordered one of the tank units to wipe out the enemy wedge. This was a difficult task, since the Germans had had time to entrench themselves firmly. Two villages, situated at the edge of the wedges, had been turned into strongholds by the Germans. They had constructed pill-boxes, dug tanks into the ground, fitted out blindages, built barbed wire fences and laid mines around the approaches to these villages.

According to the plan of the Soviet High Command, 17 tanks were to attack the entrenched German line. The group was to form in four sections: three tanks were to advance for reconnaissance and bear the brunt of the enemy fire, thus establishing the location of the German guns; the next two tanks were to support the first three with their guns, maneuvering constantly; the third section, of six tanks, was to crush the enemy's anti-tank defense; the fourth group, of six tanks, would insure the advance of the attacking infantry which was to follow the tanks.

The command of the tank unit was applying the

tactics of quick, forceful thrusts. The tank groups were to proceed very much as the Cossacks fight—those in front would dart forward, while those in the rear supported them; then the groups in front would withdraw and those in the rear advance.

The morning scheduled for the attack was cold but clear. Snow which had fallen the evening before covered the branches of fir trees with white garlands. The frosty air was stinging. The cooks had made delicious borshch, and the tankists attacked their breakfasts with a hearty appetite.

The motors of the tanks began to hum; the infantry, in white camouflage suits with tommy-guns slung across their chests, came up. Everyone was ready—waiting for the artillery to begin its work. At exactly 9:30 the first notes of the artillery music sounded in a deafening roar.

At ten o'clock Commander Kopotov gave the word, "Forward!" His tank started off in third gear along the highway toward the village. Lavrynenko and Borisov followed him. All opened running fire on the



IN THE DAYS OF MOSCOW'S PERIL. A TANK RUMBLES THROUGH PUSHKIN SQUARE EN ROUTE TO THE FRONT—
12 MILES AWAY

village. The Germans put up a solid line of fire before the three tanks—anti-tank guns, German tanks dug into the ground, and infantrymen were all firing at the three Soviet tanks.

Company Commander Zaskalko decided to advance. Under cover of tank fire, the infantry boldly moved forward. The Germans met them with heavy fire from their dugouts and concealed gun emplacements. Shortly afterward they launched a counter-attack against our infantry, marching in erect formation and keeping up a running fire from their tommy-guns. Soviet tanks mowed down a whole company of them and the rest fled. The counter-attack failed.

The battle continued till evening, and the Germans were driven from their entrenched line. In one day Soviet tankists destroyed 21 tanks, eight anti-tank guns and two heavy guns. They captured three tractors, two anti-tank guns, 14 trench mortars and other materiel.

These examples testify to the boundless valor of Soviet tankists, who harass the Germans in incessant battles.

Tank crews from the front frequently arrive at tank-building plants to take over a consignment of machines. They discuss with the workers improvements and alterations to make the tanks more effective.

These mighty machines are becoming even more formidable and powerful because of this collaboration between the workers and tankists.

Tank engineering plants which were evacuated far into the interior of the country are already producing more machines in their new locations than before. Many were evacuated in sections, each section being set up in a different city. Now, in place of a single plant there are five or six, all functioning at full capacity. On what was formerly waste land, huge shops and factory blocks sprung up in the course of a few weeks. T-34s, the medium tanks which are most numerous in the Red Army, and the invincible KVs, which strike such terror into German soldiers, are produced in these plants.

The Soviet people have made many sacrifices in this war, but they are ready to endure still greater losses and privations, and will continue to fight the enemy until a complete victory is won—until the entire country is liberated from the savage hordes of Hitlerite Germany.

The Soviet people know that the sword raised by our Allies over the head of our common enemy will soon strike, that the Eastern and Western Fronts will converge in Europe over an utterly defeated enemy, and that the hands of Soviet fighters will be gripped in a friendly clasp by British and American fighters.

SOVIET CAVALRY

By Colonel General O. Gorodovikov

Inefficient utilization of cavalry in most armies during the first World War gave rise to the opinion that cavalry was powerless against modern technique and that its role as an independent arm of troops was finished.

During the Civil War, Stalin, with exceptional perspicacity, defined the role of cavalry as an independent arm of troops and evaluated its mighty force when used on a massed scale instead of in a dispersed manner. He stressed the operative use of large massed cavalry forces as one of the most decisive factors in the strength of the Red Army, and began the work of organizing such forces.

In December, 1918, the 4th Cavalry Division was formed near Tsaritsyn (Stalingrad), and in July, 1919, with the addition of the 6th Cavalry Division, the first cavalry corps in the Red Army was formed, under the command of Budyenny.

On November 19, 1919, there was formed from Budyenny's cavalry corps the legendary First Mounted Army, commanded by Voroshilov, Budyenny and

Shchadenko. Formed and led by Stalin, the First Mounted Army was the basic and deciding factor in the destruction of the enemy on all the fronts of the Civil War.

In the years following the Civil War, new branches of the Red Army were formed in the Soviet Union—aviation, motorized and mechanized units and others—but the Red Cavalry continued to grow and perfect itself, acquiring new technical equipment. The cavalry was plentifully equipped with machine guns and artillery of all types, trench mortars, tommy-guns, anti-aircraft and anti-tank defense weapons, tanks and armored cars—thus acquiring more and more the character of a powerful, independent arm of the service capable of waging all kinds of warfare.

In actual operations at Lake Hassan, in the encounters near the Khalkingol River, and in the battles in Finland, the cavalry units had an opportunity to test their guns, improve their formations and master modern forms of warfare. Soviet cavalrymen made a careful study of the experience of the latest wars in Europe, and on the basis of conclusions drawn from

this study reorganized their units, improved their equipment, and prepared for combat. Stalin was confident that cavalry units fitted out with modern technique and thoroughly trained in military tactics would find wide application in the impending war.

In the initial period of the Patriotic War, the cavalry of the Red Army carried out, for the most part, operations of a defensive character, enabling the army units to fulfill the general strategic objectives—orderly withdrawal to join up with the main forces, and the infliction of maximum damage and losses to the manpower and technique of the Hitlerite army. Equipped with the powerful, first-class arms created during the Stalin Five-Year Plans, the Red Cavalry contested the advance of the Hitlerite armored forces. The charred remains of burned and wrecked tanks, the frames of guns and machines, as

huge losses in manpower and machines, to retreat to the southwest and to abandon all hopes of approaching the Soviet capital.

The Second Cavalry Guards Corps, commanded by General Dovator, Hero of the Soviet Union, was extremely successful in the operative pursuit of the Germans after they had been repulsed from Moscow.

Major General Sokolov's units acted with equal daring and resoluteness. Penetrating far behind the enemy lines, they seized very important communications of the German forces, thus engaging large numbers of German troops. They inflicted heavy losses upon the Hitlerites by unexpected attacks over a period of several months, thereby assuring the successful action of our army units advancing from the front lines.



A SOVIET CAVALRY CHARGE ON THE CENTRAL FRONT

well as thousands of corpses, lined the roads along which the German army advanced.

Detachments of Red Cavalry carried out important tasks at the most crucial stage of the Patriotic War—in the great battles near Moscow, where under the personal leadership of Stalin the forces of the Red Army inflicted a bitter defeat upon the German army and threw it back from Moscow. The heroic cavalrymen commanded by General Belov, who were first among the cavalry to win the title of Guards, were also the first to deal a crushing blow at the armored columns of General Guderian's troops.

On December 7, 1941 the First Cavalry Guards Corps inflicted a powerful blow at the flank of the German formation near Stalinogorsk and Venev, cutting the German "wedge" at its very foundation, and in coordination with Soviet tank forces utterly wiping out the 17th Tank, 29th Motorized and 167th Infantry Divisions of Guderian's grouping, forcing them, after

Wherever the enemy has come up against Soviet cavalry, he has invariably been beaten.

The Cossack cavalry units fight with particular skill and tenacity. At a crucial moment for our country, the Cossacks of the quiet Don, of the majestic Kuban and the stormy Terek, the peoples of Kalmykia and the steppes of Stavropol, rose up in struggle against the mortal enemy. Brothers, fathers and sons, and sometimes whole families, joined the ranks of the Red Army as volunteers. Mounted on their own horses, they united to form companies, divisions, and corps. Experienced fighting commanders were placed at the heads of these Cossack units and detachments. Thousands of Cossacks who in the past were in the First Mounted Army are now in Cossack units.

Cossack volunteers of the Don wrote to their Stalin-grad fellow-countrymen: "The time has come when we have again saddled our battle steeds and taken



MAJOR GENERAL P. BELOV

our swords in hand. Our sons are long since at the front. We labored for victory here, far behind the front lines, raised a rich harvest, bred strong horses and strengthened the collective farm system. But now that the enemy has set foot on our native soil we can no longer remain in our villages. Death threatens our children and our wives. We will block the way of the enemy! We will rise to a man, from young to old, and set ourselves against the enemy as an indestructible wall. We take pride in telling you, our dear countrymen, that our volunteer Cossack detachment has already won glory, honor and respect for itself in battle. The Command has entrusted us with responsible sectors of the front.

"We vow by the honor and bright memory of our fathers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers, by our own dear quiet Don; we vow before you, our comrades in Stalingrad—before our great mother country—that we shall justify this trust. We shall not stint our lives, but the enemy shall not pass! Under the banner of Lenin and Stalin we shall relentlessly struggle for our native land, we shall mercilessly destroy the hated enemy, we shall not let a single invader escape with his life from the soil of the Don!"

The entire Soviet people is proud of the fighting exploits of the Cossacks commanded by Lieutenant General Kirichenko. Kirichenko's men show equal skill and bravery in fighting on the ground, dismounted; they make bold onslaughts in mounted formation into the enemy ranks; and with true Cossack daring and prowess they destroy the German invaders.

The Guards Cavalry Division commanded by Major General Tutarinov repulsed the attacks of two enemy tank divisions, two infantry divisions and several units of an Alpine Rifle Corps. Wedging in between the advancing German units under cover of night, the Cossacks moved their main forces behind the enemy lines and emerged in the rear of the central German grouping, having left only small forces at



MAJOR GENERAL IVAN PANFILOV

Commander of the Guards Division which won deathless glory before Moscow. General Panfilov was killed in action.

the front to screen their movements. At dawn the cavalry Guards began a fierce mounted attack and by skilful maneuvering succeeded in cutting off the German infantry from their tanks. Then, in co-ordination with other forces, they completed the rout of an SS Regiment and four Alpine Rifle Regiments. In this swift attack the Cossacks killed 3,000 men and officers and took prisoner 200 soldiers and 80 officers, besides capturing a large amount of materiel.

The crimson and gold Guards banner, with its portrait of the great Lenin, flutters over the finest cavalry

units of the Red Army, calling them to new victories, to the complete destruction of the Hitlerite army. In hard-fought battles, matching their forces against the perfidious enemy, Soviet cavalry is adding new pages to the glorious history of Russian cavalry, and hastening the day of final victory over the enemy.

Soviet cavalymen have firm faith that on the battlefields of Europe, British and American troops will soon be fighting side by side with them, so that by their united efforts Hitlerism will be destroyed for all time.

RED AIRMEN OVER STALINGRAD

The group of young Soviet fliers which includes Heroes of the Soviet Union Shestakov, Baranov, Martynov, Korolev and Serogodsky, has a long and glorious tradition. The regiment from which this group



PILOT BORIS SAFONOV

Twice awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, and recipient of the highest order of the British Royal Air Force

was formed took part in the battle for Odessa. Daringly taking off from one of the city squares, the Soviet fliers engaged a vastly superior enemy force. In 600 air combats fought by the regiment over Odessa, these five fliers shot down 94 enemy planes.

Altogether, this regiment has a record of many hundreds of air combats. Each member has accounted for at least 10 enemy planes, while the record of some is much higher. By the summer of 1942, Hero of the Soviet Union Baranov had already accounted for 24 enemy planes himself.

The action of this group of aces radically changed the air situation on the Stalingrad Front. The Germans' favorite tactic had been that of blockading Soviet airdromes. Their crack fliers would hover over our forward positions, preventing Soviet planes from taking off or landing. In their initial engagement with the Soviet aces, the German blockading group lost one plane and the rest were compelled to flee. Subsequent German attempts at blockading Stalingrad airdromes also ended in the complete rout of the enemy planes.

In their tactics Soviet aces are not confined to covering infantry or military objectives from the air, or to escorting bombers. Thus they are able to chase the German fliers freely, and to engage them wherever they find them. In the first week after this group of Soviet aces was formed it destroyed more than 30 German planes, with a loss of only two machines and one pilot.

These Soviet fliers have solved a number of the most important tasks: they lifted the blockade from advanced Soviet airdromes; insured the work of Soviet attack planes, reducing their losses to a minimum; they compelled the Germans to fly in large groups and at an altitude of from 12,000 to 17,000 feet. The Germans were forced to reduce considerably the number of group operational flights, while owing to the high altitude at which they were compelled to fly the accuracy of their bombing was considerably impaired.

THE TERROR OF GERMAN FLIERS

By A. Vinogradov

On February 23, the people of the Soviet Union will mark the 25th birthday of the Red Army. With the growth of the Soviet Army came the problem of training new cadres of commanding officers, well-versed in the arts of war and loyal to the people. Thus from among the people and fostered by the people, hundreds and thousands of gifted strategists and skilful army organizers rose to leadership in the Red Army. Representative of this new class of officers is Fedor Korobkov, who at 40 is a general.

Fedor Korobkov comes from a peasant family. His father died when he was a child. It is to his mother that he owes his early upbringing. The family was poor and the child Fedor had to help support it. The

Korobkovs struggled to make ends meet, and led a life of semi-starvation. In 1914, at the age of 16, Korobkov ran away from his native village in Penza Province and went to St. Petersburg, hoping to join the army. But on his arrival he was picked up by Tsarist police because he had no identification papers. It was only a year later that he succeeded in reaching the front. Here he remained until the October Revolution.

Korobkov joined the Red Army when it was first formed, right after the Revolution. He fought against the Tsarist General Kolchak in Siberia, and then for three years took part in the war against the Basmachi gangs in Turkestan. In between the battles of the



Colonel of Aviation Loginov (center) explains the details of a coming operation to Hero of the Soviet Union Tikhonov (right) and other commanders

Civil War, Fedor Korobkov found time to study military science and to read the works of Lenin and Stalin. He was inspired by their ideas of world peace and the brotherhood of nations. At this time he formed the Sixth Turkestan Regiment, composed of recruits from the various nationalities of Middle Asia, who forgot their old feuds and now live peacefully together.

After the Civil War, Korobkov became engrossed in aviation and was transferred to the Air Force. He became an outstanding flier and an expert officer in Soviet aviation.

During the present war Korobkov has been at the front all the time. In engagements with fascist fliers he uses a favorite method—he picks up an old plane that is not of much use, takes off, rams the enemy craft and descends safely by parachute. In this way he has brought down 74 enemy craft.

When fascist troops were nearing the gates of Len-

ingrad, Fedor Korobkov was given orders to ensure an all-round defense of the city and the Baltic Coast. Thus, when faced with the problem of how to defend a city area unprotected by anti-aircraft artillery and coastal guns, Korobkov, then a colonel, organized successful patrolling by using attack batteries. Leningrad is greatly indebted for its defense from air attacks in the crucial days of the siege to Korobkov's valor and military skill.

Fedor Korobkov was already a Major General when he was given the command of the Black Sea Air Force. He shot down 100 fascist planes over Sevastopol. Besides being a brave airman and commander, Major General Korobkov has revealed amazing organizational ability. The salvaging of planes was carried on with such speed and efficiency that the Sevastopol Air Fleet hardly felt its losses.

The title of Hero of the Soviet Union was recently conferred upon Major General Korobkov.

THE SOVIET MILITARY PUBLISHING HOUSE

By N. Karintsev

The Military Publishing House, one of the largest publishing organizations in the Soviet Union, issues books and pamphlets primarily for the army in the field. Since the present war began it has concentrated mainly on popular literature for Red Army men.

Recently a new series, "The Red Army Man's Library," was inaugurated. Included in this series are books under three main headings: stories of heroes of the Patriotic War against the German-fascist invaders, stories of the guerrilla fighters, and stories of the life and work of the Soviet people in the rear.

"The Red Army Man's Library" enjoys great popularity with the men at the front. The Military Publishing House and its authors maintain a lively correspondence with their readers. Letters from the front, with stories of actual events, are often used as the basis for new books. Within six months over 35 small volumes, in 30,000,000 copies, were issued by the Military Publishing House. The volumes appear five or six times monthly. They are published not only in Russian, but in the languages of the non-Russian Soviet Republics: Georgian, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Kazakh, Uzbek, Tatar, and others.

The Military Publishing House also produces small pocket editions of lengthy historical novels. This series includes volumes dealing with Alexander Nevsky, Dmitri Donskoi, Alexander Suvorov and Mikhail Kutuzov.

A large part of the output of the Military Publishing House consists of periodicals. Among them is an extremely popular bi-weekly magazine, "The Red Army Man." Printed on good paper and profusely illustrated with photographs taken at the front by special correspondents, this magazine offers Red Army readers a large and varied selection of material. Included are historical plays about the Russian people, stories of war operations throughout the world, and scientific essays on war inventions and war technique.

Special leaflets are also issued, dealing with important events of the moment and printed in at least ten languages of the various Soviet Republics. One such leaflet contained a summary of the fighting at Stalingrad.

Every ten days the Military Publishing House issues "The Photo-Magazine." Copies are distributed to Red Army units and are pasted up in dugouts, blockhouses and barracks.

One of the most important recent activities of the Military Publishing House was the publication of a huge collection of documents under the title, "Atrocities of the German-fascist Invaders." Five volumes have been issued so far, containing original documents and affidavits testifying to the monstrous crimes committed by the Hitlerite army against wounded Red Army men and prisoners and the civilian population of Soviet regions temporarily occupied by the enemy.

MY FIRST EXPERIENCE UNDER FIRE

By Elena Zverina, Medical Instructor

Not long ago I was a shop foreman in a factory. When the war came I took a course with the Red Cross and then went to the front as a volunteer.

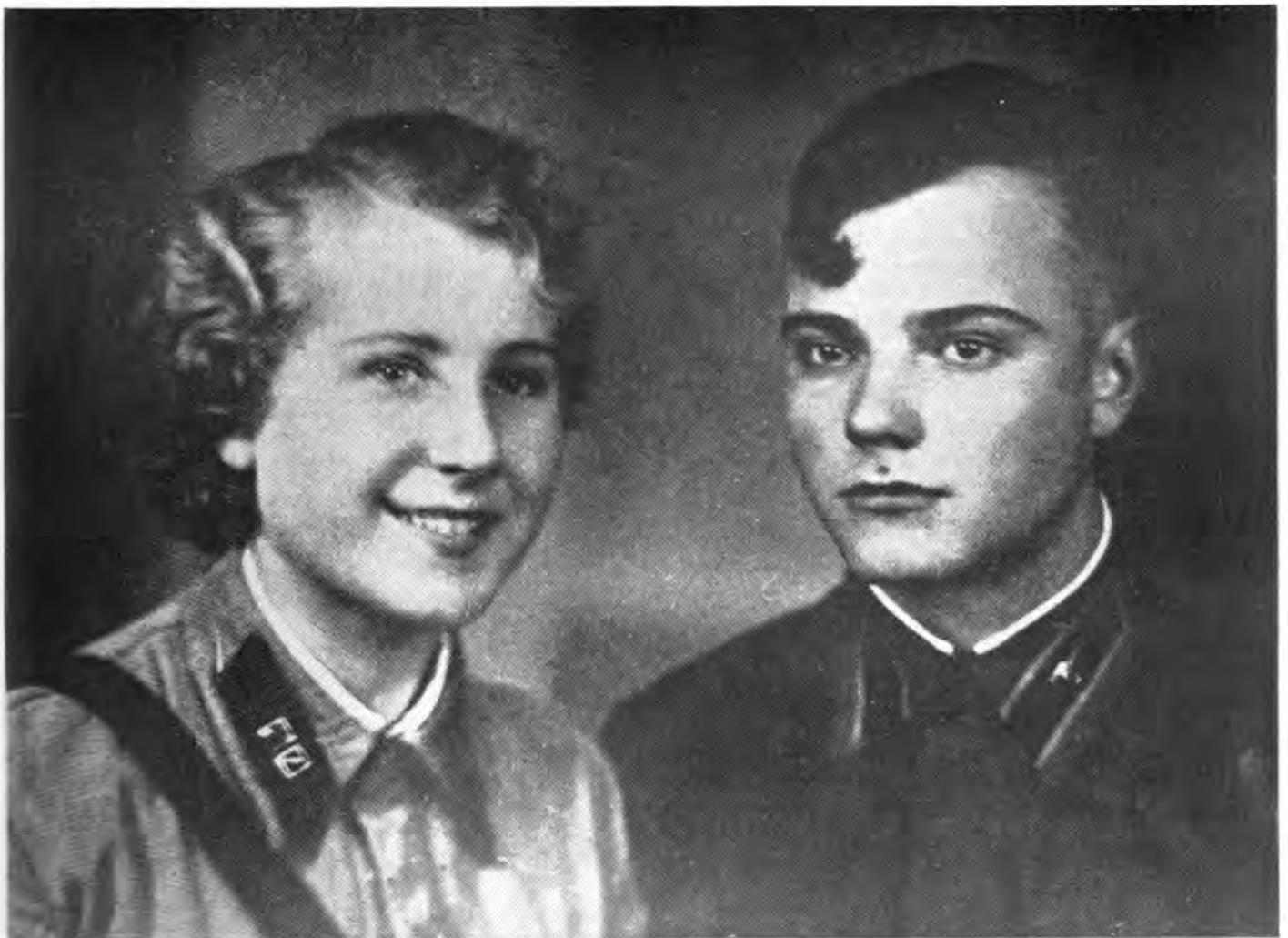
One day an important attack was made on an enemy objective. Our artillery pounded at the enemy continuously. The noise was frightful and I must confess I found the experience terrible. The Field Medical Station sent me, with most of the other medical instructors, into the front lines. For two days we worked without sleep.

On the third night of the battle I took my medical kit and went out to bring in wounded. I had to crawl, inching my way forward. Suddenly a mine exploded nearby. I buried my head in the snow, thinking, "I

haven't saved a single man, and I am already finished." An avalanche of snow fell on me, but I was unharmed and managed to crawl out and go forward again.

Soon I heard groaning. I crawled in the direction of the sound and found a Red Army man with his leg broken by shrapnel. I dressed the wound and tried to move him. This was so painful for him that I tried making a sort of sleigh from his skis. They slid easily along the ground, and the injured man lay quietly.

I transported many wounded men on these improvised stretchers. The battle continued to rage. Enemy snipers must have spotted me, for bullets



THE WIFE OF THIS RED ARMY TANK CORPS LIEUTENANT IS SERVING AS AN ASSISTANT SURGEON IN HER HUSBAND'S UNIT

began whizzing around. I dug narrow trenches in the snow with my hands, reaching the wounded in this way, rendering first aid and then removing them through the trenches. I ached all over—I was afraid I would fall asleep from exhaustion. But I had been made responsible for the evacuation of the wounded from the battlefield.

With the help of ambulance workers I managed to

establish a whole system of trenches in the deep snow, so as to hasten the evacuation of the wounded. I was able to move 56 wounded men with their weapons from the battlefield in three days.

The Government has awarded me the Order of the Red Star. I am in the hospital now, but I hope soon to be well, so that I can continue helping to save the lives of our dear Red Army men.

VERA KRYLOVA—CAPTAIN OF THE GUARDS

By a Correspondent for *Komsomolskaya Pravda*

Twenty-one years of age, 16 months of military service, four wounds and two decorations—this is the wartime history of Captain of a Guards Division Vera Krylova. It was difficult to believe that the quiet, modest girl with whom I talked for two hours was the firm, strong and desperately daring commander whose deeds are so widely known.

We talked of her parents, of the war and her experiences at the front. She speaks with some naivete, but from her words one gets a picture of quiet strength. Vera Krylova did not go to the front with the intention of being heroic. But in difficult situations she found courage and valor, and one is convinced that she fights as simply as she speaks.

A young school teacher, Vera volunteered for the front in the first days of the war. She was assigned to a field hospital, but did not remain long in the rear. Her request to go to the advanced lines was granted, and she began work in a stretcher-bearer's platoon. She speaks of the wounded men with love. "You crawl up under fire to a wounded man. Tears come to his eyes as he says, 'Thank you, dear sister.' He trusts you as a child trusts its mother, and this trust makes you strong."

In October, 1941, Vera's detachment was encircled by the Germans. The commander of the ambulance company was wounded. Vera, who was now the military surgeon's senior assistant, was appointed to take the ambulance commander's place. She marched with her company, in the rear of the regiment, headed for Moscow. They made their way by night through forest paths and swamps. Near village A. the Germans were ambushed, awaiting the column. Vera's detachment was machine-gunned. She was slightly wounded by a stray bullet and lay down in one of the carts.

The regimental commissar galloped up to the cart train. "Company commander," he said, addressing Vera, "break up the carts and disperse. We must make our way to our lines singly."

"Must we break up the ambulance, too?" Vera

asked, reluctant to smash the precious medicine bottles. The commissar did not answer. He dropped from his horse, killed by a burst of automatic rifle fire.

Vera forgot her wound. Jumping from the cart, she seized the reins of the commissar's horse. The stretcher-bearers and cart drivers awaited her orders. Some of the men had already started to run for the forest. Vera sprang on the commissar's horse and shouted, "To the attack!" The men fell in; those who had fled turned back. They fought all night long. Two of her horses were killed, and she mounted a third. The men grouped closely about her, fighting with her, protecting her as they could. Finally the Germans began to retreat.

"I called for Red Army man Petunin," Vera continued. "I said, 'Fight on—don't let the Germans near the road. We've got to get the cart train through.' But the Germans had recovered, saw what was going on, and resumed their advance. Then our artillerymen came up. They quickly put guns and trench mortars into position and opened fire. When our men heard our own artillery, their spirits rose. They rushed into the attack, some on horseback, some on foot."

Vera galloped from one group of men to another, rallying them to the pursuit of the retreating Germans. Mistaking a group of Germans in the darkness, she rode up to them. An officer seized her horse by the reins. Soldiers pulled her from the saddle; someone struck her over the head with a rifle butt. She fell unconscious. But a Red Army man who was following her opened automatic rifle fire on the German group and killed them. When Vera came to herself, the battle was over. The detachment sought shelter in the forest.

"There I recovered from the blow," the young commander said. "I re-formed the detachment, sent scouts ahead and patrols to right and left. All the men of the cart train were safe, and the wounded—49 of them—had all been taken care of."



SNIPER LIEUTENANT LYUDMILA PAVLICHENKO AT THE FRONT

For two weeks the detachment, under Captain Krylova, struggled to break free of the encirclement. They fought three engagements, finally piercing the enemy ring and reaching Serpukhov on October 19.

"We spent two days putting things in order, then marched across Serpukhov to our destination, village K." There the young girl learned that she had been awarded the Order of the Red Banner and appointed commander of an ambulance company.

These were the grim months of the battle for Moscow. Tula, Aleksin, Kondrovo, Yukhnov, are not merely names to Captain Krylova. They are milestones in her military biography. On the roads to these towns she experienced the bitterness of retreat, and the joy of victory. She was captain in a Guards Division, marching with a vanguard detachment liberating our villages and towns. Already a seasoned

soldier, she was twice wounded, once near Aleksin and again near Yukhnov. But she was soon out of the hospital and back at the head of her company.

In the attack on Kondrovo, Captain Krylova went with a ski battalion to attack the German rear. It was a heart-breaking road, through snowdrifts and across frozen rivers and swamps, but she did not lag behind the Red Army men.

In the autumn, she was wounded for the fourth time. On her recovery she went again to the front. For this last engagement she was recommended for a second decoration.

Captain of the Guards Krylova talked not only of those battles in which she herself participated—but of those in which she would have liked to fight: Kiev, Minsk and Odessa. She wants most of all to take part in that final battle that will break the German back.

SOVIET MILITARY FIELD SURGERY

By Nikolai Burdenko

*Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR
and Chief Surgeon of the Red Army*

During the heroic struggle against the Hitlerite invaders, the Red Army has learned new forms of warfare and strategy. Owing to the unusually vast scale of motorization and mechanization of modern armies, the character of war has changed. The war medical service, and in particular the division of war surgery, had to take these changes into account in meeting the requirements of modern warfare.

Young forces developed during the Soviet period actively criticized the system of the old Tsarist army and thoroughly studied the organization of war medical service and the field of military surgery. Particular attention was paid to the organization of the American Army. Official reports and articles in vari-

ous journals were carefully studied. We are familiar with the names of Finney, William, Mayo, Peck, Cushing, Goldwhite, Young, Blair, and others. Modern surgeons such as Roman, Torek, Grotty and Olby are also well known to us.

The Chief Military Medical Administration of the Red Army concentrated its attention on the medical service of the American Army, as this corresponds more nearly to the suggestions of our Government and to the attitude of scientific circles. The aims of the Military Medical Administration were as follows:

- A. Wartime surgery should be based on the achievements of modern science, both theoretically and practically.



AN OPERATION IN A FIELD HOSPITAL

- B. Wartime surgery should be practiced by competent physicians.
- C. The organization of the military medical service and of the military field of surgery in particular, should have an inexhaustible supply of materials, such as drugs, bacterial preparations, equipment, instruments and X-ray apparatuses.
- D. Special attention should be paid to the health of the army personnel, and primarily to preventive inoculations.

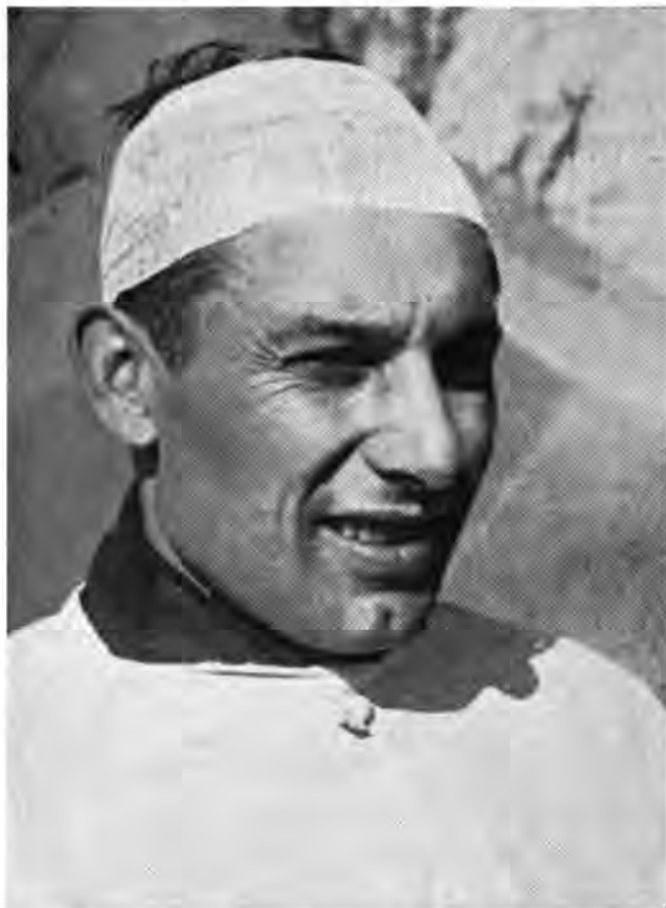
According to these principles, the military medical service has been organized as follows:

- 1. The specialization principle has been followed with regard to surgery, as well as to therapeutic and preventive medical services.
- 2. Much care has been given to the instructions of specialists in:
 - a. Major abdominal surgery
 - b. Traumatology
 - c. Mandibular facial surgery
 - d. Neuro-surgery
 - e. Roentgenology
 - f. Internal diseases
 - g. Sanitary epidemic control
- 3. All outstanding authoritative physicians of the country have been mobilized to serve as chief surgeons in the army and at the front. This similar principle has been followed with regard to other specialists.

The Chief Military Medical Administration of the Red Army possesses a sufficient number of military schools to meet the requirements in medical personnel. The Military Medical Organization was thereby able to fill the posts of leading administrative officials, and conscription of physicians during the current Patriotic War did not present any difficulties. Both at the call of our leaders and on our own initiative—taking into account the general political situation—our country has in recent years organized many congresses and special conferences on the problems of defense. All branches of medical work were drawn in to deal with the ideas and practical problems of defense.

The number of surgeons in the Red Army at present exceeds the total number of physicians in the Tsarist army. Our physicians are full of vigor and patriotic enthusiasm. They reveal maximum initiative wherever they are. At the front, both physicians and the entire medical personnel work shoulder to shoulder

with the army, displaying constant courage and heroism. Many medical men have received the highest decorations for bravery, and not a few have perished under fire. Their names will not be forgotten; their deeds and sacrifice will live.



Guards Surgeon I. Kletsy, awarded the Order of the Red Banner, has performed many difficult operations on the battlefield.

Our military medical service is headed by Corps Physician I. Smirnov, an energetic man of great learning and initiative. It is due to his success in introducing all the achievements of modern science into the Military Medical Service that our organization is in a position to solve the many complex problems of this gigantic war.

Unprecedented experience has been acquired in the field of military surgery. New and original forms of tactics have been developed. Space does not permit us to discuss the details here, but we are ready to share them with our American colleagues. They may find our suggestions instructive, and will presumably avail themselves of the experiences of Soviet physicians in their forthcoming battles against the German fascists.

TRAINING OF RED ARMY RESERVES

By Colonel General P. Artemyev

In these months of war the Red Army has learned a great deal about training reserves. We now have a system of military training and political education which fully corresponds to the needs of the front.

Soviet reserves of manpower are great, though not inexhaustible. We have to take into account not only our losses on the battlefield, but also losses resulting from the temporary occupation of territory by the enemy. These losses have to be made up quantitatively, but also qualitatively. The formation of reserves for the Red Army proceeds uninterruptedly. Indeed, we have a system for training reserve units within the reserves.

Everything superfluous is dropped from the training program and replaced by vitally important instruction based on the actual experience of the present war. We have numerous army commanders whose prime task is the training of reserves for the Red Army.

Our reservists invariably display a high discipline, based on the exacting requirements of the commanders as well as on personal sense of duty and desire to master the military art as quickly as possible in order to get to grips with the enemy.

So that they may feel the pulse of battle and not become isolated from the front lines, many commanders—particularly the teaching personnel in the training schools—pass through a special probationary period in the front line.

The training methods are extremely flexible. The instructors respond instantly to the demands of the front, and make prompt and skilful use of the rich experience of our fighting armies. For instance, from the very first months of the war we have devoted great attention to the training of tank destroyers. It is a Red Army axiom that every man must be able to tackle enemy tanks.

The problem of maintaining a corps of first-rate commanders is a most complex one for any army, particularly in a war on the immense scale of that which the Red Army is waging. Never before have we trained commanders on so wide a scale. Tens of thousands of future commanders are mastering modern tactics, in numbers sufficient to solve the strategic and tactical assignments set by the High Command.

The universal compulsory military training of Soviet citizens, introduced more than a year ago by decision of the State Defense Committee, is of course

of tremendous importance in developing the Red Army reserves. Indeed, its fundamental aim is to facilitate and hasten the training of reserves. Hundreds of thousands of men have been graduated from the special training centers. Our reserve units could not have turned out reinforcements of such high quality in so short a time had not the recruits already completed their preliminary military training at the special civilian training centers.

Immense forces of skiers are now being trained in the reserve units. We are making full use of the experience of last winter. Our skiers are capable of joint action with various arms, including mobile units. We learned last winter that skiers could pass through places inaccessible to infantry, cavalry or wheeled vehicles. The ski detachments move two or three times faster than ordinary infantry.

For these reasons we pay as much attention to the training of skiers as we do the training of cavalrymen, tank destroyers, artillerymen and tankmen. Not only are they inured to long distance ski marches, they also learn to shoot from various positions without removing their skis and to crawl through deep snow with their skis on.

The trainees displaying the greatest agility and endurance are selected for the ski units. The Siberians are particularly suitable, as many of them are hunters accustomed to long-distance skiing.

Training began long before the coming of winter. One of our front-line correspondents reported: "About three miles from the battlefield I came upon a sports camp. A platoon of tommy-gunners on skis, with poles in their hands, was ready for the start. I saw an extraordinary sort of road, curving through the fir trees, quite wide and covered with plaited straw, stretching for two hundred yards up and downhill. Now and then it took a sharp curve. This was the ski training track.

"The instructors were all experienced sportsmen. The camp, which was carefully camouflaged, was well within reach of enemy artillery fire. The Red Army men trained there during summer and autumn for the coming winter, learning to find their bearings by compass, by landmarks and stars, a skill indispensable to a skier operating in a district without ordinary communication facilities."

The Red Army men have no fear of the Russian winter. It was in the snow that they routed the Germans before Moscow.

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STALIN'S ORDER OF THE DAY

NO. 95, FEBRUARY 23, 1943

Following is the Order of the Day of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the USSR, Joseph Stalin, issued on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Red Army and Navy:

Comrades, Red Army and Red Navy men, commanders and political workers, men and women guerrillas!

Today we are celebrating the 25th anniversary of the existence of the Red Army. A quarter of a century has passed since the Red Army was created. It was created for the struggle against the foreign invaders who strove to enslave our country. February 23, 1918, the day when Red Army detachments utterly routed the troops of the German invaders near Pskov and Narva, was proclaimed the birthday of the Red Army.

In 1918-21, in stubborn struggle against the foreign invaders, the Red Army preserved the honor, freedom and independence of our Soviet motherland, preserved the right of the peoples of our country to build their life in the way great Lenin had taught. In the course of two decades the Red Army protected the peaceful, constructive labor of the Soviet people. The peoples of our country never forgot about the encroachments of foreign invaders on our land, and indefatigably strove to enhance the might of the Red Army, supplied it with first-rate combat equipment, and lovingly reared cadres of Soviet warriors.

The Red Army is an army of defense of peace and friendship among peoples of all countries. It was created not for the conquest of foreign countries, but for the defense of the frontiers of the Soviet country. The Red Army has always treated with respect the rights and independence of all nations.

But in June, 1941, in rude and base violation of the treaty of non-aggression, Hitlerite Germany treacherously attacked our country, and the Red Army found itself compelled to march out to defend its motherland against the German invaders and to oust them from our country. Since that time the Red Army has become an army of life and death struggle with the Hitlerite troops, an army of avengers of the

violence and humiliations inflicted by the German-fascist scoundrels on our brothers and sisters in the occupied districts of our country.



Sniper Lugovskoy Has Destroyed 140 Hitlerites

The Red Army meets the 25th Anniversary of its existence in a decisive moment of the Patriotic War

against Hitlerite Germany and her servitors—the Italians, Hungarians, Rumanians and Finns. For 20 months the Red Army has been waging a heroic struggle without parallel in history against the invasion of the German-fascist hordes. In view of the absence of a second front in Europe, the Red Army alone bears the whole burden of the war. Nevertheless, the Red Army not only stood its own against the onslaught of the German-fascist hordes, but in the course of the war has become the terror of the fascist armies.

In the hard battles of the summer and autumn of 1942, the Red Army barred the way to the fascist beasts. Forever will our people preserve the memory of the heroic defense of Sevastopol and Odessa, of the stiff fighting at Moscow and in the foothills of the Caucasus, in the Rzhev area and at Leningrad, of the battle at the walls of Stalingrad, the greatest in the history of wars.

In these great battles our gallant Red Army men, commanders and political workers covered with unfading glory the battle standards of the Red Army and laid a firm foundation for victory over the German-fascist armies.

Three months ago Red Army troops began an offensive at the approaches to Stalingrad. Since then the initiative of military operations has been in our hands, while the pace and striking force of the Red Army's offensive operations have not weakened. At present, in the hard conditions of winter, the Red Army advances on a frontage of 1,500 kilometers and achieves success practically everywhere. In the North, at Leningrad, on the Central Front, at the approaches to Kharkov, in the Donbas, at Rostov, on the Azov and Black Sea Coasts, the Red Army strikes one blow after another at Hitler's troops. In three months the Red Army has cleared the enemy from the territory of the Voronezh and Stalingrad Regions, the Checheno-Ingush, North Ossetian, Kabardino-Balkarian and Kalmyk Autonomous Republics, the Stavropol and Krasnodar Territories, the Cherkess, Karachai and Adygei Autonomous Regions, and nearly all of the Rostov, Kharkov and Kursk Regions. The expulsion of the enemy from the Soviet country has begun.

What has changed in these three months? Whence such serious reverses of the Germans? What are the causes of these reverses? The balance of forces on the Soviet-German front has changed. The point is that fascist Germany becomes progressively exhausted and weaker, while the Soviet Union progressively deploys its reserves and becomes stronger. Time works against fascist Germany.

Hitlerite Germany, which forced the war industry of Europe to work for her, until recently enjoyed superiority over the Soviet Union in equipment, and primarily in tanks and aircraft. This was her advantage. But in 20 months of war the situation has

changed. Thanks to the selfless labor of the men and women workers, engineers and technicians of the war industry of the USSR, in the course of the war the production of tanks, planes and guns has grown.

During the same time, on the Soviet-German front, the enemy sustained enormous losses in combat equipment, especially in tanks, planes and guns. Only during the three months of the Red Army's offensive in the winter of 1942-43, the Germans lost over 7,000 tanks, 4,000 planes, 17,000 guns, and large quantities of other arms. Naturally, the Germans will try to make good these losses, but this will not be so easy to accomplish, as considerable time will be needed for the enemy to be able to repair these enormous losses in equipment. And time does not wait.

Hitlerite Germany began the war against the USSR while enjoying numerical superiority in troops already mobilized and ready for battle, compared with the Red Army. This was her advantage. In 20 months, however, the situation has changed in this respect, too. In defensive and offensive battles the Red Army has disabled during the war about 9,000,000 German-fascist officers and men, of which number not less than 4,000,000 were killed on the battlefield. The Rumanian, Italian and Hungarian armies hurled by Hitler to the Soviet-German front have been completely routed.

During the past three months alone the Red Army routed 112 enemy divisions, killing more than 700,000 men and taking over 300,000 prisoners.

The German Command will certainly try its best to make good these tremendous losses. But firstly, the weakness of the German armies is the shortage of manpower reserves, and consequently it is not known from what sources these losses could be compensated. Secondly, supposing even that by hook and crook the Germans will muster up the necessary number of men, quite a time would be needed to gather and train them. And time does not wait.

The Hitlerite army entered the war against the Soviet Union possessing almost two years' experience in conducting large-scale military operations in Europe, with the application of the latest means of warfare. In the initial period of the war the Red Army naturally had not yet and could not have such military experience. This was the advantage of the German-fascist army. In 20 months, however, the situation has changed in this respect, too. In the course of the war the Red Army has become a seasoned army. It has learned to smite the enemy unerringly, taking into consideration his weak and strong sides, as required by modern military science.

Hundreds of thousands and millions of Red Army men have become experts in wielding their arms—rifle, saber, machine gun and aviation. Tens of thousands of Red Army commanders became experts in the leading of troops. They learned to combine



PINCERS WITHIN PINCERS

Kubritskas

personal gallantry and courage with skill in directing troops on the battlefield, having discarded the foolish and harmful linear tactics and having firmly adopted the tactics of maneuvering.

One cannot consider fortuitous the fact that the Red Army Command not only liberates Soviet soil from the enemy, but does not let the enemy escape alive from our soil, effecting such serious operations of encirclement and annihilation of enemy armies as may serve as examples of military art. This undoubtedly is an indication of the maturity of our commanders. There can be no doubt that only the correct strategy of the Red Army Command and the flexible tactics of our commanders—its executors—could have resulted in such an outstanding fact as the encirclement and annihilation of the picked army of Germans numbering 330,000 men at Stalingrad.

In this respect, things are far from being well with the Germans. Their strategy is defective because as a rule it underestimates the enemy's forces and possibilities and overestimates its own forces. Their tactics follow a routine—as they endeavor to fit events at the front into this or that article of the regulations. The Germans are accurate and precise in their actions when the situation permits them to act as required by the regulations. In this is their strength. The Germans become helpless when the situation becomes complicated and begins to "run at variance" with this or that article of the regulations, calling for the adoption of an independent decision not provided for by the regulations. In this is their main weakness.

Such are the causes which determined the defeat of the German troops and successes of the Red Army during the past three months. It does not follow from this, however, that the Hitlerite army has been done for and that it remains only for the Red Army to pursue it to the western frontiers of our country. To think so means to indulge in unwise and harmful self-delusion. To think so means to overestimate our own forces, to underestimate the enemy's forces and to adopt an adventurous course. The enemy has suffered a defeat, but he is not vanquished as yet.

The German-fascist army is now going through a crisis as a result of the blows received from the Red Army. But this does not mean that it cannot recover. The struggle against the German invaders is not over yet—it is just developing and flaring up. It would be foolish to think that the Germans will surrender even one kilometer of our soil without fighting.

The Red Army faces a grim struggle against the perfidious, cruel and as yet strong enemy. This struggle will require time, sacrifices, the exertion of our forces and the mobilization of all our possibilities. We have begun the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine

from the German yoke, but millions of Ukrainians still languish under the yoke of the German enslavers. The German occupationists and their servitors still lord it in Byelorussia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, in Moldavia, in the Crimea and in Karelia. Powerful blows have been dealt to the enemy armies, but the enemy has not been vanquished as yet. The German invaders offer furious resistance, launch counter-attacks, try to make a stand on defensive lines, and may embark upon fresh adventures.

This is why there should be no place for complacency, carelessness and conceit in our ranks. The whole Soviet people rejoices in the Red Army's victories, but Red Army men, commanders and political workers should firmly remember the precepts of our teacher Lenin: "The first thing is not to be carried away by victory, and not to become conceited; the second thing is to consolidate the victory; the third thing is to finish off the enemy."

In the name of the liberation of our motherland from the hateful enemy, in the name of final victory over the German-fascist invaders, I order:

(1) To perfect indefatigably the military training and to strengthen discipline, order and organization in the whole Red Army and Navy;

(2) To deal stronger blows to the enemy troops, to pursue the enemy indefatigably and persistently, without allowing him to make a stand on defensive lines, not to give him respite day or night, to cut the enemy's communications, to surround the enemy troops and annihilate them if they refuse to down their arms;

(3) To fan ever brighter the flames of the guerrilla struggle in the enemy rear, to destroy the enemy's communications, to blow up railway bridges, to thwart the transportation of enemy troops, the supply of arms and ammunition, to blow up and set fire to military stores, to attack the enemy garrisons, to prevent the retreating enemy from burning down our towns and villages, to help the advancing Red Army with all forces and means.

In this lies the pledge of our victory.

Comrades, Red Army and Red Navy men, commanders and political workers, men and women guerrillas!

On behalf of the Soviet Government and our Bolshevik Party I greet and congratulate you on the 25th Anniversary of the Red Army. Long live our great motherland! Long live our glorious Red Army, our valiant Navy, our brave men and women guerrillas! Long live the Party of the Bolsheviks, inspirer and organizer of the Red Army's victories!

Death to the German invaders!

(Signed) Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Stalin

THE REUNION OF THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF ITS OWN STATE

By Alexander Korneichuk

Member of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, and Noted Playwright

All freedom-loving nations are aware of the grave sufferings of Poland, enslaved by the fascist hordes. The Polish people gallantly withstands the most cruel outrages, executions and tortures; the bloody, arbitrary rule of the German bandits. It has not bowed its head to the occupationists, it fights heroically for its freedom, honor and motherland.

It would seem that at this most grave time for the Polish people, all sections of Polish society would be united in one national feeling, one sacred purpose—to oust the German occupationists, to liberate their profusely bleeding, much-suffering country.

It transpires, however, that there exist at present numerous groups of Polish emigrants in England and America who, far from being concerned with the sufferings and unbearable pain of the Polish people, on the contrary do their utmost to weaken the united front of struggle of the freedom-loving peoples against fascism.

In the gravest days of the battle of Stalingrad, all freedom-loving nations followed with the greatest admiration the titanic struggle of the heroic Red Army against the German hordes, while the Polish newspaper *Polska Walconca*, published in London on fine British paper, wrote thus: "But recently loud voices could be heard in England demanding the opening of a second front. The demand for a second front should be regarded as cheap demagoguery."

Still more cynical was the utterance of *Mysl Polska* in September, 1942: "The hurrying up of the offensive on the European Continent this year hardly corresponds to our national interests." *Mysl Polska* and its writers, uppish Polish gentry, don't care a damn about the fact that every day of the German occupation takes a toll of thousands of lives of innocent victims and leads the Polish people to extinction. Their main concern is that, God helping, the second front should not be opened.

And what are the national interests of these Pans? In the program article by Tadeusz Bielecki, the newspaper *Mysl Polska* writes: "The entry of the USSR into Europe will create ground for eternal conflicts. The Russians are an Eurasian and not a European empire."

Pan Nowakowski speaks of Poland's rights to the Dnieper and the Black Sea. He is seconded by Pan Mackienicz. In November, 1942, *Dziennik Polski* published a report of the proceedings of the Congress

of Poles in Edinburgh, where under General Zeligowski's leadership was founded the Union of Northwestern Provinces. "Its Board has been charged with contacting representatives of Volhynia to conduct a joint campaign of defense of our Eastern Provinces."

Writing in the *Wiadomosci Polskie*, Professor Wladislaw Wielgorski asserts: "All Poles understand similarly the necessity of retaining what they possess in the East. The right to struggle for the inviolability of our Eastern boundaries has become a sacred duty for every one of us."

Whom does Pan Wielgorski wish to fight in the East? Is it the Germans ravishing the Polish people? No! He waits in London for the Red Army to defeat the Germans, and then he will come from London with the "sacred right of struggle" against the Soviet Ukraine, against the Soviet Ukrainian people.

This very idea, but still more openly, is enunciated by Stanislaw Grabski, Chairman of the Polish National Council in London, in the magazine *Utro Polskie*, where he says that "Poland is between two annexationist states."

They say that history is the teacher of life, but the Polish gentry have had poor luck for centuries. They have not learned anything. We Ukrainians know well their Polish appetites. They trumpet every day about Eastern boundaries, about their rights to ancient Ukrainian lands. They never recognized the Ukrainian people, its high national culture, art, science, language and literature.

They still fail to notice the existence of the powerful talents of the 40,000,000 Ukrainian people, which have created during the years of the Soviet system a magnificent state, where the Dzerzhinsky Works alone smelted annually more pig iron and steel than all the works of Poland together. They failed to notice that the Ukraine has grown into a first-rate industrial country which supplies agriculture alone with 75,000 tractors and thousands of other complex machines.

They failed to notice that the Ukrainian people has created its own Academy of Sciences, in which hundreds of outstanding scientists work, many of whom are known to the whole civilized world; that the Ukrainian people has reared and trained at its universities intellectuals of a quality that any European country might well envy.

They fulminate against Soviet Russia. They wish to create the impression that there does not exist the free Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in which the Ukrainian Republic is an equal among fraternal Republics. They assert that there exists only Russia, and that she is the only party concerned, and that it is from Russia that the partition of the Ukrainian lands must be sought, without asking counsel of the free Ukrainian people.

These Pans have forgotten that even in times long past, when the greater part of the Ukrainian lands was under the yoke of the Polish gentry, the Ukrainian people never ceased its heroic struggle for its liberty, native language, land, honor and state. Thousands of the finest sons of the Ukraine sacrificed their lives in this struggle against the hateful Polish gentry, and they did not shed their blood in vain.

There was a time when the great Hetman of the Ukraine, Bogdan Khmelnytsky, raised the baton which the people put into his hands, and in the fire of the great struggle of liberation the banks of the Dnieper were cleared of occupationists. And then from the land where the editorial offices of the Polish gentry now have their premises, great Oliver Cromwell congratulated Hetman Khmelnytsky on his victories. But even then the Ukrainian people did not extend its hatred of the Polish oppressors to the whole of the Polish people. It saw the sufferings of the Polish peasant, who on more than one occasion sought refuge from the persecution of the Polish gentry in the Zaporozhye Cossack camps. The leader of the Polish mountaineers, Kostka Napierski, fought against the gentry's oppression and disseminated Khmelnytsky's manifestoes to the Polish people.

Official Polish history keeps mum about this, but documents and even Polish literature testify to it. In his book, *The Legend of Tatra*, the Polish writer Tetmayer described poetically these ties between two peoples fighting against the gentry's oppression.

The progressive representatives of Polish culture were always dear to the Ukrainian people. We love Slouacki, who sang of the beauty of the Ukrainian steppe; Zalesski, who created his *Dumki* on the basis of Ukrainian folk songs. We deeply revere the greatest poet of the Polish people, Adam Mickiewicz, whose works have been translated into the Ukrainian language by one of the finest poets of the modern Ukraine, Maxim Rylsky. We remember the words of the great Shevchenko, who recalled longingly the remote time when the Ukrainian lived with his brothers—the free Poles.

The outstanding Ukrainian poet, Ivan Franko, gave much of his strength to the Polish workers' movement. We have always realized that the imperialistic designs of the arrogant landed gentry have always

been alien to the highly talented heroic Polish people, which has created great cultural treasures.

For centuries the Ukrainian people stubbornly fought for its freedom. This struggle formed its warlike national character. It deeply respects the freedom of other nations, because it knows well what oppression and arbitrariness mean. In the struggle against the German occupationists, the Ukrainian people fights with unexampled heroism. Together with the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union, the Ukrainians fighting in the ranks of the Red Army perform miracles of gallantry, courage and staunchness. The Ukrainian people sheds its blood for its country, for the cause of liberation from the fascist barbarians of oppressed Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and other nations ravished by fascism.

In the days of grave struggle, when the Ukrainian people strains all its forces, when its finest sons and daughters fall in the struggle against the fascist murderer of the Ukraine and Poland, Polish "politicians," Pans, safe in comfortable private offices in London, look, as black ravens, at the bloodstained Ukrainian soil and scheme again of wresting the Western Provinces of the Ukraine, of outraging again the Ukrainian people, of effecting again brutal "pacifications" in Ukrainian villages, of shooting the workers of Lvov and Droboych, of subjecting the finest sons of the Ukraine to inhuman tortures in the Bereza Kartuska concentration camp.

In May, 1942 the weekly *Wiadomosci Polski* published the letter of Edmund Dombiski, in which he wrote: "British public opinion should be informed that the population of Lvov is far from awaiting impatiently the return of Soviet troops. They have quite enough memories of 1939-40. They await only the return of the Polish Army."

We can help Pan Dombiski to recall both 1939 and 1940. How did the Polish gentry lord it in the Western Ukraine prior to September, 1939? Facts—as the British say—are stubborn. And they are very grievous for Messrs. Dombiskis. Eighty-eight per cent of Ukrainian land was in the hands of Polish landowners. Fifty per cent of the peasants had less than two hectares of land each. Fifty per cent of the peasants had no horses. In the whole of the Western Ukraine there were but 139 elementary Ukrainian schools. The population of Volhynia was illiterate to the extent of 69 per cent. Whole districts, as for instance Krasnensky, Lopatinsky, and many others, did not have a single medical establishment. Even huge Lvov had but 14 hospitals, not a single clinic or maternity home within the reach of the people, and not a single children's nursery. But it had 50,000 unemployed and 10,000 prostitutes.

And what took place during one year after the reunion of the Ukrainian lands in a single Ukrainian

Soviet State? The peasants received 1,000,000 hectares of land. In six months unemployment was eliminated. Over 50,000 people were given work in Lvov, 24,000 in Drogobych, 11,000 in the Tarnopol Region.

Six thousand Ukrainian schools were functioning in 1941. In 1940 Lvov had 43 hospitals, 30 polyclinics, 67 clinics and five maternity homes. Prostitution was eliminated in all towns. In one year, in the regions of Western Ukraine, 106 new hospitals, 20 maternity homes, 331 clinics and polyclinics, and 198 nurseries were opened.

In one year only we taught 440,000 illiterate adults to read and write in their native language. In Lvov University lectures were read in the Ukrainian and Polish languages. Polish gymnasiums and Polish theaters were functioning. Ukrainian and Polish newspapers, magazines, books and textbooks were published.

Only a hopeless fool can believe, Pan Dombiski, that Lvov and the population of the Western Regions

of the Ukraine are waiting for you and your heavily indebted friends from London, that Ukrainians of the Western Regions would want again to return to illiteracy, unemployment, lack of land, national and social oppression, bloody "pacifications" and most brutal tortures in prisons and in the Bereza Kartuska concentration camp. Never!

The population of the Western Regions of the Ukraine will reply to the puffed-up Polish gentry, who have not learned anything, with an old Ukrainian proverb: "Don't waste your strength, friend—sink to the bottom."

The fate of the Ukrainian people, its state and land, was, is and will be decided by the Ukrainian people alone! The Polish gentry think that the Ukrainian people should not have its own state, that only the Polish people has a right to be united in its own state, that the Ukrainian people has only one "right"—to be divided between various states. Why? On what grounds? In what respect is the Ukrainian people inferior to any other people united within the framework of its own State?

UKRAINIAN GUERRILLAS ACTIVELY AID RED ARMY OFFENSIVE

The Soviet radio reports that Ukrainian guerrillas have responded to the Red Army's fresh successes in the Ukraine by an intensification of guerrilla warfare. An example of the effectiveness of guerrilla fighting is contained in a report on three days' activities of one guerrilla detachment.

Early one morning, by hidden paths, the guerrillas approached the village in which a Hitlerite detachment had halted for a rest. Guerrilla scouts picked off the German sentries, and a few moments later the guerrillas were in the village. A score of Hitlerites rushed from the houses and opened scattered rifle fire. But a small group of guerrillas had already covered the enemy rear, and the fascists, fearing encirclement, retreated to the snow-covered steppe, abandoning 16 killed and 15 wounded.

Next morning the guerrilla commander was awakened at daybreak by peasants of a neighboring village, who reported that the Germans had jailed several persons suspected of assisting the guerrillas. Their lives were in danger. The commander set out to save these people, and at the same time to attack a sugar mill nearby, which the Germans were about to put into operation.

One group of guerrillas attacked the policemen

guarding the mill, killed 17 of them within a few minutes, and wrecked the machinery and equipment. Meanwhile another group captured the jail, wiped out the guards and freed all the Soviet prisoners. The chief of the German police and the burgomaster of the village were killed, among others.

The guerrillas had planned to attack a large German garrison on the third day. The Hitlerites learned of this and laid an ambush. Scouts discovered the ambush and warned the guerrillas. Part of the detachment continued to move toward the German ambush, while another part encircled the ambushers from the rear. When the fighting began, the Germans discovered that they, and not the guerrillas, were trapped. They hurriedly retreated, leaving 77 dead and 22 wounded officers and men on the battlefield.

Hundreds of such guerrilla detachments in the Ukraine are daily harassing the Germans, destroying their communications and annihilating enemy manpower and materiel.

CORRECTION: In the Information Bulletin of February 23, 1943, on page 20, the photograph of Colonel General Filip Golikov was erroneously captioned Lieutenant General Filip Golikov.

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT AS OF FEBRUARY 20, 1943

By Colonel Alexander Andreyev

Three months have passed since the beginning of the Red Army's offensive. During this period Hitler's army was dealt a series of crushing blows, at Stalingrad, Rostov, Kharkov and in the Donbas, which have shaken Hitler's war machine to its foundations.

By the end of the third month, the Red Army has cleared a vast territory of Hitlerites, and not only reduced to naught all the gains of Hitler's summer campaign, but also cleared a section of the territory occupied by the Germans since 1941.

The Red Army offensive develops at a speed immeasurably higher than the offensive of the Hitler troops, which in five months of fighting actually advanced only in the Northern Donets to Stalingrad. The Red Army, which launched its offensive on November 19, 1942, by a crushing blow in the Stalingrad area, has by February 19, 1943, advanced westward far beyond the Northern Donets line and not only liberated the territories seized by the enemy in this direction, but captured Kharkov and Kursk to the north and are conducting an offensive west of the Orel-Kursk railroad line.

In the south the Red Army penetrated far into the Donbas and captured Kramatorsk and Krasnoarmeiskoye, thereby cutting important German communications between the Donbas and Dniepropetrovsk.

In the last few days the Red Army successfully developed the offensive in the Orel Region, capturing the town and railroad station of Zalegoshch, on the Livny-Orel railroad. North of Kursk, on the Kursk-Orel railroad line, Soviet troops captured the station of Ponyri and continue to develop the offensive northwest of this line. With the capture of the Oboyan highway, Kursk and Kharkov were entirely cleared for traffic. After the capture of Kharkov, Soviet troops continued successfully to prosecute the offensive westward, and captured the railroad junction of Lyubotin on the Kharkov-Poltava line.

In the Donbas, Hitler's troops, whose situation is precarious, have vainly tried to improve matters by launching repeated counter-attacks in the area of Krasnoarmeiskoye. Soviet troops repelled all counter-attacks and continue to advance.

After the capture of Rostov, Soviet troops rapidly advanced westward, reached the Mius River, and captured Matveyev Kurgan, 40 kilometers north of

Taganrog, thereby cutting the Taganrog-Donbas railroad line. Another column of Soviet troops advancing along the coast of Taganrog Bay captured the station of Sinyavka, 25 kilometers east of Taganrog on the Taganrog-Rostov line. Soviet troops also continue to advance from Krasnodar along the railroad to Novorossisk.

Hitler's propaganda has lately been compelled to admit the difficult situation on the Soviet-German front. Goebbels, who all through the war kept deceiving the Germans with statements about speedy and easy victory over the Red Army forces, openly stated in February that the German army on the Soviet-German front is passing through a grave crisis, which has reached its climax, and that this crisis was precipitated by "the tragic blow inflicted on the Germans at Stalingrad." Hitler's army in the East, says Goebbels, "experiences a difficult military situation."

Only the blows dealt by the Red Army compelled the Hitlerites to lift somewhat the curtain and to tell the truth about the situation on the Soviet-German front. The Hitler Command now places all its hopes in the fact that only one month remains during which the Red Army can conduct a winter offensive. They hope that the spring thaw and lack of roads will halt the Red Army's offensive. That is poor consolation for the Hitlerites who, apparently have nothing more real to build on, place their hopes in nature.

The Hitlerite Command is mistaken, however, if it thinks that nature will interfere with the advance of Soviet troops and aid the Hitlerites.

TASS DENIAL

A few days ago the English newspaper, *The Sunday Dispatch*, and afterward the German and Italian radio stations, circulated a report on the departure of a Soviet military mission and its arrival in the United States and, according to other reports, in South America. Some reports state that this military mission is headed by Marshal Timoshenko.

TASS has been authorized to deny these reports as utterly groundless and wholly fabricated. No Soviet military mission with or without Marshal Timoshenko at its head has been sent or is to be sent either to the United States or to South America.

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THE RED ARMY

AN ARMY OF FRATERNITY AND BATTLE UNITY OF THE PEOPLES OF THE USSR

By Alexander F. Gorkin

Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

In his radio speech of July 3, 1941, Stalin revealed the specific features of the war of the USSR against fascist Germany:

"The war with fascist Germany cannot be consid-

ered an ordinary war. It is not only a war between two armies; it is also a great war of the entire Soviet people against the German-fascist armies."

This means that the war of liberation which the



BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES—Soviet guerrillas listen to the reading of a newspaper brought across the front zone

USSR is waging against the German invaders is a nation-wide war, in the profoundest and truest sense of this term. And the Soviet Union is a single fighting camp of struggle against the foreign enslavers, where all the efforts of the Soviet people are consolidated and directed toward a single sacred aim—to rout and drive out the German-fascist invaders from the boundaries of our country.

It was precisely this feature of the war with the Soviet Union that the Hitlerite soldiery failed to reckon with. The German military experts could calculate all the pros ensuing from Germany's unexpected onslaught against the Soviet Union. They did not anticipate, however, that they would have to fight with all of the Soviet peoples, mustered into a single battle formation. In their hazardous venture the Hitlerite throttlers of nations entirely overlooked an indestructible force—the friendship of the peoples of the USSR, which inspires and rouses all the Soviet people, regardless of nationality, in the defense of their country.

The peoples of the Soviet Union have created a new social order in our country, have established the power of the people, which champions the interests of the working people. The Soviet people have been freed from all exploitation whatsoever; they are masters of their own destiny. The Soviet State is founded on the inviolable union of the workers and peasants. Every toiler in the country understands that his freedom and the high standard of material security and culture which he has attained under Soviet power can be preserved only in relentless struggle against the German invaders. The present and future of every Soviet man is merged with the destiny of the whole country, the whole multi-national State.

The stability of the friendship of the Soviet peoples was repeatedly tested during the quarter of a century of existence of the Soviet State. It has also stood the test in the difficult days of the Patriotic War against the German invaders.

Lenin and Stalin always stressed the fact that without the consolidation of all the military and economic forces of the Soviet peoples on a single State basis, the Soviet peoples would be unable to defend their freedom and independence from foreign enemies.

During the days of Civil War and intervention, the united efforts of all the Soviet peoples were needed to rout the foreign interventionists and their white-guard hirelings. As is well known, within a few months after the establishment of Soviet Power, Kaiser Germany sent its troops against the Republic of the Soviets. The German invaders suffered a crushing defeat at Pskov and Narva. The day of the repulse of the German imperialist army—February 23, 1918—became the birthday of the young Red Army.

At that time the Germans attempted to carry out their aggressive plans and to convert the Ukrainian and Byelorussian land, the Crimea and the Caucasus, into their colonies. Ukrainians, Byelorussians and other Soviet peoples, however, united around the Russian people, and with their help drove the German invaders from the country.

A military and political union took form between the Soviet Republics in the trying years of Civil War and intervention—a single front set up in the struggle against foreign and domestic enemies, who proved to be the common enemies of all the Soviet Republics. Workers and peasants of all nationalities were convinced by their own experience that if the Soviet people had not rendered each other unselfish support and fraternal aid in this struggle, they would never have been able to defeat Kolchak, Denikin, Yudenich, Wrangel and the foreign interventionists.

After the successful conclusion of the Civil War, the Soviet Republics were faced with new tasks—the liquidating of the economic chaos and the rehabilitating of the country's productive forces. It was obvious that the task of restoration of the national economy, ruined by war, could not be solved under the conditions of the separate existence of each republic. Moreover, the foreign situation demanded the consolidation not only of the economic but also of the military forces of the Soviet Republics. Hence, at the first All-Union Congress of Soviets, held on December 30, 1922, the Soviet Republics united into a Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the basis of the principles of voluntariness and equal rights.

The creation, expansion and stabilization of the Soviet Union was possible only on the basis of the Leninist-Stalinist national policy. Soviet power has consistently carried out this policy of friendship and fraternal cooperation of the peoples through the entire period of the existence of the Soviet State. The entire policy of Soviet power, the entire system of our social and State structure, is permeated with a spirit of profound respect for all nations—large or small, strong or weak, regardless of their historic past.

During the years of Soviet power, from an economically weak country which Tsarist Russia was, from a country where national oppression prevailed and police arbitrariness reigned supreme, the USSR was transformed into a country of mighty industry and collective farm agriculture, into a country of true democracy and national freedom, and the lofty culture of the Soviet peoples.

The great force of the love and loyalty of the Soviet people to their country is expressed in the stirring words of the Uzbek people in a letter to Uzbek soldiers signed by 2,412,000 working people of the Uzbek Republic:

"For 25 years," says the letter, "the Soviet people have been building their country. They have exerted much effort to build, without outside help, a first-class industry, to link the republics and regions by a ramified network of roads, to beautify the cities and to advance culture. And now the German bandits have broken into the home of your elder brother—the Russian nation—into the home of your brothers—the Ukrainians and Byelorussians. These German bandits bring with them the brown plague: gallows and knout, hunger and death. But the home of the Russians is also your home, the home of the Ukrainians and Byelorussians is also your home. For the Soviet Union is a friendly family where, even though each member lives in his own home, the lands and economy are common and indivisible property. Be the best of your family's sons, and the best vanguard soldiers in the ranks of the Soviet peoples!"

This letter of the Uzbek people embodies the feelings and thoughts of all the Soviet people, who comprise a single fighting camp in the Patriotic War against the German invaders.

The Red Army is the living embodiment of the friendship of the Soviet peoples. In his speech on "The Three Specific Features of the Red Army," Stalin pointed out that one of the characteristic features of the Red Army consisted in the fact that it "is an army of fraternity between the peoples of our country, an army of liberation of the oppressed peoples of our country, an army of defense of the freedom and independence of the peoples of our country." And herein lies the "surety that our army at a critical moment will find supreme support in the millions of the masses of all and any nationalities inhabiting our vast country."

The Red Army has always been a school of national friendship, where cadres of men and commanders of all nationalities were trained. In former Tsarist Russia, several nationalities were excluded from army service. Among them were the Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Kirghizians and others. Tsardom did not trust "aliens," and therefore feared to place guns in their hands. Conditions have radically changed in the Soviet Union. The multi-national Red Army embodied within itself, mustered into a single steel fist, all the forces of the Soviet peoples, and is resisting the fascist hordes, the invaders, like a wall of granite.

In fascist countries the army is fostered in a spirit of hatred for other peoples and states. The German-fascist army, which from the very beginning was formed as an army to stifle freedom and to plunder other nations, is in the hands of the Hitlerites a weapon called upon to shed blood for enriching German bankers and plutocrats. The German fascists have covered Europe with gallows, are plundering and violating the civilian population, destroying the towns

and villages and demolishing the cultural treasures of the European peoples. Germany disseminates the slave-holder "kultur" of German bankers and barons.

In 1918, during the period of most significant military successes and territorial gains of German imperialism, Lenin characterized the German army as "a band of plunderers." He said that the German army, "from an army is turning into and will become a band of plunderers, people perpetrating violence on other peoples of unarmed nations, draining these countries of the last remainder of food and raw material despite the utmost resistance of the population."

The war which the Germans waged in 1914-18, and the present plundering war which they are waging against the peoples of Europe and the Soviet Union, can be defined in the words of Lenin: "A war of slave-owners for establishing slavery."

Against the Hitlerite army of mediaeval obscurantism, called upon to destroy European culture for the sake of implanting the slave-owner "kultur" of German bankers and barons, stands the Red Army—an army of fraternity of the peoples of the USSR. Clear and noble aims stand before the Red Army in the Patriotic War. The Red Army has no aims of seizure of foreign countries or subjugation of other peoples.

"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 the peoples and territories of Europe or the peoples and territories of Asia, including Iran. Our first aim is to liberate our territories and our peoples from the German-fascist yoke. We have not and cannot have any such war aims as that of imposing our will and our regime upon the Slavic or other enslaved nations of Europe who are expecting our help. Our aim is to help these nations in their struggle for liberation from Hitler's tyranny, and then to leave them to organize their lives on their own lands as they think fit. There must be no interference whatsoever in the internal affairs of other nations!"

The task of the Red Army consists in liberating the Soviet land from the German-fascist marauders, in the routing and extermination of the German invaders who have encroached upon our country and occupied parts of it. "The Red Army's task is to free our Soviet territory from the German invaders, to free from the yoke of the German invaders the residents of our villages and towns, who were free and lived like human beings before the war and now are oppressed and suffer pillage, ruin and famine, and lastly to free our women from the disgrace and outrage to which they are subjected by the German-fascist fiends. What could be nobler and loftier than this task?"

The strength of the Red Army consists in the fact that it is waging a just war, a war of liberation. Lofty ideas of the defense of the motherland brings forth thousands and thousands of heroes, ready to go to death for the sake of their country. In contrast to the Red Army fighter, the German soldier has no lofty aims whatever in this war; he is merely the means of carrying out the aggressive policy of the German imperialists. The German army bears slavery and oppression to nations, it forcibly implants the so-called "new order" in Europe. The German army arouses ineradicable hatred in all the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

With the aid of the Allies, the USSR is struggling for the liberation of the nations enslaved by the Germans, for the restoration of the democratic rights of the people, for economic assistance to nations which have experienced all the terrors of the fascist yoke, for the annihilation of the Hitler regime and its army.

The moral and political unity of the Soviet peoples, based on their social and national unity, is the foundation on which stands the might of the Red Army. Lofty ideology forms the cornerstone of the iron discipline of the Red Army. The Red Army consists of people profoundly conscious of the aims for which they are fighting. Lenin once said that the Red Army had established an unprecedentedly strict discipline, not by the rule of the rod, but on the basis of consciousness and loyalty to its own Soviet land.

In the Red Army the feeling of the friendship and battle unity of the peoples has deeply permeated the hearts of the men and commanders. Each warrior of the Red Army—Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Uzbek, Georgian, or any Soviet nationality—sees with his own eyes and is profoundly aware that in the face of serious danger all are fighting together for national freedom, for the honor and dignity of their people and all other peoples of the Soviet Union. Each Red Army man sees that his nation would not be able to hold out alone in this gigantic struggle and would be crushed by the Hitler war machine if the mighty battle unity of all the Soviet peoples were not resisting this war machine. Every day, in every unit of the Red Army, is reflected the great friendship uniting all the Soviet peoples.

A unit commanded by Lieutenant Bezrukov, part of a detachment defending Leningrad, is composed of 11 nationalities. They have one motherland—the Soviet Union; one enemy—the Germans. At the gates of Leningrad the Ukrainian Suprun takes vengeance for the anguish of his native Chernigov. "When I go into battle," he says, "I think of my Ukraine, of my dear ones who remained there and who have perhaps perished at the hands of the Germans."

In the flames of the Patriotic War the Soviet people bring forth their heroes, in whose glorious exploits

and valor all the peoples of the USSR take pride. The sons of the Russian people—the elder brother in the great family of the peoples of the USSR—are valiantly fighting for the Soviet land. The names of Heroes of the Soviet Union General Panfilov, Lieutenant Colonel Pozolotin, Pilot Safonov and many others, are known to all Soviet people. Undying glory covers the deeds of the gallant sons of the Ukraine—Heroes of the Soviet Union Tkachenko, Shashlo, Ridny, Kravchenko and Molodchiy; the sons of the Byelorussian people—the legendary Stalinist falcon, Captain Gastello, General Dovator and others. All of the Soviet people know the names of the glorious sons of the Georgian nation—Tsursumiya, Kavtaradze and Chabchabukiani; of the sons of the Uzbek, Armenian, Kazakh, Bashkir, Latvian, Estonian, Lithuanian and Ossetian nations, and many others of the finest sons of our country.

Submarine commander Mahomet Hadjiev, who hails from the mountains of Daghestan, has sunk a number of enemy ships. Once, in the Barents Sea, he torpedoed an enemy transport. A German patrol ship and chasers dashed in pursuit of the submarine. Hadjiev engaged the enemy ships in an artillery battle. Stupefied by the unprecedented audacity of the Soviet submarine, and having no time to fire, the patrol ship and one chaser were both sunk, while the second chaser turned tail. Hadjiev's submarine returned safely to its home base.

During one of the battles at Malgobek, private Rakhmanov, an Uzbek, in one day wrecked six enemy tanks with an anti-tank gun.

Sniper service grows steadily on all fronts. On the Karelian Front, sniper Anarbaev, a Kirghizian, shot 73 fascists; Zainutdinov, a Lezghinian, accounted for 63; Kulikov, a native of the Komi Region, wiped out 98; Turkmen Aliev and Uzbek Balgabaev each accounted for 123. Eminent among the sharpshooters of the Red Army are the Yakutians, Buryats, Nanais, Tungusians and Kirghizians—these having brought with them to the front their rich experience as game hunters in the dense taiga of Siberia, and the superb skill of steppe game-stalkers—men who know no fatigue, born hunters, who shoot well and true, every bullet finding its billet.

The mass heroism of Red Army men bespeaks the deep and ever-strengthening patriotism of the Soviet people. The Soviet system has given full and equal rights to all the peoples, has given to all Soviet peoples the possibility of living happily and freely, and has thereby strengthened and developed in them the feeling of love for country; and love for country is a force capable of working miracles. It gives birth to fearlessness in battle against the hated enemy.

The soldiers of the German-fascist army display "martial features" only as long as they do not meet with serious resistance and have an overwhelming

advantage in machines. But as soon as the fascist army comes up against a serious opponent, its martial spirit soon wanes. Marauders and violators cannot have a courageous character, cannot be brave and staunch. The German soldier is "a man against a lamb, but himself a lamb when against a man." "The Red Army," wrote Mikhail Kalinin, "shows a heroism which astonishes the whole world. Even many of our friends in countries abroad try to grasp what soil it was that grew and developed Soviet patriotism, the sublime heroism of the Soviet people. And this soil is indeed beneficial and fertile, and the continuation of the war will only increase the fruitfulness of the heroic. This is what scares our enemies and gladdens our friends. And this soil is the Soviet system."

In these stern days of the Patriotic War, the friendship and battle cooperation of the peoples of the USSR find expression in the wonderful heroism and valor of our multi-national Red Army, in the selfless work of Soviet patriots in industry and agriculture, in all fields of labor and work on the supporting front, in the unity and stability of the Soviet rear.

As soon as the enemy invaded our borders and mortal danger menaced our people, Stalin appealed to all the Soviet people to mobilize themselves—that all work be reconstructed on a war footing; that they be ruthless toward the enemy. The entire Soviet people rose in a sacred war against the German imperialists. In all republics and regions the Soviet patriots do their utmost, sparing no efforts to help the Red Army in forging victory over the enemy.

During the present war, considerable changes have taken place in the economy of the national republics and Eastern districts of the USSR. Shifted to the East of our country, industrial enterprises quickly recommenced full-scale production. The Urals became the true steel backbone of our defense. Urals' industries vastly increased their production capacities with the equipment of evacuated enterprises. Considerable executive-organizational work has been accomplished here in allocating and reestablishing evacuated plants, as a result of which the enterprises reestablished in new locations now give much more production than before evacuation.

The Urals industrial enterprises had to master the production of a number of new war items. The Magnitogorsk Works, for instance, is producing, since the outbreak of the war, over forty new grades of superior alloyed steels, and is turning out superior armor-plate and shell steel. Since the war started the Zlatoust Works has mastered the production of 163 new grades of steel.

Not only do the existing and evacuated plants work at top speed for the front—new works are also being built. Blocks of huge machine and engineering plants quickly rise, power stations are being erected, and new iron and steel works, new blast furnaces, open

hearth furnaces and rolling mills. Last December the builders of the Chelyabinsk Central Power and Heating Station completed the construction of a boiler and turbo-generator of 50,000 kilowatts and started the construction of new turbines. New blast furnaces have been fired at the Magnitogorsk and Chusovaya Metallurgical Plants. Construction proceeds by high-speed methods, and despite all the difficulties of war-time, the plants are today being built better and at less cost. Wide-scale work is being done to ensure fuel for industries, mainly by utilization of local coal deposits.

Soviet war industries achieved great successes last year. With every day the production of tanks, aircraft, artillery, automatic guns, rifles and ammunition grows. Compared with 1941, the output of tanks last year increased several times, a number of plants having increased tank production five and six times. Over and above its year's plan, the aircraft industry gave the front 16 extra aircraft squadrons. Last year Soviet aircraft industry produced 75 per cent more planes than in 1941. What is more, Soviet aircraft designers substantially improved the flying properties of warplanes, increasing the capacity of their engines and raising the firing-power of Soviet planes.

Considerable successes were likewise achieved by industries producing armaments and munitions. Overcoming all difficulties of wartime circumstances, honestly and accurately fulfilling their duty to the country, the collective farmers and State farm workers ensure provisions to the population and the Red Army, and raw materials to industry. Last year the sown area increased by 5,000,000 acres, mainly on account of the Eastern regions. The greater part of this increase related to food and industrial crops—vegetables, potatoes and sugar beet. The labor discipline on the collective farms has improved. In an overwhelming majority of regions, the spring sowing and harvesting were accomplished more quickly and efficiently last year than in 1941.

In the spring of last year, numerous collective farms planted special defense fund acreages in excess of the plan, as a result of which the Red Army received an additional supply of grain and vegetables.

In all of the Soviet Republics there are constantly being formed new military complements; new reserves are being established for the Red Army and Red Navy.

The Red Army has never had such a strong and well-organized rear as now, during the Patriotic War. The rear and the front, the Soviet peoples and their Red Army, live a single common life, subordinating all their activity to the great task of liberating their country from the German-fascist invaders, of crushing and annihilating them.

Country-wide socialist competition has swelled

with redoubled force, in honor of the 25th Anniversary of the Red Army. The Soviet press published a letter addressed to the Chairman of the State Defense Committee, Stalin, by a body of workers of the ordnance works named for Molotov. Last year this plant exceeded the task set it by the State Defense Committee in the production of artillery, and armed 40 Red Army regiments in excess of the plan. For the 25th Anniversary of the Red Army, the workers of this war factory have undertaken to produce armaments for another 10 regiments in excess of the plan. This is but one instance of the remarkable manifestation of the people's solicitude for the Red Army. The All-Union socialist competition has become an affair of millions of people; it is the expression of the patriotic upsurge of the working people of all nationalities of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet press published news of the truly remarkable patriotic initiative of the Tambov collective farmers, who collected over 40,000,000 rubles for the construction of a tank column; the Saratov collective farmers, who collected over 33,000,000 rubles for the building of warplanes; and the noble and patriotic gesture of collective farmer Ferapont Golovaty, who donated 100,000 rubles from his personal savings for the building of a warplane.

Stalin sent the men and women collective farmers of these regions his fraternal greetings and the gratitude of the Red Army. This beginning made by the Tambov and Saratov collective farmers found quick and warm response throughout the whole country. In all republics the collective farmers donate their personal savings for the construction of tanks and warplanes. Collective farmers of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic collected over 300,000,000 rubles for the building of tanks and warplanes; the collective farmers of Kazakhstan over 270,000,000 rubles; the collective farmers of Georgia 110,000,000 rubles. Equally generously do the collective farmers of the Turkmen, Tadjik, Kirghiz, Azerbaijan, Armenian and Karelian-Finnish Union Republics donate their personal savings for this truly patriotic cause, as do also the collective farmers of all the autonomous republics. Men and women collective farmers of the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic contributed 100,000,000 rubles for building a tank column.

Wholeheartedly supporting this movement of the patriotic collective farmers, the workers, technicians and engineers of the Moscow Stalin Automobile plant collected 3,100,000 rubles for the building of an aircraft squadron. A body of workers of Plant 70, named for Vladimir Ilyich, donated 3,000,000 rubles to build an artillery battery to be named "Stalinist Artillery." The metal-workers of the Serp and Molot Plant collected 1,150,000 rubles for a tank column; the workers of the Ukhtomsky plant paid in 1,050,-

000 rubles for the building of a tank column to be called "Moscow."

Everywhere, in towns and villages, the collection of funds acquires the aspect of a warlike demonstration of the unity of front and rear, an expression of the eager desire of the collective farmers and the working people of the towns to help the Red Army in every way to more quickly annihilate the German-fascist invaders. Within a short period the working people of the Soviet Union collected about 4,000,000,000 rubles in voluntary donations for the building of tank columns, aircraft squadrons, artillery and armored trains for the Red Army.

All this speaks eloquently of the fact that in our country the army actually and really finds universal support on the part of the people, and enjoys the latter's love and sedulous attention.

And what does the people's love for its army mean? Stalin, in his speech on "Three Specific Features of the Red Army," said: "It means that such an army will have the strongest of rears, that such an army will be unconquerable. What is an army without a rear? Nothing. Without a strong rear, without support and sympathy on the part of the rear, on the part of the working population, the greatest armies, the best-equipped armies, crumble and turn into dust."

In the course of the Patriotic War, the organized aspects of the Soviet rear have grown still further. The labor front of the workers, peasants and intellectuals is today united and firmer than ever before. The fraternal cooperation of the Soviet peoples has become even more tempered and strong, the moral and political unity of Soviet society has strengthened still more. As a result of the war, of the successes of the Red Army in the battle against the German-fascist plunderers, and thanks to the selfless work of the Soviet patriots in the rear, there has now been established a solid foundation for victory, for the utter rout of the enemy.

It would, however, be wrong to think that we have already done everything needed for victory. Despite the fact that the enemy's strength has been undermined, that his manpower reserves have reached the limit of their possibilities, the enemy is still strong, the German-fascist invaders will still fling themselves into new, desperate ventures in pursuit of the elusive spectre of success.

The Soviet people boldly faces the future. Never for a moment has it lost confidence that the enemy will be smashed. The Soviet people is sure that—to quote the words addressed by Commander-in-Chief Stalin to the President of the United States of America, Franklin D. Roosevelt—the Soviet people is sure that the joint fighting action of the armed forces of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union will soon lead to victory over our common enemy.

MENDACIOUS FABRICATION OF THE GERMAN-FASCIST CROOKS

On February 25 the Soviet Information Bureau issued the following communique:

On February 23 the German Information Bureau circulated the following report: "According to official German data, the Red Army has lost 5,400,000 soldiers taken prisoner. To this should be added 12,800,000 men killed and wounded. Thus, in the course of 20 months of war the Red Army has lost a total of 18,200,000 men. In addition, within the same period, the Red Army lost 48,000 guns and 34,000 tanks."

These "official German data" are nothing but an unscrupulous fabrication of the Hitlerites. On reading such calamities every sober-minded person will ask: Having sustained such losses as those ascribed to it by the crooks from the German Information Bureau, how could the Red Army within the last three months inflict a number of grave defeats on the German-fascist army, liberate from the fascist invaders 14 regions, territories and autonomous republics, rout 112 enemy divisions, annihilate over 700,000 enemy officers and men, take over 300,000 war prisoners, destroy or capture 7,000 German

tanks, 4,000 planes, 17,000 guns and a large quantity of other arms?

Is it not clear that the fascist buffoons overshot the mark in their lies and published trumped-up figures? The technique of false calculation of the German fascist rascals is long since known. The Hitlerites drive to German slavery and to hard-labor camps hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of peaceful Soviet citizens—Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Lithuanians, Latvians and Estonians—and in violation of all international rules for the conduct of war, class them as war prisoners and doom them to inevitable death from hunger and violence. They exterminate hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens in the temporarily-occupied areas, murder women, children and old folk, and striving in every way to cover up the traces of their crimes they add the number of peaceful citizens murdered by them to the Red Army's losses.

But the sanguinary crimes of the Germans perpetrated on Soviet territory and their brazen lies concerning the progress of the war will not save the Hitlerite scoundrels from inevitable retribution.

HITLERITE FRAUDS EXPOSED

By K. Hofman

Just three months have elapsed since the Red Army, piercing the German defense lines north of Stalingrad, broke the German "pincers" around the Volga stronghold.

In these months the Red Army developed a powerful offensive on the Southern and Southwestern Fronts. The Germans were driven from the North Caucasus. In the Kuban the last remnants of Field Marshal List's army, which retreated from the Caucasus, is now being liquidated. Three quarters of the Donbas has been liberated from the Hitlerites. Soviet troops are rapidly advancing in the Ukraine, nearing the Dnieper line. Hundreds of inhabited places and dozens of cities have been freed of Hitlerite invaders.

Kursk, Voronezh, Kharkov, Voroshilovgrad, Rostov—these and a number of other important German bases which, according to the plans of the Hitlerite Command after the defeat at Stalingrad, were to constitute new defense lines—became the grave of hundreds of thousands of German soldiers and officers. The Red Army offensive continues.

Trying to gloss over its defeats, the Hitlerite Command, in the face of the collapse of all the hopes

placed in the "impregnability" of the German defense lines, now spreads a lying report to the effect that the cities from which the Germans were driven were abandoned by the German command "according to plan," with the purpose of "shortening the front." This clumsy lie merely exposes the Hitlerite sharpers more completely. Who will believe that Kharkov, which the Germans held for 15 months and whose defense system they perfected with great thoroughness, was "evacuated for the purpose of shortening the front"? Is there any verisimilitude in the statement that Rostov, which the Germans themselves described as "the key to the Caucasus," was abandoned by them voluntarily?

It is obvious that the fall of these bastions of the German defense represents, after the disaster at Stalingrad, a further crumbling of the German army's forces. It is clear to everyone that the Red Army offensive does not lead to the strengthening of the German defenses, as the bankrupt Hitlerite propaganda is trying to persuade the population of Germany and its allies, but to their weakening and utter disorganization.

(Continued on page eight)

ROY HARRIS, NOTED AMERICAN COMPOSER, DEDICATES SYMPHONY TO USSR

Under the direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, the Boston Symphony will broadcast Roy Harris' *Fifth Symphony*, dedicated to the USSR, on Saturday, February 27, from 8:15 to 9:15 P. M. over the Blue Network.

The outstanding Soviet composers Rheingold Gliere, Dmitri Shostakovich, Sergei Prokofieff, Nikolai Myaskovsky, Aram Khachaturyan, Dmitri Kabalevsky, Vano Muradeli, Tikhon Khrennikov and Alexander Bely, sent the following greeting to Mr. Harris:

"The composers of the USSR greet in your person the young music of the American people. Across seas and oceans we extend you our hand in a sincere, fraternal handshake. Long live our victory!"

Mr. Harris also received the following greeting from VOKS:

"The USSR Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (VOKS) warmly greets a great artist of a great, friendly nation. Music is a mighty means for the communion of peoples. It helps to strengthen the ranks of the defenders of liberty and democracy. We would like to hear your symphony here."

In dedicating his *Fifth Symphony* to the USSR, Mr. Harris said, in part:

"As an American citizen I am proud to dedicate my *Fifth Symphony* to the heroic and freedom-loving people of our great Ally, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as a tribute to their strength in war, their staunch idealism for World peace, their ability to cope with stark materialistic problems of World order without losing a passionate belief in the fundamental importance of the Arts."

FRAUDS EXPOSED

(Continued from page seven)

The German front is being shortened under conditions which mean that Hitler is losing not only important communications and support bases, but is at the same time sustaining irreparable losses in manpower and war materiel.

The Germans have lost everything they achieved at the cost of enormous losses in manpower and equipment during the summer offensive of 1942—Kuban wheat, Donets coal and North Caucasus oil. On top of this the Germans lost enormous quantities of materiel they had brought up to supply the bases of the Southern Front.

Last year when the Germans seized those objectives they shouted from all the housetops that they had come into possession of such wealth as would enable them to hold out in the war no matter how long it lasted. Now they say they seized the Kuban, Donbas and North Caucasus only in order to deprive the Soviet Union of these riches, but that for Germany they are "immaterial." The wheat, oil and coal for which the Germans drove southward into the USSR and which have now been forever wrested from their hands, are at one stroke declared "immaterial." For what reason then has Hitler lost a million-strong army in the southern USSR?

Hitler is now trying to cover up his utter bankruptcy with hysterical wails that in case of the defeat of his armies the German people is threatened with "complete annihilation." The Hitlerites are trying to divert the attention of large sections of the German population from the disastrous defeat which the German army has suffered on the Soviet-German front. By means of assertions of the danger of annihilation, the Nazis wish to force the German people and Germany's allies to make new sacrifices.

The entire world is aware of the reasons for this lying, which is actuated by the Hitlerites' mortal fear of their own doom. The more the Nazis try to scare their people, the clearer it becomes to the world that Hitlerite Germany is in desperate straits. "Total mobilization" cannot save Hitler from defeat. Hitler continues to wage the war which he has already lost.

SMOLENSK GUERRILLAS DERAILED SIX GERMAN TROOP TRAINS

Guerrillas of a detachment operating in one of the districts of Smolensk Region between January 12 and February 5 derailed six German troop trains. One hundred and ten cars, platform cars and tank cars were smashed and damaged, and a large number of enemy officers and men killed.

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CONTEMPT FOR DEATH ONE OF THE CONDITIONS FOR VICTORY

By Professor M. Leonov

The French military psychologist, Campeano, maintained that although soldiers know there cannot be war without death, they find it impossible to have a contempt for death, because of the instinct of self-preservation.

Analyzing the example of two horsemen who must ride full gallop at each other with such force that both will be killed, the psychologist comes to the con-

clusion that no man would go forward in the face of such a certainty. He asserts that at the moment preceding the clash, both horsemen would automatically avoid each other from instincts of self-preservation.

Red Army men have disproved in battle the conclusion of this psychologist. Let us take as an example the ramming operation employed by Soviet



SOVIET RIFLEMEN CREEPING UP ON A GERMAN-HELD VILLAGE

airmen. The speed at which aircraft collide greatly exceeds the speed of horsemen. The danger of death is therefore considerably greater. But our gallant fliers overcome the instinct of self-preservation, scorn the possibility of death and ram the enemy, a deed which the German is certainly not capable of emulating. Soviet airmen have performed several hundred ramming operations, and a majority have come out of the ram uninjured, to continue their operations against the Hitlerites. Hero of the Soviet Union Khlobystov rammed three fascist aircraft in one battle and brought his plane down safely.

Contempt for death is a quality possessed not only by Soviet airmen, but by all our troops. One of the defenders of Sevastopol, Red Army man Deviatyarov, fighting an unequal battle against three fascist tanks, did not surrender, but tucked three grenades under his belt and threw himself at one of the tanks, blowing it up.

There was an instance on the Karelian Front when the enemy had surrounded the bunker of radio operator Gazan. He did not think of his own danger, but only of transmitting his messages in time. With a grenade gripped between his knees he continued sending reports. The enemy broke into the bunker. One important message was still to be sent. The Hitlerites threw themselves at Gazan, but he managed to tap out another phrase before the explosion of the grenades blew up the bunker, with the intrepid operator and the enemy soldiers.

Red Army Men Love Life

The contempt for death of the Soviet troops does not signify a careless attitude toward life. In war, of course, one must frequently face death. Soviet troops part with life not as defeated people, but as victors, showing the loftiest examples of contempt for death in the defense of their country. Contempt for death indicates a great love for life, love of the Soviet country. The great philosopher Spinoza wrote, "A free man thinks less of death than of anything else. His wisdom is based on the contemplation of life and not of death." The courage of the Soviet people, their contempt for death, indicates such spiritual strength that it is not terrifying for them even to lose their lives, if duty to their country demands it.

Love of life makes us staunch in the hour of mortal danger. Every Red Army man has people dear to him—wife, children, mother, sweetheart or friend. In going to meet death the Red Army man is defending the life of his country—the lives of those dear to him. Our people love life, love their country, so much they are prepared to die that the country may live. "We all love life," wrote Major Khudanov, from the front. "We are glad to be alive—to live in the hope of seeing the end of fascism. But when we go into battle we don't think of our lives. There is one thought in our

heads—our orders! Our orders must be fulfilled at no matter what cost. At the cost of life? Yes, if necessary, at the cost of life."

Lieutenant V. Petrov, former student of the Saratov Teachers' College, wrote, "I want very much to live, to study, to work at my favorite science. But this love of life, of my country, gives birth to a contempt for death, to fearlessness and valor. With thoughts of my native land, with Stalin's name on my lips, I go into battle."

"If need be," writes the Cossack Bulkyshev, "we'll die, as my 28 countrymen died at Moscow. But we fighters for our country say that we will live for our country—live and kill Germans."

Contempt For Death in the Name of Life

Contempt for death in the name of life—these words are not new. The Russians and all peoples of the Soviet Union have always carried these words in their hearts. The traditional slogan of the Russians has been, "Stand fast till death." The Cossack has always said, "I sacrifice my soul for honor." Great Lenin taught us that victories cannot be won without sacrifices and that sacrifices are also necessary in order to defend what has been won. In order to win victory, there must be a mustering of all forces, including the readiness at a given moment to sacrifice life in the name of victory over the enemy.

In 1905, Lenin proclaimed the slogan: "Contempt for death must spread among the masses to ensure our victory." Lenin and Stalin trained the people, to whom it became quite clear that there would be only one of two ends to the struggle—victory or death with arms in hand.

Contempt for death inculcates in our people the splendid quality of fearlessness. The man who is confronted with mortal danger has two feelings respecting it—run, or stay and fight death itself. Soviet fighters prefer the second. One of many examples of this was the deed of Private Ovcharenko, who was driving a wagonload of ammunition to the front. At a turn in the road he suddenly came upon two German motor trucks loaded with soldiers. The Hitlerites assumed that Ovcharenko would surrender. The German officer jumped out of the cab without even bothering to draw his revolver, ordering Ovcharenko to put up his hands. Instead, Ovcharenko seized an axe lying on the wagon and chopped off the German's head. The soldiers were frozen with amazement, and in that split second Ovcharenko hurled two grenades into the trucks. A couple of dozen Hitlerites were killed and the remainder fled in panic. Ovcharenko delivered the ammunition. Thus lack of fear often enables a man to save his life.

The fearlessness of the Soviet fighter is not recklessness or rashness. The ancient Greek maintained that fearlessness in battle is determined by a knowledge of what should, and should not, be feared. In Leo Tolstoy's story, *Invasion*, the officer says that he is brave who conducts himself properly. In other words, Tolstoy explains, he is brave who fears only what should be feared, but does not fear that which is not worthy of fear. The fearlessness and courage of the Red Army man is not a blind, unconsidered act. It does not result from a feeling of doom or despair, but from a combination of bravery and careful calculation, from an intelligent use of his strength, ability and knowledge. The Red Army man does not disdain taking cover, does not march at his full height under enemy fire when there is no need for it. The fearlessness of the Red Army man is a spiritual quality which prepares him to meet danger firmly and boldly, and to act carefully, purposefully and intelligently for the good of his cause.

Fearlessness frequently enables Red Army men to escape from the most difficult situations. "There is no such thing as impossible," said Peter the Great. And he ordered the words "Miracles happen" engraved on the medal issued in honor of the heroic defense of St. Petersburg against the Swedish Naval Squadron on May 7, 1703, which was routed with a squadron of fishing boats.

"Courage, Courage and Again Courage!"

Lenin also taught us that there are no hopeless situations. Soviet fighters in their heroic struggle have confirmed the correctness of this postulate. They are able to find a way out of the most dangerous situations and circumstances. "Don't lose your head when it is particularly necessary to display self-possession and firmness of character," is the golden rule of Red Army men, who with sincere gratitude recall Lenin's words, "Courage, courage and again courage!"

The Soviet people's contempt for death is powerfully nurtured by their contempt for fascism. Implacable hatred of the enemy carries our troops into German dugouts, blockhouses, pillboxes and other fortifications. Love of the Soviet country and burning hatred of the enemy are stronger than death. Hatred is the guarantee that the Red Army man's hand will not tremble, no matter how weary he may be; the guarantee that his heart will not despair when he comes up against difficulties and obstacles. "In my heart at this time," writes a Red Army man from the front, "there is neither fear nor confusion nor pity—only hatred of the enemy. Fierce hatred!" Hatred makes our soldiers staunch and increases their determination and strength ten-fold.

Guards Captain Baurisan Momysh Uly, one of the heroes of the 8th Guards Division, told the following

of a fierce encounter with the enemy: "The sun was blotted out by the fire and smoke of German artillery. Bright day had turned to twilight." He was asked, "Weren't you afraid of this hurricane of German fire? Your hearts must be of cast steel."

"That's where you're wrong," the Guards Captain said. "The might of the Germans can't be compared with steel alone. Our hearts are not steel. But the fire of vengeance for our country can melt and burn any steel as if it were kindling wood."

Contempt for death in order to achieve victory enabled the Soviet people to hold out against and repulse the blow of the unbelievably strong German-fascist war machine, to hurl back the Hitlerite hordes, to destroy them and drive them westward. Contempt for death is one of the conditions of victory!

The Soviet people are well aware that victory does not come of its own accord. Victory is obtained at the price of heroic effort, at the expense of blood and sweat, by courage and skill, fearlessness and contempt for death.

NAZI CRIMES IN ORLOV REGION

On February 5, 1943, the inhabitants of a station in the Kolpny District, Orlov Region, in the presence of Red Army representatives First Lieutenant Vladimir Shiltsov and Lieutenant Gavril Krivolap, drew up the following document:

During the German occupation of Kolpny, from November 21, 1941, to February 5, 1943, the Hitlerites drove the civilians to work like cattle. Beating the people with sticks, the Nazis forced them to work 12 to 16 hours daily. Those who happened to be 10 to 20 minutes late for work were placed by the Nazis in a cold room and deprived of food. The Hitlerites tortured and shot Grigori Esin, whose only crime was that he had been a local factory director. Before his death, Grigori Esin shouted to the people to fight the German invaders.

The Hitlerites deprived the population of all private belongings, killed all cattle, and beat or murdered those who attempted to defend their property. Retreating before the threat of the Red Army, the Nazis set fire to the station storehouses which held the bread they had seized from the collective farmers. During the fire 32 tons of rye, 40 tons of millet, 29 tons of barley, 27 tons of flour, etc., were lost.

(Signed) Egor Kalinichev, Sergei Babakov, Fedosia Demchenko, First Lieutenant Vladimir Shiltsov, Lieutenant Gavril Krivolap.

DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIANS IN RED ARMY RECEIVE MILITARY RANK

By Professor K. Kekcheev

There is no professor of medicine in the Soviet Union who has not offered his services to the Red Army or Navy. Despite the fact that scientists are exempted from military service, hundreds and thousands of them are working as volunteers in army ranks or helping the front. Our most outstanding scientists hold very important army posts.

Chief Surgeon of the Red Army is Academician N. Burdenko; Chief Therapist is Professor M. Vovsi, of the Moscow Central Institute for Advanced Training of Medical Practitioners.

Other important army posts are filled by Soviet Academicians N. Anichkov, specialist in pathological physiology; L. Orbeli, physiologist; E. Pavlovsky, biologist; A. Speransky, pathologist, and many others.

Recently a military rank was established in the Army Medical Service and several medical officers were promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General of Medical Service. Among these are N. Burdenko, N. Anichkov, L. Orbeli, E. Pavlovsky; S. Girgolv, the Leningrad surgeon; Osipov, the distinguished psychiatrist; Tonkov, the well-known anatomist; surgeon

V. Shevkunenko; and the well-known laryngologist, V. Volchek. At the head of the Red Army Medical Service is Lieutenant General E. Smirnov, scientist and active physician, who recently received the Order of Lenin for his organizational work as head of the Red Army Medical Service.

The help extended by the medical personnel to the army is manifold. Treating of wounds at the front, evacuation of wounded, therapy of recovery period, and the fight against infectious disease in the districts liberated from fascist occupation, are among the problems to which Soviet physicians and biologists devote their energy. The patriotic enthusiasm of Soviet scientists has brought forward a considerable number of suggestions for the speedy healing of the wounded and their recovery, the finding of new sources of food, more perfect methods of producing synthetic drugs, etc. Medical service is part and parcel of the army organism. Its task is to advance the army's fighting efficiency, and in this important matter medical men of the Soviet Union, the best representatives of the medical skill of the country, play an outstanding role.

Moscow Churches Hold Special Services On Red Army Anniversary

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Red Army was marked in all churches of Moscow by solemn services. In the Moscow Cathedral, after liturgy, a special thanksgiving service was held to solemnize the Red Army's latest victories. Officiating was the Metropolitan Nikolai, of Kiev and Galich, who is in charge of the Moscow Bishopric and is Deputy Patriarchal Incumbent.

In his sermon Metropolitan Nikolai said: "The Lord instilled His might into our arms. The deeds of our valiant beloved Army whose brilliant victories are admired by the whole world fill our hearts with pride and joy. On the date of its anniversary we pray to the Lord that He bless its further triumphant march with equal successes, which bring closer the return to a happy, peaceful life."

That day over 800,000 rubles were collected in Moscow churches for presents for Red Army men. Especially large donations were made by the congregations of the Cathedral, by the Church at Danilovsky Cemetery, and others.

Women's Councils Under Military Commissariats Engaged In Social Service

Special women's councils functioning under all Soviet military commissariats are engaged in extensive social work. These councils look after the welfare of the families of Red Army men on active service, and render aid to them when the need arises. On holidays the children of Red Army men and commanders receive presents from the women's councils. Active in these councils are the wives and mothers of rank-and-file Red Army men and of famous generals.

Head of the Women's Council of the Sovetsky district in Moscow is Julia Rokossovskaya, wife of one of the most eminent Red Army military leaders—Colonel General Rokossovsky. She is very popular with the wives and mothers of the Red Army men. They all know that at any time they may call upon Rokossovskaya and receive required help. The Women's Council headed by Julia Rokossovskaya initiated the collection of funds among the families of Red Army men in her district for the construction of tanks as a present to the Red Army on the occasion of its 25th Anniversary. In two months the Council had collected 75,000 rubles for this purpose.

A GENERATION OF INVENTORS

By Lev Gumilevsky

The Moscow Polytechnical Museum houses an original exhibition showing methods and samples of repairs to fighting machines and guns done on the actual battlefield. It gives an excellent idea of the inventiveness of the rank-and-file Red Army man.

The aim of the exhibition is to tell people about individual achievements in the field of military repairs; to standardize these and introduce them into common practice. For the Soviet public, however, this exhibition has additional significance, for it shows how the policy of encouraging inventiveness

among the broad masses of the population, especially among the young people, has produced positive results.

How does it work? How does the young Red Army man come to have such a flair for mechanics? Let us take a quick look at the "young technicians' circle" in a suburb of Mariinsk, in the remote Chuvash Republic.

Ten years ago, in 1933, the secondary school pupils organized a circle of amateur technicians under the



CHILDREN IN A LIBERATED SOVIET VILLAGE RIDE AN ABANDONED GERMAN GUN

direction of their teacher, Plotnikov. Soon they were riding around the schoolyard on a home-made pedal motor-car. They sailed their own model ships down the Volga. They fussed about with a steam engine. Then they became more ambitious. In the summer they and their teacher gathered mushrooms and berries, sold them and put the money in a little safe, intending to buy a real motor.

By autumn they had enough money to buy an old one-cylinder petrol engine. The little technicians repaired it themselves, and then installed it in an automobile chassis rescued from a scrap iron dump. On this automobile, constructed from scrap, they set out for Cheboksari, the capital of the Republic, to demand a license plate.

The inspector, horrified by the outlandish machine, refused to give them either plate or driver's license, though the children argued that they had made their way to the capital on their rattling, wheezy car without a single accident.

Abashed, the young technicians returned home with a new idea. They decided to build a tractor, which would not need a license number. They had almost finished building a wooden tractor, and were preparing to test it, when a neighboring collective farm suggested that they discard it and accept in its stead an old "Fordson" just about to qualify for the scrap heap. The children repaired this tractor and set about learning to operate it.

Thirty-eight of these children became really skilled tractor operators. Most of them are now at the front.

One of them is responsible for an exhibit at the Polytechnical Museum. The Mariinsk circle was only one of thousands which came into being in a similar way.

Unfettering Genius

What was it made the children throw ripe berries into a basket instead of putting them into their thirsty mouths? What was it made them break their nails on bits of scrap iron, suffocate at the forge, cut their fingers on the jagged edge of old steel? It was the thirst for creative work, a natural passion of head and heart, triumphing over all their other interests.

This early passion to investigate and create, when encouraged by home and school, leads the child from games to actual designing, to science, to creative work, to general technical culture. The creative spirit of a child prefers to occupy itself with tin cans, scrap iron and bolts picked up anywhere, rather than with finished manufactured toys: the greater the difficulties the more room for inventiveness; the more intractable the material, the greater the joy of mastering it.

The old English saying "The greater the resistance, the greater the effort," has become very popular in Russia. By encouraging the children at a very early age to overcome technical difficulties by their own ingenuity, the Soviet country has created that huge army of rationalizers, inventors and innovators who in factory and fighting line are doing so much to beat the invader.

SARATOV CARES FOR CHILD VICTIMS OF NAZIS

One of the finest buildings in the big Volga city of Saratov has been converted into an orphanage for several score of children—victims of fascist terror. A glance at these children reveals their tragic history. Eleven-year-old Vanya Uvarov, from one of the villages in the Smolensk Region, has one arm missing. Vanya Komardin, age 12, from the village of Olkhovodka, near Kharkov, is blind. His mother and brother were killed by Nazi bombs. Recently 15 wounded and frost-bitten children, from one to three years of age, were brought to the orphanage. They had been found in the debris of a house shelled and bombed by the Germans.

These children receive constant medical care, and the love and solicitude of the personnel of the orphanage and the residents of Saratov.

LARGE NEW AREAS TO BE PLANTED IN SOVIET ASIA

Spring sowing has commenced in the southern parts of the USSR. Sowing of early summer crops is in progress in the Surkhan Darya, Bukhara and Samarkand Regions of Uzbekistan. Altogether, about 160,000 acres have been sown here to wheat and barley. Many hundreds of acres of cereals have been sown in Armenia. Spring work has begun in the fields of the Abkhazian Republic, where over 7,000 acres have been planted to maize and tobacco.

Within the next few days sowing will begin in a number of other areas. Three hundred thousand acres of virgin soil will be broken this year in the Golodnaya Steppe, in Central Asia.

ALEXANDER MIKULIN, DESIGNER OF HIGH-POWERED SOVIET AVIATION ENGINES

The Soviet planes which in any weather—rain, snow or blizzard—descend like fury on the German troops, are powered by engines designed by Alexander Mikulin, outstanding Russian engineer.

One might say of Mikulin that he has aviation in his blood. A nephew of Nikolai Zhukovsky (founder of Russian aviation and one of the originators of the science of aerodynamics), and son of a well-known aviation engineer, Mikulin's childhood was passed in a world of machines and blueprints. He designed his first engine in 1916, when the war with Germany was at its height.

At that time, in the forest near Mikulin's country home outside Moscow, stood a huge metal structure resembling some fantastic machine from an H. G. Wells' novel. This structure, mounted on large wheels and surmounted by a turret with a colossal gun barrel, was the first Russian tank—designed by the 21-year-old Mikulin.

But aviation engines remained Mikulin's chief love. In 1930 he created the first powerful Soviet engine. It was with this engine and its later modifications that Soviet pilots made their first flights to the North Pole,

and later across the North Pole to the United States.

This engine was followed by a series, each more highly perfected and more powerful. Their names, the AM-34, AM-35 and AM-38, are well-known to Soviet fliers. The Germans know them, too—making particularly close acquaintance with the AM-38s when these famous attack planes come roaring down upon them. Mikulin, who has received the highest mark of distinction of the Soviet Government, the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, is now working on the latest version of this engine, which will raise the speed of combat planes in high and low altitudes.

Mikulin rises at six o'clock every morning and takes a three-hour walk through Moscow. He solves his main problems without paper or drawings; during these strolls he thinks out the most complicated problems of his designs. He is often accompanied by his wife, Irena Zhukovskaya, a Soviet cinema actress who played the role of the beautiful Polish noblewoman in the film *Bogdan Khmelnitsky*. Mikulin is also frequently seen at the opera and at concerts. He says that music—the sister of mathematics—helps him to solve many complex problems.

RED ARMY GUARDS "TOWN OF SCIENCE"

Shortly before his death the great Russian physiologist, Pavlov, said, "Our army protects our culture and science."

These words have received concrete corroboration during the terrible 17 months' siege of Leningrad. A special Red Army unit was detailed by the Military Council of the Leningrad Front to guard the famous "Koltushi" (Town of Science), where Pavlov lived and worked.

This town, built by the Soviet Government solely for Pavlov's convenience in carrying on his great scientific work, is equipped with numerous laboratories, animal nurseries, and dwelling-houses for those who worked with Pavlov during his lifetime and who continue to develop the scientific heritage left by him.

Since the war began, the town has presented an unusual appearance. Red Army units patrol its streets, troops bound for the front march along the road winding around Koltushi, and army cars speed by. In spite of this and the difficult conditions of

life during the blockade, work has continued without interruption. Many animals—cows, horses and pigs, mice and small lizards—are kept for experimental purposes. The town's manager, agronomist Pavlova, daughter of the great Pavlov—laid in a large stock of vegetables for them, and often the experimenters gave up their own rations to the animals.

Pavlov's oldest disciple, Professor Petrova, who worked with him for more than a quarter of a century, heads the laboratory of experimental pathology of higher nervous activity. Professor Petrova, winner of the Pavlov Prize, has completed ten important scientific studies during the war, and is now engaged in numerous experiments on the relation of the nervous system to cancerous diseases, and the influence of so-called fright-factors in the behavior of animals.

Another of Pavlov's disciples, Doctor of Medicine Tsopkalo, became very popular with the citizens of Leningrad through the discovery of an effective method of obtaining vitamin C, an achievement of the greatest importance to the defenders of the city.

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT AS OF FEBRUARY 26, 1943

By Colonel Alexander Andreyev

In the Ukraine the Soviet offensive continues in the former directions. On February 23, Soviet troops, in the face of stiff enemy resistance captured the cities of Sumy, northwest of Kharkov and 45 kilometers southeast of the important junction of the Voronezh and Kursk-Kiev railroad, and Lebedin and Akhtyrka, the latter 74 kilometers north of Poltava.

In the Donbas, fighting in the past week assumed a very stiff character. After Soviet troops captured the important railroad junction of Krasnoarmeiskoye and cut the German communications lines leading from the Donbas to Dniepropetrovsk, the German command endeavored to protect its Donbas forces from a flank blow by launching a counter-attack with large forces of tanks and motorized infantry. Counter-attack followed counter-attack in the Kramatorsk and Kranoarmeiskoye areas, but all were repulsed.

Stiff fighting with enemy motorized infantry and tanks continued all through February 25 southwest of Kramatorsk, where one of our divisions, repelling numerous enemy counter-attacks, destroyed 1,000 German officers and men and shattered 13 tanks.

In the past few days fighting is also increasing in intensity west and southwest of Kharkov.

Taking advantage of the absence of a second front in Europe, the Germans are transferring reserves from Germany and the occupied countries, trying to gain time and to halt the Red Army advance in the Ukraine. German resistance is stiffening, but Soviet troops continue to press back the enemy and in the past few days have captured a number of inhabited places north of Kursk, west of Kharkov and southwest of Voroshilovgrad.

In the North Caucasus, Soviet troops are continuing to clear the Kuban and the railroad from Krasnodar to Novorossisk, while the Soviet Air Force is attacking the enemy's communications to the Crimea across the Kerch Straits and on the roads leading west from Krasnodar. On February 25 the Red Army captured Mingrelskaya station, 55 kilometers west of Krasnodar, and annihilated two battalions of the German 101st Light Infantry Division, which refused to surrender.

Thus, at the beginning of the fourth month of the Soviet offensive we find that the Germans, having brought up fresh reinforcements from the West, continue to cling stiffly to defense lines in the Donbas and west of Kharkov. Notwithstanding the thaw which has begun in the southern areas and which is hampering the movement of troops, the Red Army offensive continues.

High-Grade Steel Will Be Produced In New Chelyabinsk Works

The first section of the new Chelyabinsk Iron and Steel Works, at Chelyabinsk, which will produce high-grade steel, was turned over to director Sokol in the first half of February.

The steel smelting department, equipped with powerful modern furnaces, and the rolling mill, will turn out metal of the highest grades for the production of planes, tanks, ammunition and armament. The plant is well-staffed with highly-skilled workers of long experience, who are already training new workers. While the new plant was being built and assembled, hundreds of novices mastered trades requiring a high

degree of skill, and carefully studied technological instructions and machinery.

The first section of the Chelyabinsk Works was completed in an unusually short time. Much remains to be done, however, before the plant will be finished. Thousands of tons of machinery, machine-tools and other equipment must be installed and hundreds of miles of railway and improved highways built.

An idea of the plant's future capacity may be gained when it is considered that 1,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of power will be consumed per year, and the annual cargo turnover will reach 1,000,000 tons.

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TASS STATEMENT ON THE POLISH GOVERNMENT'S DECLARATION OF FEBRUARY 25, 1943

The declaration of the Polish Government in London on Soviet-Polish relations, published on February 25 of this year, supplies evidence of the fact that the Polish Government does not want to recognize the historical rights of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian peoples to be united within their national states. Apparently continuing to regard as lawful the annexationist policy of imperialist states which divided among themselves the old Ukrainian and Byelorussian land, and disregarding the universally-known fact of the unification of the Ukrainians and Byelorussians

within their own national states, which has already taken place, the Polish Government thus advocates the division of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian lands, advocates the continuation of the policy of dismemberment of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian peoples.

Leading Soviet circles believe that denial of the right of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian peoples to unification with their blood brothers is evidence of the existence of imperialist tendencies, while the references of the Polish Government to the Atlantic



ON THE SOUTHERN FRONT—RED ARMY MEN FIRING AT GERMAN AUTOMATIC RIFLEMEN WHO HAVE ENTRENCHED THEMSELVES IN VILLAGE X.

Charter are absolutely groundless. The Atlantic Charter gives no one the right to encroach upon the national rights of the Ukrainians and Byelorussians, but on the contrary is based on the principle of recognition of the national rights of peoples, including those of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian peoples.

Even the well-known British Minister, Lord Curzon, in spite of his unfriendly attitude toward the USSR, understood that Poland has no claim to the Ukrainian and Byelorussian lands, while the Polish ruling circles up to now do not want to treat this problem with understanding.

The assertion of Polish ruling circles that prior to the outbreak of the present war Poland did not agree to any collaboration with Germany against the Soviet Union does not correspond to the facts, since the whole world is aware of the pro-fascist policy of rapprochement with Hitlerite Germany which the Polish Government and its Minister Beck pursued in an attempt to oppose Poland to the Soviet Union.

If the present war teaches anything whatever, it is in the first place that the Slav peoples should not entertain mutual enmity, but should live in friendship in order to rid themselves of the danger of the German yoke. Polish ruling circles have learned nothing if they attempt to encroach on Ukrainian and Byelorussian lands, and thus cultivate enmity between the Polish people and the peoples of the Ukraine and Byelorussia, because such a policy of the Polish ruling circles weakens Poland herself in the first place, and breaks up the united front of the Slav peoples in the struggle against the German invasion.

The statement of the Polish Government shows that in this matter the present Polish ruling circles do not reflect the true attitude of the Polish people, whose interests in the struggle for the liberation of their country and the revival of a strong and solid Poland are indissolubly bound with the cause of the strengthening in every way of mutual confidence and friendship with the fraternal peoples of the Ukraine and Byelorussia, just as with the Russian and other peoples of the USSR.

HITLERITE ATROCITIES AGAINST JEWISH POPULATION OF NALCHIK

The following affidavit on the atrocities committed by the German invaders against the Jewish population of Nalchik, capital of the Kabardino-Balkarian Autonomous Soviet Republic, was made in the presence of a Red Army representative and signed by 14 citizens of Nalchik:

During their 65-day stay in Nalchik the German invaders engaged in wholesale robbery of the Jewish population, starting their pillage with the first day of occupation. At the same time the German soldiers and officers outraged and tortured innocent civilian inhabitants.

On pain of shooting, the Hitlerites forced all Jews who remained in Nalchik, from 10-year-old boys to 90-year-old men, to do hard labor. Those who were slow were beaten with whips and ramrods. Mikhio Shamilov and his 10-year-old son were shot dead by the Germans because they were unable to lift a basket of earth weighing over 100 pounds. The 14-year-old schoolgirl V. was raped by the Hitlerites; the two sisters N., aged 12 and 16 (we do not give their names at the request of their parents) were violated by five German officers.

At night the German soldiers rounded up whole Jewish families, took them outside the city and shot them. Thus they took out and brutally murdered the family of the Red Army man Shaulov, consisting of his wife Sonia and five children, of whom the oldest was 11 years of age, and the youngest 5 months. The 60-year-old Levi was stoned to death by the Germans

on the road near the bakery. The wounded Red Army men Kitiria Mushilov and Boruch Davidov, upon falling into the hands of the Germans, were brutally tortured, their arms broken with a pick, their shoulders smashed in after which they were shot to death in the street. Davidov's father, Nison Davidov, was shot by the Germans because he attempted to remove his son's dead body for burial.

After daily pillage and murder which went on for 20 days the Germans inaugurated the wholesale shooting of Jews still surviving in the city. They took over 90 families outside the city and shot them. On January 5, 1943, after the liberation of Nalchik by the Red Army, we found in an anti-tank trench and in other trenches, about 6 kilometers from the city, over 900 corpses of brutally murdered people who had been previously subjected to the most savage tortures. Many dead bodies had bashed-in skulls, arms cut off. Among the bodies were found many nursing infants who apparently died of cold and exposure, having been left alive by the Hitlerites to freeze near the dead bodies of their parents. We attest to the foregoing as being a true statement.

(Signed) Benjamin Leviev, 90 years of age; Ivil Ifraimov, 74; Levi Ashurov, 70; Pesakh Shabayev, 69; Marie Moiseyeva, 81; Bibi Davidova, 80; Isaak Libman, 82; Pesakh Ifraimov, 75; and the following workers: Mikhail Shalumov, Menashe Ifraimov, Shabatay Davidova, Debarion Leviev, Shaul Davidov; and Bertha Gribova, housewife.

THE GERMANS DELIBERATELY DESTROYED STALINGRAD

By Nikolai Virta

In the early part of February, immediately after the great battle for Stalingrad, I took a long walk through the city, from the downtown section to the workers' settlements.

Eighty per cent of Stalingrad's buildings were destroyed by the terrific German aerial bombings. The Nazi air force failed to break the will of the defenders, but it did succeed in razing the magnificent city to the ground. Chuyanov, Chairman of the City Defense Council, told me that only five per cent of Stalingrad's buildings can be restored. The rest will have to be built anew.

"Was there a military necessity in this barbarous destruction?" I asked Chuyanov, as we walked through the central square of the city.

"None at all," he said. "Here is the theater. It was burned to the ground by the Nazis. Why?

Nobody knows. There wasn't a single Soviet citizen in it."

On maps carried by the pilots of German planes shot down, we found red crosses marking all public buildings, plants, large apartment houses, theaters, hospitals, churches, and even public baths. A red cross meant that the building had been sentenced to destruction. After the Germans had demolished the downtown section they set to smashing the workers' settlements with the same systematic fury. I visited one of these settlements. It was once made up of small, cozy houses with gardens. Each was occupied by a worker's family. The Soviet troops could not put up a resistance in this settlement because there were no natural obstacles, no stone cellars. The Germans dropped thousands and thousands of incendiary demolition bombs on this peaceful settlement. Literally nothing remains of it now but charred timbers and iron beds.



STREET FIGHTING IN STALINGRAD. A GROUP OF SOVIET INFANTRYMEN DASH FORWARD TO TAKE UP NEW FIRING POSITIONS

I went on to visit the Barricades Munition Plant, one of the largest in the Soviet Union. In the courtyard I met Ivan Mikhaev, one of the managers, who had returned to examine his wrecked plant.

"Why are all the ventilating pipes smashed? Are they of any military importance?" I asked.

"The Germans knew that it wouldn't take very long to restore the walls, but the pipes are another and much more complicated matter. They destroyed many things here by design. I'll show you something else."



Red Army Tommy-gunners in Stalingrad firing at Germans in neighboring houses

We walked together through the grounds. "Here's a portion of the switch board. Half of it was blown

up. Soviet sappers discovered land mines in the other half. Luckily the Germans hadn't time to light the fuse."

He took me to the platform of the railway line running through the plant. "We had no time to evacuate the machine tools on this platform," he explained. "The Nazis intended to steal them and send them to Germany. See, they're all ready for shipment—even the addresses have been attached: Leipzig, Rhineland, Renault Works in Paris, etc. And under the machine tools we found an unexploded mine. The Nazis forgot about it in their haste to save themselves. However, they did blow up some of our machine tools."

A large pile of scrap iron, the graveyard of many fine machine tools, testified to this.

"The Nazis will pay for everything—for the destroyed buildings, the sufferings of the people—and for these machine tools as well," said Ivan Mikhaev.

Scientists of Moscow University

Work for Front

More than 1,000 patents for various inventions and certificates for scientific discoveries were awarded in 1942 to the faculty and students of the Moscow State University. According to Professor Spitsyn, Dean, a large part of the personnel of the Mechanics and Mathematics Department, which includes such eminent scientists as Member of the Academy of Sciences Kholmogorov and Professor Glagolev, contributed to the solving of problems of great military significance. They improved the optical instruments for artillery, designed new types of compasses and devised new and original sound-locators.

Over 250 monographs were prepared by the Department of Natural and Social Sciences. The director of the Institute of Zoology, Kudryavtsev, developed a preparation which stops hemorrhage instantly. The Physiology Section of the same Institute developed a method for the production of a new sulfa drug.

Geographers working with a staff of the Soil Division carried out an expedition to the highlands of Kopet-Dag, compiling precise geological and soil maps of the area, and proving the feasibility of breeding the valuable Astrakhan sheep there. Deposits of valuable minerals were discovered during the same expedition.

THE GERMAN BARBARIANS IN KHARKOV

The Soviet radio gives the following account of the unspeakable outrages perpetrated upon the civilian population of Kharkov, and the wanton destruction of schools, universities and scientific institutes.

Immediately after the seizure of Kharkov the Germans began with particular violence to plunder museums and educational institutions. Prior to the war Kharkov had 138 schools. The Germans closed all except four. Of 30 establishments of higher learning, the Germans burned down 28. They ransacked the widely known Ukrainian Museum, named for Skovoroda, and converted it into a barracks. The buildings of schools and scientific institutes were converted into hospitals, storehouses, casinos and soldiers' messrooms. All equipment of educational establishments was ruthlessly destroyed. The invaders threw into the streets tens of thousands of precious volumes from the Library of Engineering of the Building Institute and burned them.

The Germans doomed the Kharkov intellectuals to unemployment and death by starvation. Prominent scientists were compelled to work as watchmen or general laborers. Thus, to provide sustenance for his family, Professor Brzhechko, a Doctor of Mathematics, had to work as a general laborer in a match factory. But even to find such work was very difficult. Every day brought news of this or that scientist dying of starvation. Dybsky, the oldest professor of the Kharkov State University, Doctor of Mathematics Professor Razdolsky, Professor Popov, Professor Lukyanovich, the young and talented mathematician Danilevsky, and many other professors, assistant professors and instructors, starved to death.

Over 200 of the most prominent Kharkov scientists were shot by the invaders. The Germans broke into the homes of the scientists and without bringing any charges against them dragged them to Gestapo dungeons. Doctor of Mathematics Professor Efros lost his reason as a result of the fascists' brutal outrages. The hangmen took him out of the town and shot him. Among other victims of German terror was Solodovnikov, senior staff member of the Hydro-Biological Station, and Strashnyi, senior scientific worker of the Observatory.

The Germans cynically humiliated the scientists, saying they must forget scientific work. A German doctor shot Doctor Rakhmaninov, a professor's assistant of the Medical Institute. In all cases where the Germans took hostages or effected mass acts of terrorism, the intellectuals were among their first victims. Here is a characteristic example: at a market in Zhuravlevka District one of the stands caught fire for some unknown reason. The fascists saw in this a

guerrilla diversion and as a reprisal shot 25 citizens in the square. The first victim was Ponomarev, assistant professor of the Machine Building Institute.

Despite the brutal system of terror, the Kharkov intellectuals, true Soviet patriots, did not capitulate, but instead waged relentless underground struggle against the fascist invaders. They built several radio sets and listened in to Soviet news reports, which



In the Kharkov Sector—Soviet troops occupy a demolished village and open fire on enemy emplacements

were then secretly circulated among the townspeople; they wrote handbills with anti-fascist slogans and posted them on the walls at night. Kharkov citizens

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ROSTOV LEFT IN RUINS

The Soviet radio reports that a few days before Red Army troops occupied Rostov, the Germans detailed special demolition squads to destroy the city. This was done for no military reason, but from sheer malice.

Scarcely a single house remained intact in Rostov's main thoroughfare, Engels Street. Most of the buildings were dynamited in Pushkin, Shaumyan, and other central streets. The Maxim Gorky Theater, one of the largest and finest in the Soviet Union, was destroyed. The city's largest building, the House of Soviets, was also dynamited. Of the Railway Administration Building only charred walls remain.

The Germans destroyed nearly all the cultural institutions of the city: the Palace of Culture of the Agricultural Machinery Works, the Kino House, seating 2,000 people, the Red Army Club, the laboratories and clinics of the Rostov Medical Institute, over 50 schools and many other buildings. The Central Scientific Library, with its 3,000,000 volumes, was burned down. Books from 25 other libraries were dumped into sheds and partly burned, while the rarest editions were carried away to Germany.

On leaving the city the Germans blew up and burned most of the departments of the Rostov Agri-

cultural Machinery Works, the Krasny Aksai Works, the Lenin Locomotive Repair Works, the Rostov Power Station, the street car depot, the city's publishing houses, and many other industrial enterprises.

Vigorous restoration work is now going forward in the city. Bakeries are already supplying the population with bread, 30 elementary schools are functioning, and in the next few days 25 clinics and maternity centers will be in operation. Hospitals have already begun to receive patients. The city water supply is not yet working, and hundreds of citizens make trips to the Don with pails, but the water supply will soon be restored.

The post office is housed in the basement of a half-demolished building, but mail is already being received and delivered; and the first issues of Rostov's newspaper, Molot, have appeared. Stores which escaped destruction are being hastily repaired and cleaned. Measures have been taken to house the homeless.

Railway lines are being returned to the Soviet gauge, the central railway junction has been cleared of demolished cars and junk, and locomotives are being repaired.

A POEM OF STALINGRAD

By Professor A. V. Alexandrov

Director of the Red Banner Ensemble of Red Army Song and Dance

A new concert program entitled "Poem of Stalingrad," was arranged for the 25th Anniversary of the Red Army. The victory won by the Soviet people at Stalingrad will always remain in men's memories as an example of Soviet staunchness and love of country.

One of the first attempts to reflect the epic of Stalingrad in art is this new program. It opens with the plaintive strains of the "Song of the Volga Boatmen," recalling the Russia of bygone days and the heavy labor of river stevedores. Several numbers, including the "Echelon Song," are about the Civil War, when under Stalin's leadership the defenders of Tsaritsyn repulsed the enemy. Peacetime construction is the theme of three songs; a beautiful, modern Stalingrad with broad streets, scientific institutes and workshops arises on the site of old Tsaritsyn.

Hitlerite Germany attacks Russia; the whole country rises in wrathful self-defense. The song, "The Sacred War," formidable and grand, rolls forth. Hitler's crack divisions advance toward the Volga. Like a challenge comes the "Volga Stalingrad Song,"

and the "Song of the Nameless Height"—telling of the detachment of five Stalingrad defenders who held a nameless height, of which there are many in the steppes, and fought till the last shell. All were killed, but the radio operator sent a final message, "Fire at me—but don't give up this hill." That was how men died at Stalingrad, shedding glory upon heights that until then had been nameless.

"Onward, onward, Guards of Stalingrad,
Onward to attack the despicable enemy;
Neither bombs, shells, blizzards,
Nor wild night can dismay us."

So runs the "Song of Stalingrad," telling how every house stood like a bastion, every factory a mighty fortress.

The program concludes with the Red Army's jubilee anthem. The Red Banner Ensemble has worked with tremendous enthusiasm on this program. During the last 18 months the 180 artists of the Ensemble have given 1,032 concerts. Their performances and programs are a fitting tribute to the heroic Red Army, of which they themselves are sons and fighters.

NATION-WIDE ENTHUSIASM GREET'S STALIN'S ORDER OF THE DAY OF FEBRUARY 23

The working people of the Soviet Union welcomed the Order of the Day of Supreme Commander-in-Chief Stalin, on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Red Army, with deep joy and patriotic enthusiasm. Colonel General Govorov, commanding the troops of the Leningrad Front, stated at a radio meeting in Leningrad:

"The Red Army men of our front will exert every effort to fulfil with credit the historical order of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief. With the help of our people the Red Army will rout the enemy and clear our Soviet land."

Delegates of the Leningrad war industry plants and Soviet intellectuals who spoke at the meeting pledged themselves to exert all their efforts to provide for the needs of the troops at the front.

At a large meeting of workers from a war industry plant in Molotov, turner Agafonov said, "Comrade Stalin's Order of the Day fills our hearts with boundless joy, and inspires us with confidence in final victory over the brown plague. But Stalin warns that a

grim struggle is still in store for us. This warning concerns not only Red Army men but all of us who are soldiers of labor. Let us redouble our efforts to increase the weight of the blows dealt the enemy."

"Stalin's Order of the Day concerns the workers who are fulfilling orders for the Red Army in the field. This is a prerequisite for victory and it is our duty to fulfil it," said Stakhanovite worker Bocharov, of the Ordzhonikidze Machine Tool Plant. The beginning of the working day at this plant, after the reading of Stalin's Order of the Day, was marked by unparalleled enthusiasm. By five P. M. one of the main workshops had over-fulfilled the February program by 5 per cent. Dozens of Stakhanovites produced over two quotas per shift. In many sectors of the assembly shop, parts of machine tools were assembled in one-fourth of the time usually required.

Patriotic replies to the Order of the Day of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, and news of fresh achievements in output, continue to be received from Gorky, Baku, Kuibyshev, Chelyabinsk and all parts of the Soviet Union.

KHARKOV

(Continued from page five)

will never forget the heroism of Professor Fedorov, of the Chemical Technology Institute, and his wife. These patriots manufactured and distributed throughout the town match boxes with a label showing a Soviet tank crushing the hateful invaders. They boldly challenged the Germans, and when they were executed, conducted themselves as true Soviet citizens.

Now that Kharkov has again become a Soviet city, its cultural life is rapidly being restored. Studies have commenced at 30 schools, and will shortly be resumed at many institutions of higher education. Scientists are rendering valuable assistance to regional and city organizations in the restoration of municipal enterprises and industry.

Orders Awarded to Red Navy Ships and Units

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has awarded the Order of the Red Banner to the crews of the cruiser "Kirov" and the destroyer "Boikii," and the 12th Special Brigade of Marines, as well as to other crews and naval units, for exemplary execution of combat assignments and for gallantry and courage displayed in these operations.

Germans Massacre Peaceful Residents of Soviet Villages

The Soviet radio reports that in the village of Novosvetlovka, in the Voroshilovgrad Region, the Hitlerite hangmen massacred over 150 peaceful residents. Whole families, including children, were brutally shot, and their bodies thrown into a common grave.

Retreating from the village of Malorossovo, in the Orel Region, the German-fascist monsters forced a group of residents into the basement of the home of Ivan Davydov, locked the house and set it on fire. Davydov, his wife and six children—one a three-months-old infant; Alexandra Volkova, 70; and other inhabitants of the house perished in the flames.

Ukrainian Guerrillas Destroy Two German Troop Trains

Guerrillas of a detachment called "For the Motherland," operating in one of the districts of the Ukraine, attacked a German-held populated place near an important railway trunk line and killed over 100 enemy officers and men.

Another guerrilla detachment in the Ukraine derailed two enemy troop trains, destroying two locomotives and 49 railway cars.

BANAL MELODRAMA IN BERLIN

By a Soviet Radio Commentator

"The Crisis of Europe" is the title of Goebbels' latest article in *Das Reich*, in which he deals with the horrors of war, "the tragedy of civilized mankind," and the "material and spiritual crisis of Europe."

The European people are now truly living through tragic times. For four years the most brutal war recorded in history has raged; in these four years many free and independent nations have fallen prey to unrestrained German aggression. It is all the more abominable that the Hitlerites, who have always preached that war is the sole aim of existence, that annexation is a manifestation of supreme gallantry, and that murder and plunder are glorious feats, now deplore the tragic fate of Europe.

Goebbels' utterances on the crisis of Europe are the supreme hypocrisy. No one but Hitler's gang brought the world to this crisis; reduced ancient cities to ruins; made children look like old men and women; converted temples into stables, and turned free people into slaves of Germany. But the Hitlerites now brazenly deny that they alone are the instigators of the crimes that turned Europe into a shambles.

Banal melodrama is now being performed in Berlin. The German rulers utter monologues of sugar and honey regarding the defense of Europe. "Europe is threatened by Bolshevism," says Goebbels in his article.

It is well-known that Hitlerites lie unscrupulously. But objective facts exist—it was not the Soviet Union who attacked Germany, but Nazi Germany who attacked the Soviet Union. Moreover, at that time the German strategists did not fear a "Bolshevik menace." On the contrary, they were firmly convinced that about six weeks after the opening of the blitz campaign against the USSR they would make a landing in the British Isles.

Before the attack on the Soviet Union, the Germans had destroyed the independence of France, Poland, Austria and Czechoslovakia—countries with republican systems of government. They seized Belgium, Holland, Yugoslavia, Greece and Denmark—countries with monarchical regimes. Did they fear at that time a "monarchical danger," or a danger from the democratic republics? Did they defend civilization from the Belgians and the Czechs?

The Hitlerites have never been interested in the state regimes or in the ideas of other nations; they have been concerned only with the wealth of the

countries which they occupied. "We fight for oil, iron and daily bread"—Goebbels repeatedly stressed. "Things have taken such a course," he stated in his latest article, "that we are confronted with an attempt to attack Germany." He cynically asserts that Germany offers only "armed resistance," that Germany only defends herself, attempting to convince his readers that in destroying the liberty and independence of a majority of the European countries the Hitlerites were only defending Germany.

They regard as "self-defense" the plunder of the European populations, the extermination of millions of the foremost representatives of European countries, and all the villainies now being perpetrated by the Hitlerites in Europe. They call "self-defense" the criminal attack on the Soviet Union, telling the Germans that the destruction of Minsk, the outrages and plunder in Kiev, the destruction of Kharkov and other cities of the USSR, are all in "self-defense." With equal right any inveterate thief can describe his thievery as an act of self-defense against his victim.

"The security of Europe," of "civilization"—these are but abstract notions for the Hitlerite clique. They juggle with these notions as jugglers play with balls in a side-show. "The Bolsheviks menace civilization," they say. But not so long ago, this same Goebbels asserted that Britain and the United States menaced civilization. Only recently he swore that the British and Americans made use of the Bolsheviks for their selfish purposes.

At the moment when the Red Army is inflicting crushing blows on the Hitlerite war machine, the Berlin jugglers try to sow discord among the freedom-loving peoples of the world. The wish to destroy the united bloc of the great powers who have vowed to fight Hitlerism until its utter destruction.

All honest people throughout the world know the true face of German fascism. All the European peoples understand that peace will not come before Hitlerism is destroyed.

Ukrainian Scientist Receives Title of Hero of Socialist Labor

For outstanding achievements in accelerating the manufacture of tanks and machinery, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has conferred upon Evgeny Paton, Member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

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AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF ALLIED AND OCCUPIED NATIONS

In connection with the approaching International Women's Day, March 8, the Women's Anti-fascist Committee of the Soviet Union has addressed the following message to women of the freedom-loving countries of the world:

Dear Sisters!

In 1943 the Soviet women greet International Women's Day in the severe conditions of the war against the German aggressors, at a turning point in the struggle against fascism.

The Red Army, which has had to bear the brunt of the onslaught of the Hitler war machine, has now gone over to the offensive on all fronts and is dealing crushing blows to the enemy. The Germans have been driven a considerable distance from the Caucasus Mountains and from the Volga. A defeat unparalleled in history has been suffered by the Germans at Stalingrad, the impregnable Volga fortress, where the enemy lost 330,000 of his best troops and an enormous quantity of arms.

Soviet troops have routed the Germans near Voronezh, cut through the Leningrad blockade, recaptured Velikie Luki, Krasdonar, Kursk, Rostov, Voroshilovgrad, and Kharkov, and are continuing their rapid advance westward. Thousands of villages and townships and scores of cities have been delivered from the fascist chains. Hundreds of thousands of Soviet people have regained their freedom and their right to a human existence.

The successes of the Red Army fill our hearts with great joy, and we women of the Soviet Union are happy that in the great war effort of our country we are doing our part. Everywhere, with greater stubbornness than ever, Soviet women are today forging victory.

The ranks of women in the army are growing. More and more volunteer women's detachments, including doctors, nurses, stretcher-bearers and signalers, ready to give their lives for victory, are joining the men at the front. In defense plants, in factories, in research laboratories and on collective farms, Russian women work self-sacrificingly day and night.

Great are the sacrifices and hardships of the Soviet people in this sanguinary war. The German rule did

not last long in the occupied areas, yet the enemy everywhere left a terrible trail of bloody crimes. Death and destruction reign in the German-occupied areas. The Red Army advances through the ruins of once blossoming Soviet towns and villages, the crumbling masonry of schools, hospitals and historical monuments. Wherever these biped German beasts with swastikas set up their short-lived rule, smoke still rises over the scenes of conflagrations, and mutilated bodies of their victims still smoulder in bonfires.



Soviet Volunteer Nurse Galina Nikolaeva serves on the Western Front

Mountains of corpses of Soviet people were left by the retreating fascist barbarians. Thousands of women, girls and boys have been deported to Germany's sweatshops. Many thousands of children have been deprived of their mothers and fathers. Groans and cries for help reach us from towns and villages still held by the Germans.

Yet the enemy has not succeeded and will never succeed in breaking the dauntless spirit of the Soviet people. Wrath and hatred burn more fiercely than ever in our hearts. The Red Army is striking still heavier blows at the Hitler hordes, while guerrillas—both men and women—operate boldly and fearlessly in the enemy's rear. Soviet women work with greater intensity in industry, agriculture and transport, giving everything for victory.

A nationwide campaign for the donation of funds to build more arms for the Red Army has swept the country. This great patriotic wave is a manifestation of the powerful unity of the front and rear—of the Red Army and the people.

Zubkova, a woman member of a collective farm in the Chkalov District, has given 100,000 rubles for the construction of tanks. In a letter to Joseph Stalin she writes, "My husband is fighting at the front and I want to help him and the Red Army to crush the enemy. All the money I have saved by honest labor on the collective farm I give for the building of the tank column to be named for Chkalov."

Women members of a collective farm in Kirghizia—Batma Begalieva, Djibaim Djusubalieva, Zulpa Ibragimova and Ekerbobu Kulmambetova—mothers whose sons are in the front lines, gave 426,000 rubles, writing to Stalin: "We give our savings for the building of tanks, so that their crews can take vengeance upon the fascist brutes for the sufferings of Soviet mothers, for their murdered children, for the outraged women and broken homes."

Soviet trade unions have contributed 100,000,000 rubles from their funds for the building of aircraft formations and tank columns to be named for Stalin.

The bravery of Soviet women at the front, behind the enemy lines and in all branches of the home front, testify that Soviet women give everything—even their lives when necessary—for the freedom and honor of their homeland.

Women of France, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Belgium, Holland, Greece, Albania and Luxembourg! German fascism has defiled and devastated your native lands, robbed your people, exterminated the flower of your country, broken up your homes, and doomed you to starvation and extinction!

Yet we know that your spirit and will to fight against the German oppressors grow stronger and fiercer each day. The world was shaken by the

heroism of Toulon's sailors, and all honest people watch with admiration the noble and fearless struggle waged by the Yugoslavs, the Greeks and the Norwegian guerrillas and the Francs-tireurs. The hour of retribution draws near! But we must remember that victory does not come of itself. It must be won!

Dear sisters! Let your wrath and hatred fall upon the heads of the Hitlerite aggressors. They shall pay for your outraged motherland, your lost freedom, and destroyed happiness! Rise in united strength for the struggle against the Germans!

Everywhere and in all things show your resistance to the fascist rule. Annihilate the hated invaders, burn their warehouses, dynamite their bridges, break their communication lines, do not give them bread or other food, refuse to pay the taxes they levy upon you and sabotage the German plants! Inspire your husbands, sons and brothers to muster all their forces for the final and decisive conflict with the accursed enemy.

Dear sisters of England and America, we know that you are doing your utmost for victory over our common enemy, Hitlerism. Your support and material aid are keenly felt in our country and are a source of inspiration to us in our grim struggle. But the enemy is not yet smashed. To hasten the final defeat of the enemy, the united efforts of all freedom-loving nations must be intensified.

On behalf of all Soviet women, who by their heroic deeds have shown their readiness to give all for a speedier victory over the enemy, we make the following appeal to you:

Mark International Women's Day, March 8, by an intensification of your struggle against fascism! Mobilize all the forces of your countries to hasten the final defeat of mankind's hated enemy. Intensify your aid to the armies fighting against fascism, and your relief to the populations which have suffered from German atrocities.

Women of all freedom-loving countries! We call upon you to raise high the banner of struggle against fascism. We repeat the confident words of Stalin, our great Commander-in-Chief, that the joint operations of the armed forces of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union will soon result in victory over the common enemy!

Long live the mighty coalition of the freedom-loving nations fighting against the German aggressors! May it grow stronger!

Long live the united anti-fascist front of the women of the world!

(Signed)

Valentina Grizodubova; Tatiana Zuyeva—for the Plenum of the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee



INSPECTING FINISHED SHELLS—Large numbers of Soviet women have become skilled munitions workers

DEFEAT OF GERMAN PROPAGANDA

By K. Hofman

Hitler's statement read at the meeting of the old members of the Nazi Party in Munich represents one more eloquent proof of the failure of all efforts of the Hitler coterie to drive a wedge between the United Nations. Hitler's message differs noticeably from his previous statement read in the Berlin Sport Palast in January, and also from the statements made by Goering.

Not so long ago the fascist chieftains tried to scare the Anglo-Saxon countries with the bogey of the "Bolshevik peril." They claimed for Hitler Germany the role of the world's savior from the alleged menace of the Soviet Union.

The true aims of the lying campaign of the Nazi swindlers have been exposed by the world press. In numerous public statements, political leaders of the Anglo-Saxon and other countries have expressed their firm determination to consummate in close alliance with the USSR the work of defeating Hitler Germany. Recently the solidarity of the anti-Hitler coalition found vivid expression in demonstrations held in the countries of the United Nations in honor of the Red Army on the occasion of its 25th Anniversary.

The Hitler campaign also failed in neutral countries. Many press organs of the neutral countries—particularly Turkey—sharply rebuffed the fascist tommyrot concerning the "Bolshevik peril." Neutral observers maintain that with their hysterical cries of "Bolshevik peril" the Hitlerites are trying to divert the attention of the German people and the vassal countries from their imminent defeat on the Soviet-German front.

Nor did the attempt to raise the bogey of Bolshevism help Hitler to obtain his other aim—to rally his disintegrating bloc. It is certainly highly significant that while Berlin is trying to impress upon its vassals that they would have perished long since but for their alliance with Hitler, the Finnish censorship passes articles which openly discuss the question of the desirability of Finland's withdrawing from the war. Other Hitler allies are thinking along the same lines, striving to prepare the ground for separation from Hitler Germany.

Lastly—the German people, too, reacted to the fascist campaign in a different manner than Hitler expected. By raising the bogey of Bolshevism the Nazis hoped to strengthen their home front and to facilitate total mobilization. Actually it turned out

that the new emergency measures only stimulated and spread the discontent in Germany, and the attempt to raise the Bolshevik scare led to a further deterioration of the morale of Hitler's rear. Not for nothing does Hitler, in his message of February 24, threaten "ten-fold" terror for resistance to total mobilization.

Failing to achieve any results either in the sphere of foreign policy or on the home front, Hitler has decided to direct propaganda along a new channel. In his latest statement he opened fire simultaneously against all the United Nations, hoping thereby to create among the German people an impression of increased strength enabling Germany to pit itself against the entire world. For this reason Hitler again stated that he would "never surrender," either to plutocracy or to Bolshevism. Hitler now argues that among Moscow, London and New York there is "as firm an alliance as previously united all the enemies of Nazism inside Germany." Yet three weeks ago he attempted to prove the very opposite.

In his last statement Hitler admitted his inability to split the alliance of the United Nations. He is now compelled to continue the struggle, with the unshakable bloc of democratic countries against him. The forces of the anti-Hitler coalition are growing constantly stronger, while as a result of the blows dealt by the Red Army the forces of Germany are growing weaker.

Chapayev's Sons Distinguish Themselves in Battle

The sons of the celebrated Soviet military leader. Vasili Chapayev, of Civil War fame, have distinguished themselves in the Patriotic War. The elder son, Alexander, a Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery, has been decorated with the Order of the Red Banner. Alexander's regiment, which won distinction at Stalingrad, was also one of the first to enter Kharkov and continues to advance, liberating the Ukraine from the Germans. In battle Alexander Chapayev carries the revolver which always accompanied his father during his Civil War campaigns.

Chapayev's younger son, Arkadi, a flier who was killed in action, shot down three enemy planes in the early days of the Patriotic War.



ON THE SOUTHWESTERN FRONT—Vera Leonova, Assistant Military Physician, and Nurse Maria Ostrotonkova, render first aid to wounded Red Army man Yermolenko

UKRAINIAN SCIENTIST'S METHODS INCREASE SOVIET TANK PRODUCTION

The tremendous growth of tank production in the USSR has become possible to a considerable degree owing to technological improvements; in particular to the introduction of new methods of electrical welding developed by Evgeny Paton, the Ukrainian scientist upon whom the Soviet Government conferred the title of Hero of Socialist Labor on March 2.

The automatic welding machine invented by Paton is operated by two workers. It does the work of 20 welders, at the same time greatly improving the quality of the welding. In welding metal plates three to four centimeters in thickness, labor productivity is increased 30 to 40 times. In addition, Paton's automatic welder does not require skilled operators.

Evgeny Paton is 72 years old, a member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, and an expert in the field of metal construction. One of the Soviet Union's oldest scientists, he has built about 100 bridges, including the great bridge over the Dnieper, one of the largest in Europe. Nearly 150 scientific works have come from his pen, many of which have been translated into foreign languages.

At present Evgeny Paton heads the Institute of Electric Welding, whose researches and inventions are widely applied in the munitions industries. He is the 32nd Soviet scientist to be awarded one of the most honored titles in the Soviet Union—that of Hero of Socialist Labor.

Scientific Degrees to Red Army Commanders

Recently a number of Red Army commanders who were formerly post-graduate students at Moscow University came to the capital on short furloughs to present their theses for degrees.

Military engineer Nikolai Semyonov selected as the subject of his thesis his practical work in the Red Army Air Force. After he was graduated from the Physics Department of the University, Semyonov studied the electrical equipment of planes and published several interesting papers on this subject. For his thesis he presented a design for an electrically heated flying suit of a new type, which may be connected directly with the current outlet and thereby produce heat without the usual cumbersome and complex heating elements. Semyonov also suggested a new type of flying suit for bomber pilots, which ingeniously counteracts dizziness during a dive. The Committee on Scientific Degrees awarded Semyonov the degree of Master of Technological Sciences.

An interesting thesis was submitted by a former student of the Department of Mechanics and Mathematics, Senior Lieutenant Arkady Lifshitz. Wounded in the hip by a dum dum bullet, Lifshitz was bedridden for a long time. He became interested in medicine, and in frequent talks with surgeons acquired some knowledge of the morphology of the bone and its connection with the muscular system of the human body. This led him into a detailed study of the problem, as a result of which he designed an apparatus for the mechanical massage of muscles which has been used with great success and is now being widely adopted in military hospitals.

New Crops Grown Successfully In Northern USSR

Last year, under the supervision of the Scientific Research Institute of Northern Agriculture, flax, hemp, sugar beet, koksagyz and tobacco were planted for the first time in the extreme northern part of the USSR.

The results were very encouraging. The yield of flax was not inferior to that obtained in the main flax-growing centers of the country. Sugar beet also ripened well in the extreme north and a yield of 150 to 200 centners per hectare was obtained. The experiments with koksagyz and the most diverse varieties of tobacco were also highly successful.

This year the area planted to these crops in the North will be extended considerably.

Central Asian Art Vividly Shown In New Film

The filming of a full-length motion picture dealing with Tadjik, Uzbek and Turkmenian art will shortly be completed in Tashkent.

The film will present the national songs, dances and folk songs. Famous handicraft shops, where sabers, daggers and swords are manufactured as presents for the the Red Army, will be shown; as well as some of the finest examples of Central Asian architecture.

The picture, which will be of great ethnographic interest, is being produced by Mikhail Bylinsky, well-known for his popular scientific films.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF RED ARMY DISCIPLINE

By Lieutenant Colonel Fedor Potemkin

At the time of the 25th Anniversary of the Red Army, the Soviet armed forces have achieved tremendous successes in clearing Soviet territory of German invaders and destroying Nazi manpower and equipment. One of the most important factors responsible for these victories is the Soviet military discipline.

Lenin and Stalin, since the very foundation of the Red Army, stressed the importance of the inculcation of a high degree of discipline in its ranks. Discipline in the Red Army has its own special features, resting on a firm foundation and being rooted in the nature of the Soviet system, which defends the vital interests of the workers, peasants and intellectuals. The Soviet people is ready at any moment to sacrifice everything it holds dear, in order to defend the liberty and independence of its country.

The Red Army is linked with the people by a thousand ties. It is part of the people and has the same interests as the people. The greater the danger to the country, the greater strength the Soviet people finds for the support of its Army. The great patriotic movement of workers, peasants and intellectuals to give up their savings for the Red Army, is a fine example of this unity. And Red Army commanders and men, conscious of the support of the people, respond with successes at the front.

"The morale of our army," said Stalin, "is higher than that of the German army, for it is defending its country against foreign invaders and believes in the justice of its cause, while the German army is conducting a predatory war, plundering foreign countries, unable even for one minute to believe in the justice of its foul cause. There can be no doubt that the idea of the defense of our country, which is what our people are fighting for, should bring forth and is bringing forth heroes in our army, cementing the Red Army together."

Red Army commanders, demanding exact, timely and implicit fulfilment of orders, obtain not mechanical compliance but completely conscious obedience. Every Red Army man answers for his behavior not only to his superiors in the army but also to his comrades, relatives and to the people as a whole.

The Soviet people does not begrudge anything for the Red Army, but it does despise selfseekers, cowards, loafers, careless persons and chatterers, whoever they may be, whatever post they may hold. It honors, on the contrary, those who serve the people, who show initiative, resourcefulness and will-power. While demanding all these qualities from its personnel, the statutes of the Red Army, created by the Soviet State,

give due recognition to the best traditions of the Russian army heritage—the heritage of such famous Russian generals as Suvorov and Kutuzov. These statutes pay great attention to the development of will-power, loyalty to the country, offensive spirit in battle, staunchness, endurance, initiative and mutual aid on the battlefield, which constitute the principal moral qualities of the Red Army.

The whole Soviet people is taking part in the war against the German invaders. This fact gives strength and invincibility to the Red Army. The people of the Soviet Union is strong, not only because of its self-sacrifice and mass heroism, but also because of its unity, organization and discipline. In the course of the war of liberation the Soviet people has come to value still more its liberty and independence, and this is the mighty source of the Red Army's discipline and organization.

"These successes," said Mikhail Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, "are not only due to the fact that the Red Army is well equipped, that its commanders are bold and resourceful, that its men will fight to the end for their country—our army possessed all these qualities before the war. The new quality which distinguishes the Red Army in recent times is its improved organizational discipline."

Proof of the strengthening of this quality is the increase in the number of Guards units and formations in the Red Army. Ever-increasing numbers of tank and mobile corps, tank brigades, air squadrons, infantry divisions and special units are being awarded the title of Guards for valor in fighting against the German invaders, for staunchness and courage, for discipline and organization, and for the heroism of the personnel of these units. The growth of discipline and organization in the Red Army is an indication of its invincibility.

Ukrainians Give 10,000,000 Rubles For Tank Column

The working people of the Soviet Ukraine have collected over 10,000,000 rubles for the construction of a tank column to be called "For the Soviet Ukraine." Of this amount, about 5,000,000 rubles were contributed by residents of districts of the Voroshilovgrad, Kharkov and Stalino Regions, recently liberated by the Red Army from the German-fascist invaders. More than 500,000 rubles were collected by working people and guerrillas in the temporarily-occupied districts.

“THE PHILOSOPHY OF RETREAT”

By a Soviet Radio Commentator

For two weeks now Lieutenant General Dietmar has repeated over the German radio and in the press practically the same review, in which he first informs his countrymen that the situation of the German army is very serious and difficult, and then attempts to console them by explaining that “all is not yet lost.”

However, the first part of Dietmar's review is, against his will, much more convincing than the second. When he notes the operative and strategic successes of the Red Army, when he refers to the value of territories evacuated by the Hitlerite army, to the loss of initiative, et cetera—he speaks as a military expert and cites facts.

But as soon as he attempts to make a prognosis, to peer into the future, he ceases to be a strategist and becomes a vulgar Goebbels' propaganda-monger. To console his listeners and to inspire them with even artificial cheerfulness he makes use of all kinds of rationalizing—but not of facts, not of the real developments on the Soviet-German front. For he cannot find anything comforting in these developments.

Especially typical is an article contributed by Dietmar to the *Nazionale Zeitung*—representing a continuation of his previous review, “Space as a Weapon”—which might be called “The Philosophy of Retreat.” In both article and review, Dietmar admits the “serious failure” sustained by the Hitlerite army on the southern sector of the Soviet-German front, the loss of the most important territories, and thus the “futility” and even the “complete failure” of the summer campaign.

Moreover, he directly refers to the “collapse of the front” in some sectors. This hardly sounds comforting. Dietmar, however, attempts to find consolation. But where? First in the fact that the German army has a place to retreat.

“Had the German army had no space at its disposal,” Dietmar writes, “this strategic method would have been impossible.” And further, “Territory on which a great battle is developing is regarded by us first as a place d'armes, and only second from the viewpoint of its direct value.”

To realize the complete absurdity of this statement it is enough to recall how the German leaders regarded this very problem prior to the Russian offensive.

“The meaning of this war is the conquering of space and the exploitation of this space,” Hitler stated on September 30, 1942. He then explained what this means: “We had to launch an offensive against a region which yields wheat, to capture districts of coking coal and oil.” Goering stated on October 4, 1942, “We captured the most fertile regions of the world. The matter now is to organize their exploitation. The German people will finally receive a notion as to how great are our victories.” On November 5, 1942, Goebbels declared, “We see around us great expanses, and all of them will be ours. . . . We conquered territory in the East not only to possess it, but also to organize it for ourselves.”

Who, after reading these statements, can believe Dietmar's allegations that space is of interest for the German army only as a military strategic factor, and that a forced retreat can become for it a “path to victory.”

Dietmar begins his latest review by stating that he “would not like to furnish his readers with cheap consolations.” But this is practically all he does. He attempts to console the Germans with hackneyed formulations which can neither convince nor inspire anyone. It is obvious that Dietmar himself feels this, for while advising them “to draw a lesson from retreat,” and extolling “organized escape,” and “agile retreat,” he at the same time expresses alarm about “the spirit of the army.” Certainly no one, and Dietmar himself least of all, seriously believes that the shameful and sacrificial retreat of the German army has evoked among the German soldiers “a new wave of energy,” as is alleged.

On the contrary, the conviction that the German soldiers are doomed by their command to a senseless death becomes increasingly widespread in the German army. For, as the old soldiers, of whom a few survive in some units, can see for themselves, even the local, transient successes of the German army, achieved at the cost of bloody sacrifices, have finally resulted in defeat—as in 1941 before Moscow, and in 1942 at Stalingrad.

Moscow and Stalingrad are facts, while the consoling philosophy of Dietmar is but the pitiful prattle of a woe-begone strategist afraid to think his own thoughts through to the end.

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INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

On the occasion of International Women's Day, March 8, the Soviet press published the following message to Soviet women from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR:

"In the Patriotic War, Soviet women are in the ranks of active fighters against the German-fascist

monsters. Never before in history have women acted with such self-sacrifice in the defense of their country as now in the great liberating war of our people.

"Soviet women have much to defend! The Soviet Government gave to working women complete and genuine equality with men in every field of life. It has given women a part in the administration of the



A GROUP OF SOVIET WOMEN MEDICAL WORKERS OF THE RED ARMY

State, and assured all necessary conditions for their free creative labor and happy motherhood.

"Thousands of women are now at the heads of plants, factories and institutions. Hundreds of thousands of women and girls have mastered difficult professions and replaced the men who have gone to the front. In agriculture the importance of women has particularly increased. The main burden of collective farm work is now shouldered by women collective farmers. Tens of thousands of women now head collective farms or work as team leaders, managers of cattle-breeding farms and as agronomists.

"Soviet women and girls in the ranks of the gallant Red Army and in guerrilla detachments self-sacrificingly fight the German invaders and with honor fulfil their duties as stretcher-bearers, nurses, surgeons, telephone and telegraph operators, snipers and members of air raid defense units.

"Many valiant Soviet women have been honored with the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union for exemplary and courageous fulfilment of assignments of the Command. Thousands of women participants in the great war of liberation have been decorated with orders and medals of the Soviet Union.

"At present, in the decisive phase of the Patriotic War, even greater exertion is required of the Soviet people and of Soviet women in order to crush the enemy. The Red Army continues offensive operations, driving the Germans out of the Soviet country. But the enemy is still strong. He puts up furious resistance. The struggle against Hitlerite Germany will still require time, sacrifices, the exertion of all our

forces and the mobilization of all our resources. All the reserves of women's labor must be mobilized. Industrial training of women and their promotion to leading positions must be practiced even more widely."

The message calls upon women working in the Soviet rear, workers, engineers, technicians, railway workers and collective farmers to raise as much as possible the output for the army in the field, to supply the Red Army and the country with everything needed, to tirelessly improve their skill in their work.

Women serving in the Patriotic War as signalers, snipers, nurses, and in other capacities are called upon to increase the weight of their blows against the enemy, to contribute to the success of the offensive of Soviet troops in every possible way, and to annihilate ruthlessly the Hitlerite invaders.

Addressing the women guerrillas and all women and girls in the temporarily-occupied Soviet districts, the Central Committee calls upon them to fan the flames of the guerrilla movement, to render active assistance to the advancing Red Army, to frustrate all measures of the occupationists, to prevent them from burning Soviet towns and villages during retreat.

In conclusion, the message greets women workers, collective farmers, intellectuals, stretcher-bearers, nurses and surgeons, telephone and telegraph operators and valiant guerrillas—all the working women of the Soviet Union—on International Women's Day, and expresses firm confidence that Soviet women will give all their strength in the cause of the final defeat of the German invaders at the present decisive phase of the Patriotic War.

RUSSIAN WOMEN

By Lev Gumilevsky

In a letter found on a German soldier, Karl Joseph, this Hitlerite wrote his sister: "We take along with us entire populations of villages. Their prayers are useless. We know how to be pitiless. If anyone refuses to go, he is killed. Recently a group of village people refused to leave. We were infuriated and shot them on the spot. A terrible incident followed—several Russian women ran two of our soldiers through with pitchforks. We are hated here. You people at home can't possibly imagine the fury of the Russians against us!"

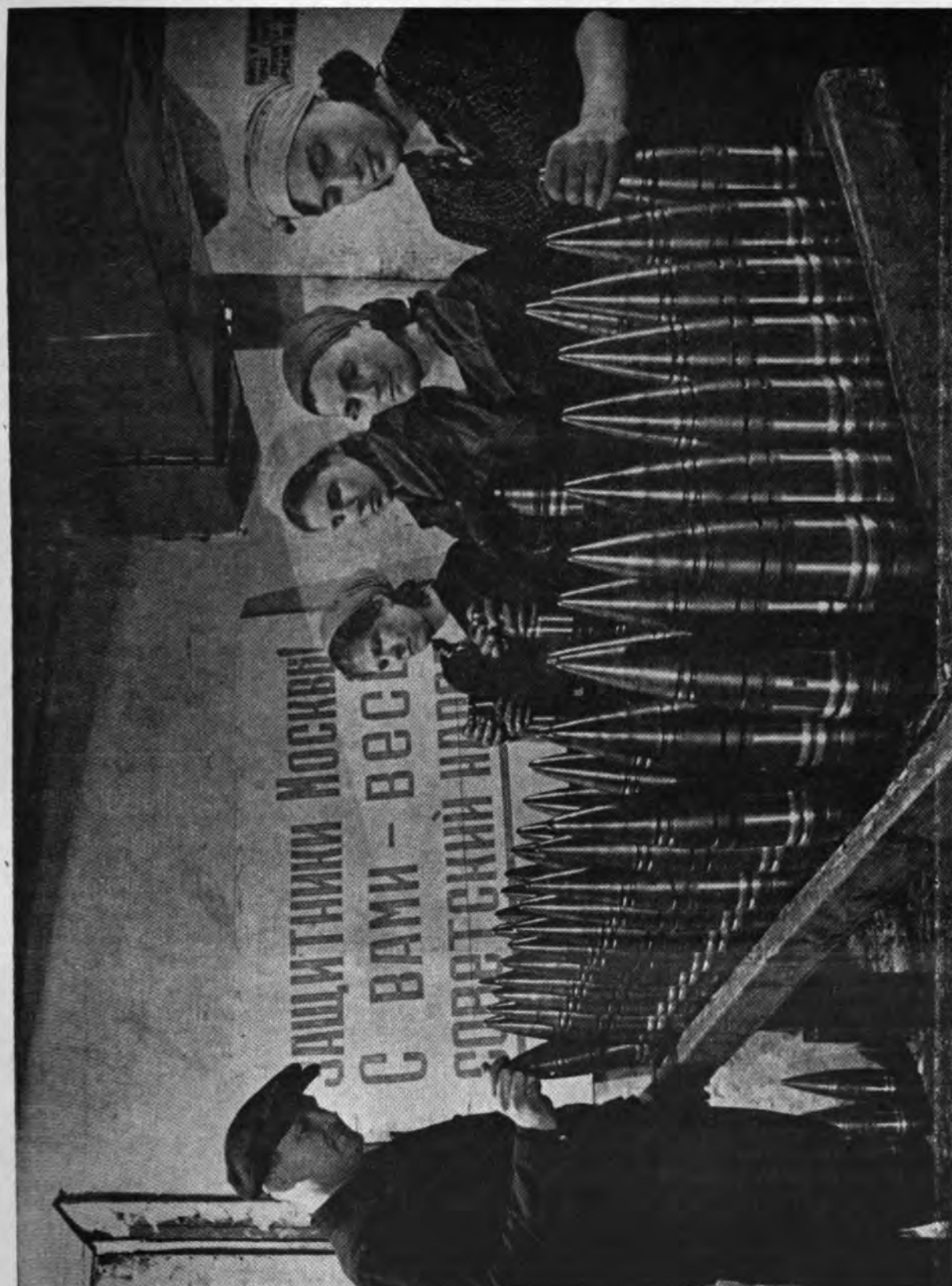
The Germans have a poor knowledge of the Russian people and particularly of its women. Even in by-gone days, when Russian women were confined to their homes, they did not remain indifferent to the fate of their country, but found means of exerting

great influence on public life. Tsarina Sophia, sister of Peter the Great, knew how to rule. The noblewoman Morozova and others like her knew how to fight for their political or religious convictions. Nadezhda Durova, a heroine of 1812, marched in the ranks of the soldiers.

The quick response of Russian women to later events is embodied in the history of the wives of the Decembrists, who voluntarily followed their husbands, exiled by Tsar Nikolai I, to Siberia. The talents of Russian women have been demonstrated by Sophia Kovalevskaya, famous mathematician.

Today the Soviet woman not only shares with her people its fierce hatred of the German aggressors, but its strenuous labor for victory.

(Continued on page four)



SHELLS FOR THE FRONT—The part played by Soviet women in production has grown enormously during the Patriotic War

RUSSIAN WOMEN

(Continued from page two)

Anna Rychkova entered the Urals mines three years ago. She was one of the first women to work as a driller, which had always been considered exclusively a man's job. Now 16 women, all pupils of Rychkova, are working as drillers in this mine—and not one lags behind the men. On the contrary, many of the women exceed the daily quota set for drillers. Rychkova herself often produces more than two quotas daily.

Since the war began, over 200 women have become workers in the Verkhne Isetsk Metallurgical plant. Metallurgy was formerly considered exclusively a man's trade. Maria Belova was the first to break down this belief. Three days after her husband left for the front she appeared at the plant and was given a job.

"I was frightened," she admits. "I looked at the great furnace, thinking it might upset and spill the molten metal over me. What if I should fall asleep on the night shift!"

All new metallurgical workers go through this fear

of molten metal, and women find it more difficult to overcome than men. But Maria Belova stifled her fears, and now she often completes smelting in less than the normal time.

Tamara Yanbukhtina's husband, head of the electro-mechanics department at this plant, told her as he was leaving for the front, "Practically no electro-mechanics are left in the shop." After seeing her husband off, Tamara went to the plant and began to study for this work. She, too, was timid at first.

"I used to watch the electro-mechanic quickly and skilfully press several buttons simultaneously, and I thought I should never be able to do it. When I climbed up to the furnace for the first time my knees trembled so I thought I would fall." Now she stands calmly at the switchboard and laughs at her old fears.

Soviet women have destroyed the concept of "men's professions." It is now difficult to name a profession in the USSR which does not include women, for in these days of war women share with their people not only hatred for the enemy, but also the noble labor of victory.

A WOMAN PILOT IN KAZAN

By Anatoli Glebov

At the Kazan airdrome the roar of motors never ceases. Planes of various types continuously land and take off, and pilots, engineers, mechanics, starters and auxiliary workers dart about. At first you are not aware of the number of women among these workers. All wear overalls, but some have women's kerchiefs over their heads.

Three pilots in helmets and big fur boots, with leather sacks slung over their shoulders, stand talking beside a little silvery U-2. Maps on the outsides of the leather bags may be read through a protective cellophane covering. One of the pilots turns around and I see a woman's smiling face. We are introduced.

Vera Mushtakova's handshake is as firm as a man's. In her dark eyes lies the shadow of profound grief. Last March her husband, a night pilot, perished at the front while bombing the dispositions of the surrounded 16th German Army. She has two small daughters living with a sister nearly 200 miles away.

I ask how long she has been flying. "Since I was 20," she answers. "Now I am 28. I was born in a peasant's family in Bashkiria, finished grammar school in the country and then went to flying school in Tambov. I completed the course there and since then have been here in Kazan. I can't say that the men really welcomed me at first."

Her broad-shouldered men colleagues laughed. Mushtakova contracted her fine brows. "Laugh away," she said. "But you know it's true."

She was so slight and delicate looking that I asked how she stood the strain of flying.

"I can't exactly boast of my strength," she said. "Six hours at the wheel is all right, but after that I begin to feel it. Sometimes when I'm very tired and there is still a long flight ahead of me, or when the weather is very bad, or I start thinking about my children and begin to feel sad—I remember my husband, and then I feel I can stand anything."

The faces of the men pilots darken with implacable hatred for the enemy who has brought the country so much suffering. With an effort Mushtakova continues:

"As for the six hours, I speak only for myself. Stronger and healthier girls are every bit as good as these camels here," and she nods at the men.

"Ready, Mushtakova," a voice calls from the plane. The slight, indomitable flier turns and runs toward her machine. Climbing into the pilot's seat she adjusts her goggles. Contact is made, the motor roars, and Mushtakova is off on a medical assignment, flying a doctor to some distant point.

THREE FRONT LINE FRIENDS

By Y. Chernukhin

Not long ago Katya Novikova, a young Russian girl serving at the front in the Patriotic War, brought to the newspaper *Front Line* a written account of her war experiences. This tender and tragic story reveals the selfless heroism of Soviet women in the service of their country.

Katya Novikova, Lelya Morozova and Lucy Kontorovich were nurses in the front lines. The dangers and hardships they endured bound them together in a warm comradeship of which Katya writes:

"Perhaps in more peaceful days we would not have

become so close, but at the front we shared one life, one love for our country. We never quarrelled. The war rid us of everything silly and childish, and left only genuine, truly womanly solicitude and thoughtfulness.

"The three of us slept huddled together on the ground. Sometimes our coats would freeze to the earth, sometimes field mice would become entangled in our hair."

The girls separated only during a battle. Then, after warmly embracing each other, they ran in dif-



ON THE BATTLEFIELD—A Soviet nurse gives first aid to a wounded Red Army man

ferent directions, each to her own post. They tended the wounded Red Army men, giving first aid, carrying disabled men to safety, giving them drinks, and doing everything to ease their pain.

"After the battle, worn out and dirty, we would arrange to eat together," wrote Katya. "Lucy always had the cleanest hands, so she would divide things into equal portions. Lelya would break a lump of sugar with pincers—soon we would all be singing together."

Even in the hottest moments of battle, Katya was always obsessed by anxiety for Lelya. "Above everything else I was afraid that Lelya would perish. She was an absolute daredevil. Where an ambulance man was afraid to crawl she would rush ahead at full speed."

One morning the three friends were sitting in a trench, ready to go with their unit into attack. It was by no means their first battle, but as usual their hearts beat high with hopes that in this engagement their particular group would distinguish itself and that they too would accomplish something fine and notable.

Katya recalled that Lucy's eyes were shining, and she wrote her a little note: "All our fondest hopes will be realized, even to the last—to return home after

victory and to march once more through Moscow's streets."

During the most intense moment of battle, Katya was told that Lucy had been killed. She refused to believe it. A few moments later the commander was wounded. Katya quickly dragged him to a nearby trench, bandaged his wounds, and ran off to rescue other fallen Red Army men. She worked as if in a trance, her thoughts all the time on Lucy. Shell-splinters pierced her nurse's kit, belt and blouse, but she felt nothing. Unconscious of weariness she worked on, rescuing and bandaging the wounded. She longed to search for her comrade. "But military discipline," she wrote, "must be stronger than personal desires or feelings. I continued my work until the battle was over."

Then with Lelya she hurried to headquarters. There the dreadful news was confirmed. Lucy had perished.

For some days this stunning blow deprived the other two girls of sleep. As Katya wrote in her account, "Lucy was gone, never to return—never to know how the Hitlerites were being driven back. I shall always remember her—as I shall remember all our dead comrades, remember the destroyed towns and villages, the orphaned children, the mutilated women—clenching my fists and my teeth till they hurt. We will forget nothing. We will forgive nothing."

"LITTLE MOTHER"

By Lydia Bakashova

She is 60 years old. She has reared nine sons, and her life had been a peaceful and happy one. Affectionate letters came from her sons from Leningrad and Vladivostok, from the shores of the Black Sea and from the Polar Wintering Station. When the boys came home on leave they brought presents, they told of their lives in the cities, of their studies and work, of the night watches on the borders and of the dazzling Northern Lights of the Polar skies.

War destroyed all this. Letters became rare, there was no hope of seeing her sons. Pyotr, Vasili and Timofei were too far away; Nikolai was defending Leningrad; and from a town on the Black Sea Coast came a white paper edged in black: "Your son Grigori died heroically in an air raid against the enemies of his country."

Only 18-year-old Mikhail was left at home. The Germans had entered Smolensk and were advancing toward the village. Men were forming guerrilla detachments and Mikhail prepared to go. "I want to avenge Grigori," he said, embracing his mother. But

the tears streamed down her face. "What shall I do?" she asked, "You are all I have." So Mikhail remained at home; but he went out early every morning and returned late at night.

The Germans burst into the village unexpectedly, took all the provisions they could find, including the live-stock, and shot many inhabitants. When Mikhail returned home that night, his mother's voice was harsh and she said with unusual sternness, "Go, my son, with the others. If you need anything, let me know. Here I was born and here I shall die!"

Neighbors were surprised to see that Mikhail's mother suddenly became much livelier, almost gay. She fetched a great deal of water from the well and always seemed to be washing clothes. When questioned she only answered, "I must do something to pass the time." Her house stood at the end of the village, near the forest, and few people visited her. Even the German punitive detachment, stationed in a neighboring village, paid no attention to her.

(Continued on page seven)

THE UNBOWED HEAD

By Lydia Seifullina

Fifty-year-old Nikitina was a plump woman with a youthful face and black, penetrating eyes. She had known grief and hard manual labor, but even as a child she had never wept over her misfortunes or complained. The neighbors called her, "the unbowed head," and she was known by this name even after she joined the collective farm and her life became happy and prosperous.

Nikitina's husband had been killed during the Civil War and she was left with seven sons and a daughter. Her contribution to the collective farm was three horses, two cows and a calf, 20 sheep and two pigs. The children, industrious and energetic, went to the village school and helped their mother on the farm. Nikitina received many bonuses from the collective farm for her good work. Her family thrived, and her savings in the bank grew from year to year.

When the Hitlerites attacked the Soviet Union, Nikitina's children all went to the front. The motherland called upon the people to take up arms and to strain every effort to increase production.

One day the collective farmers gathered in the schoolhouse to hear reports from the front and to discuss their part in the struggle of their country against the invaders. Nikitina ascended the platform, gazed at the sea of faces with a vague look, then spoke as if she were standing in a deserted space talking to herself:

"My grandmother," she said, "whose name was Maximova, used to tell us of her life. I have never forgotten her story. She was a serf. Her father, my great-grandfather, was released from bondage to his feudal lord, Rosen—a German—on payment of quit-rent. My great-grandfather was a hard-working, talented man. He earned the quit-rent for himself, his son and his wife; but he lacked enough to free my grandmother, his daughter, from bondage. He wept, but he could not raise the money to save her. Such was my grandmother's lot.

"But she did not give in to despair. Instead, she implored her master to permit her to pay the quit-rent for herself. She worked day and night, with little food and hardly any sleep, until she had earned the money for her release.

"I have recalled those bygone days because the day has come when I, too, must pay for my liberty. The German will never make me his slave. My heart aches when I think of our children who are defending our homeland. My heart is filled with pity for all Russians suffering under the German occupation. We must do away with these Germans, and soon! We must aid the front at no matter what cost! We must give everything for freedom!

"To save myself and millions of others from becoming serfs of the Germans, to preserve our liberty, I contribute 170,000 rubles to the Red Army Aid Fund. I regret that I was unable to save 200,000. Let Stalin decide what to do with the money—to build a plane, or some other weapon for the destruction of Germans. Send him the money with my greetings and I shall await the day when the hated German slave-drivers will be destroyed to the last man! The whole world has risen, and the world is a mighty force! Our day will come."

The meeting lasted until late in the evening. The long donations list for the Red Army Aid Fund was covered from top to bottom with the signatures of the collective farmers.

"LITTLE MOTHER"

(Continued from page six)

But at night, in small groups, the guerrillas came to her. If all was quiet, washing hung on the line as a signal. A modest supper and a warm, cozy fire awaited the guerrillas. While they ate and rested she carefully mended their clothes. They called her "Little Mother." All the tender love she could not give her own children she heaped upon them.

The Germans found no peace in the Smolensk Region. Their cars exploded, grenades flew through the windows of the commandant's headquarters, military echelons went rolling down slopes—and no matter how the Hitlerites raved they could not crush the guerrillas.

One evening "Little Mother" heard someone shouting in great alarm at the well. Her neighbor, out of breath and clasping her child, explained that the Germans were bringing up guns and mine-throwers to attack the guerrillas in the forest.

Within a few moments "Little Mother" was running through the woods, paying no heed to thorns and branches. She fell, got to her feet again, and ran on. Warned in time, the guerrillas retired deeper into the forest, from which they continued to harass the enemy even more vigorously. At the head of the detachment, leaning on the arm of her son, marched the "Little Mother" without even a shawl to protect her gray head from the cold.

In one of the latest decrees of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, awarding honors to guerrillas who have distinguished themselves in the struggle against the German invaders, this 60-year-old peasant woman was given the Order of the Red Star.

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT AS OF MARCH 5, 1943

By Colonel Alexander Andreyev

Several days ago the Red Army began an offensive in the northern part of the Soviet-German front and by a series of successive blows broke through the solid defense lines created by the Germans as far back as 1941.

Southeast of Lake Ilmen Soviet troops under the command of Marshal Timoshenko after stubborn fighting seized possession of the Demyansk-Lychkovo place d'armes, which the Germans called the "Demyansk stronghold" and considered impregnable. The strategical importance of the "Demyansk stronghold" lies in the fact that it threatened the communications of the Red Army's northern group. This threat has now been removed. Marshal Timoshenko's offensive resulted in a severe defeat for the German 16th Army.

Another blow was dealt the Germans in the past few days on the Kalinin Front, where after stiff fighting Soviet troops captured the fortified area and railroad junction of Rzhev. The strategical importance of this success cannot be overrated. The Germans have held Rzhev ever since the autumn of 1941, and in the past 18 months had converted Rzhev and surrounding villages into a formidable fortified area. For several months the Germans strove to retain Rzhev in the face of immense losses, but all their efforts proved vain, and by a skilful enveloping movement from the southwest and southeast and a vigorous assault the Red Army finally broke the German resistance and captured the city.

The Germans left some 2,000 dead at the approaches to Rzhev and in its streets. The Red Army captured 112 tanks, 72 guns, and a considerable quantity of other military stores and equipment.

The strategical importance of Rzhev is that it lies only 200 kilometers from Moscow and was designed by the Germans as a springboard for big future operations. The capture of the Rzhev fortified area is one more proof of the growing military skill of the Red Army and its commanders. This blow caused considerable dismay to German propaganda. On March 3 the Berlin radio announced: "In order to shorten the front the German troops have evacuated the city of Rzhev." But ten minutes later a new broadcast denied that statement without further explanation. The confusion in the Hitler propaganda is quite under-

standable, for if so important a fortified point were evacuated voluntarily, Soviet troops would scarcely have captured 112 tanks and 72 guns.

Rzhev was not evacuated by the Germans, but taken by the Russians by assault and its garrison practically exterminated. Exploiting their success in this area. Soviet troops on March 4 captured the railroad points of Olenino and Chertolivo, thus freeing the Moscow-Rzhev-Velikie Luki railroad along its entire length.

West of Kursk Soviet troops captured the city and railroad junction of Lgov, also the city of Dmitriev-Lgovsky on the Bryansk-Lgov railroad. Lgov is the intersection point of the railroads leading to Belgorod, Kursk, Kharkov, Kiev, and Bryansk. The fact that the railroads lead from it westward to Kiev and northward to Bryansk constitutes its strategical importance. Pressing their offensive westward Soviet troops captured in the Kursk Region the town and railroad point of Sudzha, lying 50 kilometers east of the important railroad junction of Vorozhba, from which the lines lead to Kiev, Kursk and Bryansk.

In the Orel Region the Red Army captured the city of Sevsk, an important highroad intersection point lying 80 kilometers east of the river Desna, a tributary of the Dnieper. The capture of this city will give Soviet troops greater freedom for maneuvering in the direction of the river Desna.

West of Kharkov the Red Army continued its offensive and in the past few days captured several inhabited places. The Germans are hastily transferring fresh reinforcements to this area and launching frequent counter-attacks.

In the fighting west of Kharkov troops were discovered belonging to a German infantry division transferred in the past few days from Holland. Before this, troops were discovered west of Kursk belonging to a German division which had been transferred from France. Thus, the German Command, taking advantage of the quiet prevailing in the West, is hastily withdrawing large reserves from France, Holland and Germany and transferring them to the Soviet front in an effort to stop the advance of the Red Army.

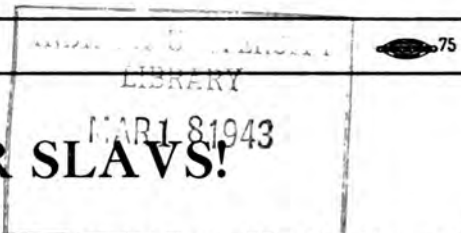
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Information Bulletin

(Issued Three Times Weekly)

No. 25

Washington, D. C., March 11, 1943



AN APPEAL TO BROTHER SLAVS!

The All-Slav Committee in Moscow recently issued the following appeal:

To brother Slavs in the United States, England, Canada, Australia, the South American and other countries:

Dear brothers—Russians and Ukrainians, Byelorussians and Poles, Czechs and Serbs, Croats and

Slovenes, Slovaks and Bulgarians, Macedonians and Carpatho-Ukrainians!

A conflagration is raging over the world. The mad Hitlerite dogs with fire and sword are reducing the flowering Slav lands to a death zone. Your countries, Slavs!

Listen! Across vast spaces, across seas and



SOVIET SNIPERS IN AMBUSH IN THE NORTH CAUCASUS

oceans, are heard the groans of tormented peoples—your brothers and sisters languishing in bondage. Slav! No matter how far destiny has cast you from your hallowed native land, from your own people, in these times of unheard-of adversity, in your thoughts and acts be with your people.

Slav! In our native lands our brothers are waging a mortal struggle against the most ferocious enemy known to the Slav peoples. Our brothers unhesitatingly give their blood, their lives, the lives of their dear and near ones, for the sacred cause of saving their people, their countries. And they turn to you, their brother, they expect your help.

In this hour the prime duty to our brothers is to render our peoples this help. Brother Slavs! A decisive moment in the war of freedom-loving peoples against the German-fascist enslavers has come. The initiative of military operations has firmly passed into the hands of the fighting alliance of the USSR, Great Britain and the United States.

A feeling of pride in the Soviet Union and the Red Army fills the hearts of Slavs. The Soviet Union has surmounted all trials and is now conducting a great offensive, clearing its land of the German-fascist foulness. Hitler's armies are sustaining unprecedented and irreparable losses in manpower and equipment. The Red Army is inflicting blow after blow upon Hitler's war machine, each one more crushing than the last. The historic victory of the Red Army at Stalingrad has shaken the military strength of Germany and her vassals and brought closer the final defeat of the Hitlerites.

The heroic struggle waged by the Soviet peoples has enabled England and the United States to prepare their forces for decisive battles. A Mediterranean base has been created for military operations against the vital centers of Italy and Germany. The entire coast of Europe from Norway to Greece is accessible to active operations on the part of the forces of the United Nations. The defeats suffered by Hitler's troops on the Soviet-German front stimulate the struggle for liberation in all Hitler-enslaved countries of Europe. The hour of victory of the freedom-loving peoples over hated Hitlerism is drawing near.

But the road to victory lies through ferocious battles. Owing to the absence of a second front in Europe, the Red Army still bears the entire brunt of the war. The enemy is resisting furiously and will try to inflict upon mankind new and grave wounds. All the more resolute must be the blows dealt against the armies of Hitler and his vassals, all the more quickly must victory be attained.

All Slavs have one misfortune, one grief and one enemy. All of us have one aim—to save our peoples

from the Hitlerite executioners, to free our native lands of the Hitlerite invaders. We have one program, common to all freedom-loving peoples: "To destroy the Hitler state and its inspirers . . . to destroy Hitler's army and its leaders . . . to destroy the detestable 'new order in Europe' and to punish its builders." Under this banner are united the peoples of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States; under this banner our brothers fight the enemy; under this banner let us combine our efforts and render assistance to them no matter how great the sacrifices required.

Only the true, fighting unity of our ranks will secure the effectiveness of our efforts, will enable us to render effective assistance to our peoples.

At this historic moment we cannot pass by in silence the splitting activities of certain reactionary Slavonic organizations which are trying to impede Slav unity and thereby willingly or unwillingly playing the role of Hitler's "fifth column" among the Slav peoples. These organizations wage their fight against Slav unity under the disguise of an "ideological struggle," and for one thing represent themselves as fighters against Pan-Slavism.

Representatives of the public opinion of the Slav peoples in Europe now united in the All-Slav Committee stated at the first All-Slav rally in Moscow in August, 1941, that they resolutely and firmly repudiate "the very idea of Pan-Slavism as an utterly reactionary current, profoundly inimical to the great tasks of the equality of peoples and the national development of all states."

The attempts of the splitters to introduce dispersion in our ranks must meet a resolute rebuff on the part of all Slavs who hold dear their country's freedom and independence, who hold dear the lives of their brothers and sisters. In the face of the sufferings endured by the Slav peoples, duty demands that we forget past mutual offenses, that we cast aside all national differences and dissensions. The noble and sacred aim of saving our peoples and liberating our countries must now stand above all other considerations.

United and inspired by love for our motherland and our own peoples, let us devote all our efforts to the great cause of the victory of freedom-loving mankind.

High honor has fallen to the lot of the Slavs: to fight with arms against the German-fascist hordes. May they in battle reassert the glory of their ancestors, may they be the first to bring to their oppressed brothers the tidings of long-awaited freedom! Not everyone is now fighting with arms for his country's honor and independence, but every one of us

(Continued on page four)

RED ARMY'S STRENGTH IS IN THE UNITY OF THE SOVIET PEOPLE

By Jacob Rykachev

The USSR is a multi-national State which includes 16 Union Republics and about 60 national groups. The opinion persists, and not without historic foundation, that these multi-nationalisms are a source of weakness in peacetime, and particularly so in wartime.

When the Hitlerites attacked the USSR, they counted on the disintegration of the unity of the peoples. But these plans and calculations met the fate of all the German calculations: they were refuted by reality. The new social-political principles upon which the Soviet State was built proved their firmness and strength during the difficulties and trials of the great war of liberation against the enemies of mankind and culture. Far from weakening in the face of mortal danger, the union of Soviet peoples grew stronger.

The Hitlerites, with characteristic nearsightedness and vulgarity in analogy, expected to foment national enmity among the Soviet peoples and to set them against one another as they set the Croats against the Serbs, the Slovaks against the Czechs, and the Flemish people against the Walloons in Europe.

But for a quarter of a century the Soviet Government's farsighted and upright policy has been founded upon the principles of equal rights and self-determination for all nations peopling the Soviet country. The 1917 Revolution did away with the historic injustice under which all non-Russian peoples suffered in the old Tsarist Empire. A hundred million Russians, first among equals, possessing a high national culture, stretched out the hand of brotherly aid to the Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Georgians, Armenians, Central Asians and the small nationalities of the North. In the course of a quarter of a century these nationalities and peoples have attained, on the basis of a new, progressive social order and under the aegis of the great Russian people, a high standard of cultured prosperity, have created a very highly developed industry and a mechanized agriculture, and built many schools and educational institutions.

Never in their entire history, which in many cases goes back a thousand years, have the Soviet peoples attained so high a level of national culture and general welfare. For example, in the Tadzhik Republic industry showed a 26-fold increase during the first two Five-Year Plans; in the Georgian Soviet Republic, 12½-fold. Thousands of tractors and combines are working in the fields of the national republics, among nationalities who 25 years ago were

almost entirely illiterate. High school education is now general under the compulsory education system, considerable numbers have university educations, and there are many scholars, scientists, writers, teachers, doctors and agronomists in their ranks.

Soviet citizens do not know the feeling of national hostility. From the earliest years, in family, school and public life, they are conscious of the equality of all nationalities, so that even the suggestion of national discrimination, or the concept of a higher and lower race, is alien to them. This in no way hinders the peoples of the USSR in acknowledging the leading cultural and historic role of the Russians.

One of the most striking proofs of the equality of the Soviet peoples is the fact that there is a special article in the Constitution of the USSR affirming that the equality of rights of all citizens, irrespective of nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, state, cultural and political life, is an infeasible law.

That is why, when war broke out, when the Hitlerites, disregarding international treaties, attacked the frontiers of the Soviet country, all the Soviet peoples arose as one man in the defense of their mother country. Turkman, Uzbek, Georgian and Ukrainian felt no less pain and indignation over the enemy menace to Moscow or Leningrad than if the enemy had threatened their own homes. Russians, Byelorussians, Tatars, Bashkirs, Mordvinians and Jews fought for the Caucasus. Every patch of Soviet soil, no matter how distant from the Red Army men's birthplace, was infinitely dear: there was no sacrifice they were not ready to make to destroy and drive the enemy from the bounds of their native land.

The multi-national Red Army reflects on a smaller scale the multi-national Soviet country. Representatives of all these nations are fighting shoulder to shoulder against the despicable Hitlerite invaders. Among Red Army men and commanders who have received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union there are representatives of over 20 nationalities: Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Jews, Georgians, Armenians, Tatars, Turkmen, Azerbaijanians, Latvians, Estonians, Finns, Uzbeks, and others. Men of more than 60 nationalities have been awarded medals and orders for bravery.

The unit of Hero of the Soviet Union Shishly, a tankist, is comprised of the following nationalities: the commander, Captain Kazpov, is a Russian; Lieutenant Abultalinov, a Tatar; Lieutenant Malyshev, a Mordvinian; Junior Sergeant Storozhev and Ser-

geant Krivorot, Ukrainians. Each does his duty to his country selflessly; each has to his credit no small number of Hitlerites and no small quantity of enemy war materiel destroyed.

The best warship in the Soviet Baltic Fleet—a vessel that has made over 100 voyages and been awarded the Challenge Banner for its achievements—has among its crew Lazarenko, a Ukrainian; Romanenko, a Byelorussian; Pavlov, a Chuvash; Fadeev, a Marii; Blacher, a Jew; Osiants, an Armenian. When the Georgian sailor, Javashvili, died a hero's death, the whole crew bowed their heads in sorrow over the glorious grave of their comrade and brother.

Istrafuil Mamedov, an Azerbaijanian awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, destroyed in battle 70 Hitlerite soldiers and officers, in the defense of the ancient Russian city of Novgorod. Tommy-gunner Siubayev, a Kirghiz fighter, killed over 20 Hit-

lerites in battle; having no more cartridges he flung himself upon the enemy and killed a German soldier with his own helmet in a hand-to-hand fight.

The Uzbek Rakhmanov damaged six German tanks with his anti-tank gun. The Armenian Red Army man Eranosian, sent on a mission behind the enemy lines, was attacked by five Hitlerites. He killed them all. When seven more came up, he flung a grenade, killing three, while the rest fled.

Now, when the Red Army is driving the enemy further westward, all the Soviet peoples will participate as one friendly, closely knit family in a great holiday of nations. They are all striving toward one goal—to destroy the enemy, to sweep him from the face of the Soviet earth, and to return to peaceful construction, to that great labor of building which in a quarter of a century has turned the multinational Soviet country into one family, all members of which have equal rights.

BROTHER SLAVS

(Continued from page two)

can and should do his part for the common cause of crushing the enemy.

The peoples of the Soviet Union display a magnificent example of selfless devotion to their country. A year and a half of fierce battles and grim trials of war have still further welded the peoples of the Soviet Union. In these historic days of the Red Army's new offensive, the entire nation of workers and peasants, soldiers and scientists, wives of men at the front, children, students and clergy—united in patriotic fervor—are placing on the altar of the motherland all their savings, to convert them into new thousands of tanks, airplanes and artillery batteries to hasten the annihilation of Hitlerism.

This example set by the Soviet people will undoubtedly find a favorable response among Slavs throughout the world. Every one of us can and should help to strengthen the Slav movement, carry to the masses of Slavs the truth about our brothers' struggles and sufferings under the Hitler yoke, and become the organizers of effective help to our brothers.

Brother Slavs! The great hour of our brothers' liberation from heavy bondage is near. Every one of us must come to this triumph with a clear conscience and pure heart. Slav! Your brothers who have gone through battles and death will embrace you with joy and pride if you do not desert them in this hour of grim danger. But your people will turn away from you and your country will refuse to accept you if in these days of mortal danger you forget your

country and your people, if you do not help in their liberation.

Let us triple our efforts to help liberate our brothers! Let us tell our brothers: Be brave, we are with you! The dawn of freedom is breaking! Your liberation is near! Raise higher the banner of struggle against Hitlerism!

Hail the victory of the Anglo-Soviet-American fighting alliance! Curses and death to the German-fascist invaders, their state, their "new order in Europe"! Long live the freedom and independence of the Slav nations!

Slovak Unit In German Army Secretly Aided Soviet Troops

The Soviet radio reports that during the retreat of Hitlerite troops from Rostov, the Slovak unit took advantage of the German confusion and remained in the city, hiding in some workers' apartments. When Soviet troops entered the city, the Slovak officers and men voluntarily surrendered.

One of the few sections of the Rostov Agricultural Machinery Plant which escaped destruction was the auto repair shops, which the Slovaks were assigned to demolish. Slovak soldiers whom the Hitlerites sent to work there as repairmen repeatedly expressed to Rostov citizens their reluctance to fight for Hitler and their sympathies with the Soviet Union. When Soviet troops entered the repair shops, they found ten trucks in full working order, bearing an inscription from the Slovaks: "A present for the Red Army."

ONE CITIZEN'S ACCOUNT OF GERMAN OUTRAGES IN STALINGRAD

At dawn on January 29, in Stalingrad, a Soviet sentry detained an emaciated figure in filthy rags who was creeping out of a sewer. At headquarters the man gave his name as Pyotr Sidelnikov. He was a citizen of Stalingrad and for four days had been trying to reach the Soviet-occupied part of the city. When he had recovered somewhat, Sidelnikov wrote the following account of outrages perpetrated by the Hitlerites in the Stalingrad streets captured by them:

The Nazis erected many scaffolds in Stalingrad streets. The office of the German commandant was situated in the Third House of Soviets. Before the entrance was a post to which the Nazis chained Soviet citizens, and in the yard a scaffold. The body of an old man dangled from this gallows with a note attached reading, "For association with guerrillas."

I knew this old man—he was my neighbor. The Germans hanged him because as he was carrying his belongings from his demolished home to a dugout, two Germans saw among his possessions an ordinary kitchen knife. "A guerrilla!" they cried, and hurled themselves at the old man like beasts, threw him to the ground and kicked him about, then thrust his nose into a notice on the wall. It was the order of the Commander-in-Chief of the German forces in Stalingrad, posted as far back as October 2, 1942, to the effect that all citizens were to surrender all firearms, and daggers, including kitchen knives. For infringement of this regulation the Germans threatened death. So my neighbor was hanged.

In the market square three young men were hanged because they had worked in a Stalingrad plant where tanks were made. Not far away on the pavement lay the body of an aged man shot because he refused to work for the Germans.

In the town park near the theater I saw the bodies of three girls who preferred death to dishonor. In Karuselski Street I witnessed a group of German soldiers uttering vile jokes near the bodies of two women, one naked and the other with torn clothing, who had been raped and killed. For many days the bodies of three women lay in a road where they were shot because they refused to deliver their cows to the Hitlerites.

Once we witnessed a strange procession in a street. Two Russian women and a boy dragged a cart laden with timber. Behind them marched an armed German soldier. That was how the Germans forced the Russian people to transport timber for the building of fortifications. Those who refused to be harnessed to carts were shot.

Sometimes the Germans tricked people by posting announcements that workers were needed in certain shops. Some few people, driven by cold and hunger, were fooled in this way and applied for jobs. They were immediately declared prisoners of war and driven on foot to the village of Novo-Alexeyevka in the Stalingrad Region, to build lines of fortifications. Many of the people were unable to continue the journey from sheer exhaustion and were shot by the German guards. All the roads from Stalingrad to Novo-Alexeyevka were strewn with the bodies of these unfortunate people.

Many of the inhabitants of Stalingrad were sent to Germany. One day an announcement was posted in the streets to the effect that all the male population from 14 to 50 years of age were to be mobilized for work in Germany. The inhabitants began to hide themselves in demolished houses, in cellars and sewers. A special detachment hunted these people down and dispatched them to Germany.

The Nazis robbed the population of everything that could either be carried or sent away, including tables, beds, pillows and kitchen utensils. This looting of the population was authorized by the German officials. The commandant issued an order that all warm clothing, pots and pans and musical instruments should immediately be delivered to the Germans. Death was the penalty for failure to comply. The Germans came and seized from Georgi Pelekhov, of 62 Angarskaya Street, his last grams of flour, four pieces of sugar and the sofa and chairs.

Special detachments posted on the roads took all the products and belongings of people who attempted to move from the German-occupied part of town. German soldiers searched the yards of houses for things buried in the ground. In the occupied streets the Hitlerites took down all telegraph and telephone wires and street-car cables and dispatched everything to Germany.

Tobacco Factories Restored In Liberated Regions

Despite the German depredations the tobacco plantations of the Kuban will supply the Soviet Union this year with 2,000 tons of the choicest tobacco. Simultaneously work is in progress on the restoration of tobacco factories in the North Caucasus, the Kuban and the Ukraine, including the famous Don Tobacco Factory in Rostov, destroyed by German bombs, and the factory in Kharkov.

SOVIET WOMEN ARE WORTHY OF THEIR COUNTRY

By Klavdia Nikolaeva

Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions

Soviet women have proved worthy of their great country. Working in factories and fields they are possessed by one desire—to supply the Red Army with everything needed for the utter defeat and annihilation of the Hitlerite hordes.

During the war many women have begun to work in our iron and steel industry. As a rule these are housewives, the wives of Red Army men, who have learned their trades only since the war. Women have mastered in a short time the most difficult trades, including those of rolling mill and blast furnace operators.

Prior to the war the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Works had only 20 per cent of women workers. The number has now risen to 37.5 per cent. In the mining industry there is no single operation which has not been mastered by women. On the railroads the percentage of women workers rose from 21 in May, 1941, to 38.6 in October, 1942. Altogether, 190,000 women were trained during the war for work on the railroads.

Women play a leading part in agriculture. Here, too, they have scored exceptional successes—for example, Evdokia Drebenstova, a collective farmer of the Krasnodarsk territory in Siberia, developed a method of binding wheat sheaves which enables her to bind as many as 15,000 sheaves a day, instead of the 1,500 called for by the quota.

Thousands of Soviet girls have volunteered for the front and gallantly fight the enemy. Among them are sniper Lyudmila Pavlichenko, who has killed 309 Germans; Lyuda Zemskaya, who disabled two German tanks with an anti-tank rifle; Zhuravleva, who fought

side by side with her husband in the defense of Leningrad and when he was wounded by a mine splinter took revenge by breaking into a German trench, shooting one German and taking another prisoner.

Famed are two girl Heroes of the Soviet Union—Natasha Kovshova, who killed 167 Hitlerites, and Masha Polivanova—both of whom died in action. Men of the Black Sea Fleet will never forget one of the women defenders of Sevastopol, Nina Onilova, a machine-gunner who killed 500 Germans.

Stretcher-bearer Vera Lebedeva went into eight attacks and carried to safety more than 100 Red Army men and their equipment.

Unparalleled are the exploits of Soviet women guerrillas. The entire country knows the names of Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya and Lisa Chaikina, who were tortured to death by the Germans but did not betray their comrades. Equal firmness was shown by Praskovya Zimatova, a guerrilla fighter, who in spite of brutal torture refused to betray to the Germans the strength and dispositions of her detachment. The infuriated butchers cut out her tongue and she perished in terrible agony.

The title of Hero of the Soviet Union has been conferred on Antonina Petrova, who bravely held off German troops who suddenly attacked a guerrilla camp. She killed three Hitlerites and then shot herself rather than become a prisoner.

Boundless love for the motherland engenders thousands of heroes. The women of our country are by their work bringing closer the hour of final victory over the enemy.

VINOGRADOV "SISTERS" HEAD BIG MOSCOW TEXTILE MILLS

In the socialist competition of Soviet textile workers for the greatest aid to the front, first place has been won by the two big Moscow textile mills whose directors are widely known in the USSR as the "Vinogradov sisters." As a matter of fact, Evdokia, who is 28, and Maria, 32, are not sisters, but only bear the same name. Their relationship is in the similarity of their biographies and natures.

Several years ago while working as loom operators at the Nogin Textile Mill in the town of Vichuga, the two young women established a world record by tending 284 automatic looms instead of the usual quota for an experienced operator, 16 looms each. Their

looms were set up in a special department, and working in shifts Evdokia and Maria daily turned out 3,000 meters of excellent fabric without a single meter of spoiled material.

In 1935 both record holders took part in the first All-Union Stakhanovite Conference in the Kremlin, where they met Stalin, Molotov and Voroshilov. Both of these young women, whose record was shortly emulated by many other textile workers, were decorated by the Government with the Order of Lenin, and were elected by their home districts as deputies to the

(Continued on page eight)



IN A SOVIET HOSPITAL TRAIN—Wounded Red Army men listening to a Victrola concert

GERMAN PROPAGANDA ADOPTS A NEW SLOGAN

By a Tass Radio Commentator

Since the beginning of the Russian winter offensive the German newspapers and radio have trumpeted endlessly in all languages about the alleged "menace from the East" threatening Europe. The clearing of German invaders from Soviet territory by the Red Army was presented as proof of the "aggressive intentions of the Soviets." The Hitlerite press continued to harp on the old hackneyed theme of the "holy mission" of the German army called upon to "save European culture." And finally, on February 18, Goebbels made a hysterical speech—in which, however, he was not so concerned about "saving Europe," but begged Europe to save Hitlerite Germany.

European countries treated the hysterical howling of the unbidden "savior" very sarcastically. The Turkish newspaper *Gedje Postasy* stated outright that "neutral countries do not believe in the danger of Bolshevism to Europe." Ridiculing Germany's attempts to pose as "champion of world civilization," the newspaper *Anadolu* stated, "this war is nothing but a German struggle for world supremacy and for the hegemony of Nazism."

"Was it for the sake of civilization that Germany swallowed France, Belgium, Holland and other states?" the newspaper ironically asked.

The warm and sincere congratulations received by the Red Army on its 25th Anniversary from all parts of the globe show that mankind indignantly rejects the Hitlerites' vile slander and correctly appraises the

patriotic valor and noble purposes of the Red Army. The "Bolshevik danger" slogan has clearly failed.

German propaganda hastily adopts another slogan. Hitler's declaration contained fresh attacks against "New York banking houses" and the "leading Jewish plutocratic circle of London," which for some time have not figured in Nazi propaganda. The German press and radio have resumed their campaign against the "plutocratic powers" of England and the United States, attributing to them in every way approximately the same crimes with which German propaganda charges the Soviet Union.

There is nothing surprising in this about-face of German propaganda. The Hitlerites' favorite method of dividing their adversaries in order to strike at them singly has been known for a long time. Because this method is so well-known it is no longer effective. The United Nations know too well that Hitlerism is hostile not only to a particular social system, to a particular outlook or state system, but to all mankind, to every free nation. Its aim is to enslave the world. Therefore the world has set itself the purpose of destroying Hitlerism.

The Hitlerite clique is aware of the danger it faces and fears the united action of the anti-Hitler powers. This explains its frantic efforts to divide the Allies, its desperate tossing back and forth between the slogans "England is enemy number one" and the "Bolshevik menace."

VINOGRADOV "SISTERS"

(Continued from page six)

Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the Russian Socialist Republic.

The "Vinogradov sisters" decided to become engineers. They were graduated from the Moscow Industrial Academy in the first months of the war and went back to their native mill, where Evdokia was appointed to the post of assistant director and Maria to that of engineer. The entire mill is now working after the Vinogradovs' method, and there is not one operator who would tend less than 74 looms.

Some time afterward they were transferred to Moscow and placed at the heads of two textile mills. In their new posts their efforts are directed toward one goal—the manufacture of as large a quantity of textiles as possible in excess of the plan, in order to sup-

ply the residents of villages liberated from the Germans.

But even the highly responsible work they are doing, and Evdokia's marriage and motherhood—she now has a three-year-old son—has failed to separate the "sisters" and they often meet at Evdokia's pleasant flat.

Famous Soviet Athlete Wins High Military Honors

Gleb Baklanov, well-known Soviet field and track athlete and commander of a division which won distinction in the battle of Stalingrad, has been promoted to the rank of major general.

For brilliant direction of military operations Baklanov was recently decorated with the Order of Alexander Nevsky.

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AMBASSADOR LITVINOV'S SPEECH AT LEND-LEASE LUNCHEON

Following is the text of Ambassador Maxim Litvinov's speech at the luncheon given by the Executive Staff of the Lend-Lease Administration on March 11 at the Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., on the occasion of the second anniversary of the enactment of the Lend-Lease Act:

I am very happy to be the guest today of the execu-

tive staff of Lend-Lease, and to have this opportunity of testifying publicly to the pleasure I have had in cooperating with it. I should like also to use the opportunity to express my admiration for the untiring labor and devotion to the cause of those members of the personnel dealing with supplies for the Soviet Union. In particular I should like to mention the extremely valuable cooperation of Mr. Harry Hopkins,



OCTOBER, 1942—SOVIET GUARDSMEN FIGHTING IN THE RUINS OF STALINGRAD

Mr. Edward Stettinius, General Burns, and the heads of all those offices upon which the successful fulfillment of the Lend-Lease program for the Soviet Union devolved.

The Soviet Union has been waging war without the slightest lull for twenty months now, along a continuous front of 2,000 miles. It is hardly possible for the mind even to grasp the enormous quantities of all the varieties of armaments and supplies used by the Red Army during this period. Although much the largest part of these supplies has had, of course, to be provided by the Soviet Union itself, supplies received through Lend-Lease have been an enormous help, and as such deeply appreciated by the people of the Soviet Union, who are fully aware of its extent. Unfortunately I have no statistics at my disposal which would enable me to quote the exact proportion of American supplies used in any particular battle, and such statistics are hardly likely to be obtainable. I can, however, say that war materiel received from U. S. A. has been used during both the defensive and the offensive operations of the Red Army, and that American fighters, notably Airacobras, have given a specially good account of themselves. I can quote you a few examples known to me of the independent part played by American armaments:

There is a regiment in the air force of the Red Army, flying Airacobras, which has been given the title of a Guards regiment for its distinguished services. During the last three months this regiment, at first on the Voronezh Front, and then on the Northwest, in the Demyansk area, brought down during air fights 43 enemy planes, itself losing only three. One of our aviation units, using American B-25 bombers, achieved, in difficult meteorological conditions, 380 combat fights during January last, without losing a single plane. One of the results of these raids was the destruction of a railway junction of the utmost importance to the enemy for the transfer of troops to the south, where the Red Army was then launching

an offensive. Five trains of war materiel, two troop trains, and a number of locomotives, were destroyed at the junction.

Of great assistance to the Red Army's mobility have been American trucks, which have been used for the traction of artillery guns, as well as for the carrying of troops. The American jeep has also been most useful for the traction of low-caliber guns, and for liaison purposes in all weather and all road conditions.

I need hardly say how welcome the foodstuffs received from the U. S. A. are proving, at a time when the fertile Ukrainian lands are still in enemy hands, and the newly-liberated North Caucasian and Central regions are in a state of devastation. And medicaments have benefited both Red Army soldiers and the civilians in the newly-liberated territories.

I hope the originators of Lend-Lease, and those contributing to its realization, will find satisfaction in the conviction that they could hardly have found an investment yielding better dividends than the share of Lend-Lease in the results of the Red Army's operations. These results may be summed up as a considerable weakening of the common foe by the obliteration of scores of his divisions, the destruction of the faith of his army and people in their "invincibility," the lowering of Hitler's prestige in the satellite and neutral countries, the diversion of his forces from other fronts, and the facilitation of operations in which the other partners in the common war are engaged, or are likely to be engaged. Thus has been created the prerequisite for the final victory over the common foe, a victory indispensable for the survival of all freedom-loving countries. Its attainment presupposes the unity of aims and purposes of the United Nations.

One of the symbols and manifestations of this unity is that new form of international military cooperation which we know as Lend-Lease.

Azerbaijan State Farm Doubles

Sown Area This Year

The largest State arable farm in Azerbaijan, named for Ordzhonikidze, plans to increase its sown area this year to 10,800 acres—double last year's. Last harvest time this farm delivered to the State 53 per cent more grain than provided for in the plan, and had 500 tons of first-class seed wheat to spare for other State farms. It finished the agricultural year with a profit of 235,000 rubles, and has been recommended for first place in socialist competition among State farms in 1942.

"They Conquered Death"

This spring, when the ice in the Volga is carried down to the Caspian Sea, ships and oil tankers, barges and rafts will freely make their way along the river to Stalingrad.

Crews and passengers will be able to read, on a high stone wall on the right bank of the Volga, an inscription made in the earliest days of the assault on Stalingrad: *Rodimtsev's Guards will stand here to the death.* The Soviet people will preserve these words forever.

Below is a new inscription, recently added: *They stood. They conquered death.*

DIARIES OF THE DEFENDERS OF STALINGRAD

By Colonel General Nikolai Ivanov

The struggle for Stalingrad revealed to the world not only the superiority of Russian arms over German, but also the superior morale of the men of the Red Army over that of Hitler's army of enslavers. Centuries may pass, but poets and writers of the world will still sing the praises of the staunchness, courage and unflinching will of the Red Army men who at Stalingrad destroyed a first-class German army of 330,000 men.

Diaries kept by three Red Army men who took part in this epic battle breathe in every page the writers' love for their country and their comrades, and their hatred of the enemy. Reading these diaries, one understands why the Germans will never defeat the Russians.

"When we were children," wrote Private Y. I. Grudenzov, "our old nurse used to tell us the story of hell. What a quiet, provincial establishment it was compared to the battle for Stalingrad! One must have nerves of steel and an unbounded faith in the future, such as our troops have, to be able to retain his self-possession and to live on for months in this scrap of land where there are more shell splinters than grains of sand or earth."

In the notes of Private Grudenzov one learns the source of the strength of the Russian troops.

"How they loved life," he wrote of his comrades. "But they hated slavery still more. The word 'slave' was more terrifying than the word 'death'—the word 'German' more hated than the word 'snake.' The thirst for battle with the enemy is stronger than the desire to preserve one's own life."

"That is why the feelings and experiences of the heroes in *All Quiet on the Western Front*, which we read with such interest before the war, are now foreign to us. Life under the conditions of war has laid bare in all its horror the intimidated heroes of that book who valued their own tiny existence above all else. This life cannot crush us, cannot destroy us, although we also are human beings and we have to endure much that is difficult."

The diary reveals that in the fighting at Stalingrad the most contradictory feelings—love and hate, brotherly friendship and the most savage enmity—existed side by side. In one trench with Private Grudenzov were machine gunners Senior Sergeant Petukhov, a Russian, and Red Army man Alizade, an Azerbaijanian. Alizade was wounded and Petukhov attended him. A few minutes later Petukhov was wounded also, and Alizade, despite his pain, bandaged

his commander. Then, together, each using his uninjured hand, they continued to mow down the Germans with their machine gun. What could be stronger than such brotherly friendship, such a decision to stand fast until death? And wounded as they were, they stood fast and conquered."

In Private Grudenzov's notebook is a report of the speech made by a commander at the grave of sniper Fedorenkov, who had 36 German officers to his account when an enemy bullet found him. "He is a happy man," said the commander, "who has had the opportunity to look even once into the intelligent brown eyes of this man who was dear to us all. He was a brave man, a man of honor. Whoever was called friend by him should feel proud. If we live to the day of victory, we will gather every memory of this gallant hunter from the Siberian taiga, and we shall go to a writer with the request that a book be written about him. But now, comrades, we have no time for that. Only for a moment may our thoughts be with him, as we lower our banner and our heads over his grave, to the music of gunfire. Fedorenkov killed 36 of the most hated of our enemies. Let each of us destroy as many and we will be able to say we have honored his memory."

"We were silent for a moment," Grudenzov's diary continues. "Then the commander walked to the head of the grave, and I placed in the ground the neatly-made slab on which Fedorenkov's epitaph was burned with a hot iron: 'Live! If die you must, then die like sniper Fedorenkov.'"

"It was then I saw something one rarely sees on the battlefield—tears in the eyes of a Red Army man. Thick-set, stocky Bushyev was crying. No one had ever seen tears in his black eyes before; they had always been dry and burning like coals."

"Why did Bushyev cry over Fedorenkov's grave? Did he fear death? No, it was not fear that brought tears to his eyes. Here, at the grave of his friend, he realized he had not done everything possible for victory. If he had killed the German who fired at Fedorenkov, his friend would have been alive. Thinking of this, Bushyev wiped away his tears with the sleeve of his overcoat, shouldered his automatic and marched silently back to his place. Our aircraft appeared in the sky—our regiments were going into the attack."

The night before his last battle, Red Army man Bulkishev wrote in his diary these moving lines, which give a picture of the noble spirit of the Red Army man. "On this night before the battle, I tell my

country, my people, the whole of mankind: I still have not had the best of life—I love life, I want to live. I say this not because I am afraid of tomorrow, not because I am a coward. No. Like my comrades Fedya and Vasya, I will not begrudge my life. I know all the dangers of battle; I know what I am risking—which makes tomorrow more significant for me. I want to live. It is not hard to die in battle, but we fighters for our native land say: 'We want to live in the name of our country—live and kill Germans!'

"We have always been humanists. We loved man and regarded his life as the most valuable thing on earth. I want man to live, to create, to do the work that is his. But in order for men to live and create we must first kill the German. In the performance of this task we sacrifice everything to gain our end."

The authors of these diaries write least of all about themselves and their own deeds at the front. But with what love they describe their comrades in arms. V. I. Kirikov tells in his diary of the heroism of Senior Sergeant Pecherskikh, who was with a reconnaissance platoon advancing ahead of its unit. An enemy machine gun barred the road. Pecherskikh crawled directly up to the machine gun and hurled a grenade at it. Inspired by the sergeant's action the troops advanced rapidly.

"At the height of the battle," Kirikov wrote, "Germans in a blockhouse on a hill poured a hail of lead

on our troops. The fire was so intense that our reconnaissance platoon, and behind them the tommy-gunners, flattened themselves on the ground. From the German rear mortars and artillery began to pound our troops. The earth was torn with explosions. To lie still at such a time meant to die uselessly without fulfilling the assignment. Ahead lay safety, perhaps victory.

"'Are we going to lie here in front of this blockhouse till doomsday?' Pecherskikh asked angrily. 'I'm going.' He crawled forward. The Germans saw him and directed their machine-gun fire upon him. He crawled faster—he was already close to the blockhouse.

"'He won't make it!' whispered the lieutenant. He thought that Pecherskikh intended to get the Germans with grenades. But at that moment Pecherskikh jumped up—in two bounds he had reached the embrasure of the blockhouse and covered it with his rifle. This heroic deed fired the whole platoon. The ferocity of our troops was unparalleled; not one of the enemy on the height remained alive."

This devotion to their country and people, this readiness to sacrifice self for the common good, this gigantic strength which offers everything to achieve the final goal—the liberation of Soviet soil from the German invaders—are the most precious characteristics of Red Army fighters.

PORT OF STALINGRAD RAPIDLY RESTORED

With the spring opening of navigation the Port of Stalingrad will resume operation, according to a statement of the People's Commissar of River Transport of the USSR, Shashkov.

In the battle for Stalingrad most of the equipment of the port was not evacuated, since the river ferries were the only means of communication with the eastern bank of the Volga. The Stalingrad River Fleet continued heroic work even after fascist troops had seized several districts of the city and were shelling and bombing it continuously from land and air. Supplies and replenishments for the Soviet troops flowed in a steady stream from the eastern bank.

From August, 1942—when the Germans sank the automotive railroad ferries—the river ferries, barks and cutters made continuous trips back and forth at night under enemy fire, unloading cargoes and taking on wounded several hundred feet from the enemy positions. After the city was liberated the port was

found to be utterly destroyed, warehouses and piers burned and equipment and buildings demolished.

The restoration of the Port of Stalingrad is proceeding at high speed. Not all the ships sunk by the Germans have yet been salvaged, but the exact location of each is known, the extent of damages and the repairs necessary.

Workers of other ports of the Volga Basin are rendering all possible help to the Stalingrad Port. The workers of the Gorky Steamship Line transferred to Stalingrad a floating crane and tugboats, complete with crews; nine conveyor belts, three winches and quantities of valuable equipment and tools. This initiative of the Gorky river workers is being widely emulated by workers of the Kama Steamship Service, and the Moscow, Rybinsk, Kuibyshev and Saratov Ports, who are also preparing equipment for the Stalingrad Port. Together with its gift of equipment, the workers of the Kama Steamship Service sent a large amount of timber and teams of carpenters to aid in the rebuilding of piers, houses and other port structures.

WORK OF THE SOVIET RED CROSS

By Sergei Kolesnikov

Chairman of the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent Society

Public health has always been a major concern of the Soviet State. The system of medical and prophylactic institutions is so extensive that in 1938 the Soviet Red Cross ceased maintaining its own medical institutions. It now works as a mass voluntary organization, directing its energies to providing health education and to training the greatest possible number of people in first aid. It has well over 100,000 local committees.

Millions of Soviet citizens have taken first-aid courses in their spare time, and tens of thousands of women have been trained as army nurses, ambulance workers and medical orderlies.

During the first year of war 116,000 nurses, 185,000 medical orderlies and 12,568 stretcher-bearers were trained for the Red Army. Reports from the front line show that their training was fully adequate to requirements. The Red Cross trainees have displayed outstanding heroism and devotion to duty under fire. Many have been decorated for their services in army units, front-line medical institutions, guerrilla detachments and rear hospitals.

Factory First-Aid Posts

About 6,000,000 Soviet men and women took elementary first-aid courses during the first year of war, and 92,098 first-aid and medical posts were organized and equipped at factories, dwelling houses, collective farms and schools. Each post is run by a team of four and two reserve workers. The equipment includes stretchers, medical kit, gas masks and gas-proof clothing.

The chiefs of such posts do a special training course. It is the duty of the personnel to keep an eye on health conditions in the shop, factory or collective farm, and to help the public health authorities to carry out prophylactic and anti-epidemic measures. The Red Cross workers render first aid in cases of occupational accidents, as well as to people injured in air raids. They work under the supervision of the medical officer.

Health Education on Farms

Let me describe the Red Cross organization at the Kalinin collective farm, situated in a neat little village in the vast steppes of Bashkiria. Although hundreds of miles separate the district of Chismin from the battlefield, it has a front-line atmosphere. The young men are doing military training before being called

up. The old men are busy making felt boots. The old women are knitting woolen socks and mittens for the men at the front. Collections of grain, meat, butter, honey, hides and wool are being made for the Defense Fund.

Some months ago Maria Vovk-Kurelek, a 67-year-old teacher who had retired on pension, organized a Red Cross group. Collective farmers and their wives and children all joined. Seventy-six members of school age are doing good work. Now the Red Cross members on this small farm number over 300. They gather regularly to hear lectures on medical and other questions and to study first aid. A group of school children and collective farm workers are doing especially good work in health education and Red Cross propaganda among the collective farmers. Within a short time 27 adults and 65 school children passed their tests for the right to wear the "Prepared for Red Cross work" badge.

The members of the Red Cross group began their practical work with a thorough check-up on the state of hygiene and sanitation in each house, yard and cattle shed. The nursery also came in for attention. The Red Cross volunteered to help repair the nursery building, put the furniture in shape, and check up on the food and the general regime. In a word, everything was done to free the mothers working in the fields of all worry about their children.

The village medical service has been supplemented by a Red Cross first-aid station manned by volunteers. The Red Cross members see that if medical attention is needed by any member of the village community, it is promptly available.

This little organization of the Kalinin collective farm has every right to be proud of itself. During last summer there was not a single case of infectious disease in the village. One of the members, Galina Ivanchenko, is now training a group of young women as ambulance attendants.

During the summer the members gathered hundreds of pounds of medicinal herbs for the front. They also sent regular gift parcels to the Red Army.

About 2,415 mobile first-aid groups have been formed under the instructions of the medical health officer. Each consists of 15 medical orderlies, who go to the assistance of first-aid posts that may be

unable to cope on their own with an emergency job such as the disembarking or entraining of wounded, or the aftermath of a blitz.

Hundreds of thousands of blood donors have been recruited from among the Red Cross members. Two hundred thousand have already given their blood for transfusion. They do voluntary work at hospitals, tend the wounded, and are always ready to help evacuees from areas temporarily occupied by the enemy.

Care of Evacuees

Some 326 housewives, members of the Bashkirian Red Cross, did an excellent job at evacuation centers. Seventy nurses were available to accompany evacuees on train or river journeys. Three thousand six hun-

dred children have been placed in children's homes in the Bashkirian Republic, and 260 have been adopted.

Thirty-six evacuation centers staffed by Red Cross members were opened in connection with the evacuation of Leningrad. The Red Cross authorities paid special attention to the feeding arrangements, because large numbers of children were passing through. All trains carrying evacuees from Leningrad were accompanied by Red Cross workers.

It will be evident from this that the Soviet Red Cross has trained an impressive army of volunteer workers, many of whom are working in hospitals, in hospital trains, in danger areas behind the lines, as well as on the battlefield. No praise can be too high for them. Letters from wounded Red Army men pay glowing tribute to the heroism of the women trained by the Red Cross.

ONE SOVIET WOMAN

By Pavel Daletsky

Vera Kozlova has carried over 200 wounded men from the battlefield. She sings Russian songs with such ingenuousness that the heart of the most indifferent person is touched. She has been wounded several times and suffered a brain concussion.

"I have thought a great deal about the stubbornness of the Russian," said Yakov Ivanovich, physician of a field hospital, "and of his courage in the face of death. For 20 years we have not given much time to thoughts of death. We were creating life with our own hands, making it real, getting ready to live a fuller, better and more intelligent life. The level road to that life had been laid.

"The characteristics of the Russian came to my mind when it became clear that this road led through death—and that many would never reach the goal.

"Vera Kozlova," he continued, indicating a woman in an army tunic, with a face of tenderness and thoughtful intelligence, who was resting on a bed nearby, "was born in 1919 and brought up in a children's home. Later she studied in the Department of Biology of the Herten Pedagogical Institute. She is a medical worker. Sometime in the future, when the noise of battle has died down, a complete portrait of such medical workers will be drawn. In this portrait future generations will find everything: love, courage, endurance and self-sacrifice.

"Vera Kozlova, for example, was training to become

a teacher. She has been through many terrible experiences. On July 1, 1941, she saw German regiments come striding out of a gully onto the road beside which she had hidden two wounded men in some bushes. The bushes were not a very satisfactory cover; she might be observed at any moment. She did not leave, however. Her heart told her that every Russian was dear to her, that any Soviet man or woman would breathe his last before he would abandon these wounded.

"After that she worked for a long time in an artillery regiment at a gun position. Enemy shells and mortar bombs burst around it constantly. But Vera Kozlova was calm—a medical worker must not show fear or lose presence of mind.

"There was a difficult moment during our retreat when she remained alone with the badly wounded men, the guns and 400 shells. The boxes of shells were in a gully and the wounded under a windbreak built of branches at the edge of a forest. The Germans were in the village a quarter of a mile distant.

"The Germans entered the forest. Vera Kozlova covered the wounded with fir and birch branches and took a rifle and crawled into the bushes. She would not surrender the men as long as she was alive. The Germans reached the forest. The Russians' woods were silent and menacing. The Germans were afraid and

(Continued on page eight)



FIRST AID IS RENDERED TO A SOVIET FIGHTER OF THE "N" GUERRILLA DETACHMENT

980 SOVIET GUERRILLAS DECORATED FOR HEROISM

In connection with the recent award of orders and decorations to a large group of guerrilla warriors, *Pravda* writes editorially:

The heroes of guerrilla warfare enjoy nation-wide affection and respect. Expressing the will of the people, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has again honored the finest of the fighters in the enemy rear. The title of Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred upon seven guerrillas, and orders and decorations were awarded to 973 of the foremost guerrillas of the Ukraine, Byelorussia, the Crimea, and the Leningrad, Kalinin, Smolensk and Orel Regions.

An outstanding feat was performed by the two brothers Ignatov, posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. With their father and mother the brothers joined a guerrilla detachment, of which the father became commander. The detachment boldly raided enemy communication lines. It was decided to wreck a German military train, and preparations were entrusted to the Ignatov brothers. When they reached the railroad track, a train loaded with tanks and ordnance was only 150 yards away.

The brothers could have retreated to the forest and saved themselves, but this would have meant that the materiel reached the enemy. Instead they sprang onto the tracks and placed the mines directly in front of the train. They had no time to escape and were blown up in the succeeding explosion.

Hero of the Soviet Union Grigori Balitsky, with his comrades, derailed 11 enemy trains; Hero of the Soviet Union Vasili Yaremchuck, a former teacher in the Ukraine, effected a number of brilliant operations and wrecking acts; a detachment headed by Hero of the Soviet Union Mikhail Naumov during February of this year annihilated more than 1,500 Hitlerites and liberated about 2,000 Soviet citizens from German death camps.

Konstantin Zaslonov, a former railway engineer and now commander of a large guerrilla group, also received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. His detachments have blown up scores of trains, destroyed 117 locomotives, annihilated large numbers of Hitlerites and paralyzed to a considerable degree the traffic on one of the most important railway lines in the enemy rear.

Soviet Archaeologists Launch Ten New Expeditions

Ten expeditions of the Archaeological Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR are leaving shortly to conduct excavations of ancient settlements, burial mounds and other relics of the remote past. Of great interest is the work of the Central Asian Expedition, which will excavate the ruins of the ancient city of Paikend in the Uzbek Republic, near the Zeravshan River. Until the 12th Century Paikend was a very rich city, but later fell into decay. This will be the first attempt at excavation on this site.

A second expedition also leaving for Uzbekistan will continue excavations of the ancient fortress of Teshik Kala in Bokhara. Last year precious relics of Khorezmian Persian culture were found there, remnants of a palace, palace utensils and tower dwellings. Traces of Bronze Age settlements were also found in this area.

Cave settlements of Paleolithic man were found in the mountains of Tadzhikistan and will be studied. In the Don Valley in areas which were but recently the scenes of violent battles an expedition is now working

under Professor Artamonov, studying the remnants of the ancient Khazar fortress of Sharkal, in the area of Tsymlianskaya. Excavations of Bronze Age settlements will be carried out in Daghestan and the Checheno-Ingush Republic, in the North Caucasus. All the work is directed by the eminent Russian Orientalist, Member of the Academy of Sciences Struve.

SOVIET WOMAN

(Continued from page six)

turned back. During the night a Soviet gunboat came and took away the people and equipment.

"But do you know when Vera Kozlova's hardihood was best seen? A barge loaded with wounded ran onto a sandbank in the middle of a lake. German aircraft dropped bomb after bomb on it. Death seemed inevitable. Vera Kozlova looked up at the sky and said to the wounded, 'Don't think about the Germans—they won't hit us.' There was not a sign of alarm on her face and the wounded were immediately calm. Actually the Germans did not hit them."

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COMMANDERS OF THE RED ARMY

By Lieutenant Colonel S. Nikolayev

There is no military caste in the Soviet Union. Nor is there a special commanders' code of behavior or a special commanders' political platform. From the point of view of culture, economy and politics, Soviet commanders are in no way different from the civilian population.

Such was the situation before the war and it is even more marked now, when the army has received into its ranks millions of commanders and men formerly in civilian professions. After the war they will again return to their fields, factories and libraries—to their beloved constructive work.

The change from civilian to military work is a common occurrence in the Soviet Union and is regarded as a necessary step in the interests of the nation. At the beginning of the war the difference between professional and reserve commanders, the latter of whom had less training, was apparent. Now, however, after 20 months of war, the dividing line has disappeared. The augmenting of the cadre of professional commanders with commanders of the reserve has had a positive effect on the services. The professional Red Army commanders contributed their military culture and experience, while the reservists brought their varied professional proficiency and knowledge. This is a positive factor in total war.

One may meet professors, engineers, artists, teachers and trade union workers among Red Army commanders. The biographies of many of these might serve as a basis for novels.

Roughly speaking, the son of a worker, peasant, teacher, engineer or professional Red Army man has, after graduation from high school, two paths open—military and civilian. In choosing a military career he may enter one of the numerous army schools. After graduation the young man receives a lieutenant's commission and is usually appointed to the command of a platoon, being gradually promoted to the command of a company or even of a battalion.

A commander's commission is not the road to an easy life. From morning until late at night and often throughout the night, in all weathers, the

young lieutenants train their men and themselves. The governing principle in the Red Army is to drill the troops in conditions as nearly as possible approaching actual battle conditions. This means in practice that marches are carried out in full kit in any kind of weather. In winter the men live for weeks in tents and dugouts, learn to attack immediately behind the artillery, to defend themselves, et cetera.

Non-commissioned commanders, lieutenants and



LIEUTENANT GENERAL I. BOLDIN

senior commanders live with the men, and endure with them all the hardships of training.

After a few years of such work the best commanders are offered an opportunity to enter a military academy in accordance with their specialties. Entrance tests are extremely difficult, as is the work itself, but a diploma opens the way to a regimental command and further promotion. With few exceptions all Soviet commanders, from regimental commanders up, have been graduated from some military academy.

A commander entering the Red Army by way of the reserve has a different but no less interesting biography. After graduation from High School the young man enters college, or goes to work after training in a technical school. The students' military training consists of a special course which he masters during a study period and in recurrent camp drills and maneuvers. That is why a reserve commander entering active service does not take long to familiarize himself with new conditions and gain needed experience. The war has proved that such a system of training is completely satisfactory.

The Soviet commander corps is one of the youngest in the world. But youth is rarely a detriment in war. Young Napoleon with his youthful marshals regularly defeated the gray-haired, experienced but unimaginative Prussian, Austrian and Italian generals. If von Moltke was right in saying that "strategy is youth," youth does not prevent a commander from being a strategist.

Soviet commanders read much and eagerly; they learn from their enemies, and are now mastering the science of war on the battlefield. At a recent army conference attended by representatives from all fronts I noticed that the small bookstand was filled during every intermission with generals, colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants. Each carried away a pile of books, which included Byron, Shakespeare, Tolstoy and the Russian fairy tales of Pushkin, together with accounts of the 1916 offensive on the Southwestern Front, the works of von Moltke, Jomine and others.

The Red Army is mastering the science of war both in theory and practice. It has already learned to encircle and destroy German armies and to capture arrogant German generals, disciples of von Schlieffen, von Moltke and von Seeckt.

Although the Red Army commander corps is built along the lines of Soviet civilian society, the commanders naturally have their ethical code. A commander of the Red Army must to the end of his days be a devoted patriot, setting an example of discipline, activity, selfless courage, stamina and determination. He must constantly increase his military skill and

training, be a strict but just commander, care for the needs of his subordinates and be a father and comrade to them. Everything that conforms with this is ethical, everything that does not is eradicated by numerous methods, from comradely reprimands to a court of honor, dismissal from the army, and even court martial.



Young commanders of the Soviet Air Force play a game of chess between flights

It would not, however, be right to regard the Soviet commander as an ascetic or a learned "young old man." Soviet commanders are gay, full-blooded people, full of strength, vigor, health, belief in victory and in their leaders. The Red Army's commanders form its backbone and brain.

Iodine From Baku Oil Wells

The Soviet Union's main source of iodine is now the water from oil wells. A scientist at the Azerbaijan Chemical Institute has discovered a new electro-chemical method of extraction, simpler, cheaper and more efficient than that hitherto used.

AFTER A BATTLE ON THE LENINGRAD FRONT

By Major Vasili Kolybelnikov

Fierce battles rage on the Leningrad Front. Advancing Soviet troops are shattering enemy defenses and widening the gap around Leningrad. We enter a little village several hours after a desperate engagement has ended. Now silence reigns; the street are strewn with dead Germans; the ground ploughed up by shell fire. The village is a mass of smouldering ruins. Trophy brigades are busy collecting booty—ammunition, lorries, guns, mortars. Special squads are formed to bury the German dead.

In the dugout occupied by the officers of the 28th German Infantry Regiment and the 61st German Infantry Division, everything remains as the fleeing officers left it. The dugout consists of an apartment of four connecting rooms. Great care must have been taken in its construction. The walls of room number one were covered with excellent cloth and hung with pictures and rugs. The furniture included upholstered armchairs and even a piano made by a Leningrad factory, which the Germans had brought from a neighboring village.

The inhabitants told us that in this dugout the Germans raped Katya Smirnova, the 16-year-old daughter of a woodcutter. In November, 1942, Lieutenant Andrei Krovelev and Sergeant Gorsky, captured in the fighting for the town of Aritsk, were being escorted to a prisoners' camp by two German Tommy-gunners when drunken Hitlerite officers rushed from the dugout and shot them in the back.

On the table we found bottles of French and

Crimean wines, a jug of Russian vodka, chocolate and biscuits. Suitcases full of plunder were left behind. In one, we found five pairs of ladies' silk underwear, three pairs of stockings, and children's shoes. The body of a German robber was found 300 yards from the dugout.

In room number three the occupants had left behind even their tunics, overcoats and headgear; probably they had been awakened by our gunfire. On the floor were many papers, letters and photographs. We picked up one letter—the writer was Annette Grinsburg, from Magdeburg, and the letter was addressed to her husband, Karl. Here is a quotation: "Do you know how I suffer? When will you return? Yesterday I again wept and felt like committing suicide." The date on the envelope is December 11, 1942.

We also visited the dugouts of German soldiers, which resembled foul underground caves. The bunks were covered with straw. A dugout which had evidently accommodated from six to ten men did not have a single chair. In the center stood an iron stove; along one wall was a rack for rifles and gas-masks. Here we discovered three rifles, one Tommy-gun, 16 hand-grenades and ten gas-masks. A communication trench led to the front-line trenches. Here the Hitlerites had attempted to put up a fight, opening heavy fire. Now only their dead bodies remain.

We also saw a German machine gun emplacement, with the gun destroyed and heaps of cartridge belts lying beside the corpses of the crew.

A NIGHT IN THE VILLAGE OF ORLOVSKAYA

By O. Savelov

When the Hitlerites pretend they do not understand the ferocity with which Soviet people fight, they probably think that nights like that of January 8 in Orlovskaya will remain covered with a veil of secrecy. They are mistaken. The entire world is learning of their black crimes.

On January 8, Soviet troops fought for the German-occupied Cossack village of Orlovskaya, in the Rostov Region. When Red Army men had succeeded in clearing half the village, practically without losses, the Germans received reinforcements of tanks and SS Regiments and after fierce fighting recaptured the village. Retreating step by step before the German onslaught, Soviet troops were compelled to leave be-

hind many of their wounded, who were taken into the homes of the local people.

Several days later Soviet forces routed the Germans from Orlovskaya. Instead of the wounded left behind on January 8, only dead bodies of Red Army men and commanders were found. Red Army surgeons, in the presence of representatives of the troops and the local population, examined each body and from the evidence of witnesses drew up a statement of their findings.

In a section of the village which Soviet troops had not reached by January 8 there were some Red Army

men previously taken prisoner. The Germans now stripped them naked and shot them in groups of two or three. The Germans forced one large group to sit in a circle, and flung grenades into their midst. Others who tried to escape were shot; some were crushed beneath tanks. The dead bodies were so disfigured that many could not be recognized. Investigation established the names of four lieutenants, one field dresser and 115 Red Army men whose bodies were found in the houses of the local population.

In another part of the village, local citizens and Red Army representatives found an even more frightful picture. Following are excerpts from the official affidavit: "In a village garden were found the bodies of Red Army men and commanders placed in a circle and frozen to death in sitting postures. Some were stripped to their underwear. The bodies showed nu-

merous injuries caused by hand-grenades and splinters. In the remains of a haystack near a cattle-pen were found the bodies of six Red Army men burned alive. Their names were not established. In various parts of the village were found bodies of Red Army men with bullet wounds in the head and face and wide wounds caused by explosive bullets. In trenches and shelters near the houses were found the bodies of women and children with numerous splinter and bullet wounds. During their hasty retreat the Hitlerites fired into the shelters and hurled hand-grenades at defenseless women and children."

The affidavit, which merely records the facts, is signed: Orlovskaya inhabitants Ignatchenko and Orlov; physician of the Orlovskaya Dispensary Cherpak; Guards Red Army man Koyfman; representative of the hospital Captain Ilyina.

Woman Surgeon of 65 Active On Soviet Front

At dawn Red Army Captain Kirillov was brought to a field hospital with a wound in his abdomen. Colonel Valentina Gorinevskaya, 65-year-old woman surgeon, operated on him by the light of a small oil lamp, the town power station having been damaged by enemy bombing.

It was the 25th operation Dr. Gorinevskaya had performed that night to the thunder of bursting shells. Her 35 years as a surgeon have been varied and fruitful. During the last world war she held the post of chief surgeon of an evacuation hospital, at a time when women surgeons at the front were rare. At this time she had an opportunity to work under the direction of the famous Russian surgeon, Nikolai Burdenko.

During the Civil War she occupied the chair of General Surgery in Saratov University. Later she became director of one of the clinics of the Sklifassovsky First Aid Institute in Moscow, where she continued to perfect her skill and to pass on her experience to young surgeons. In 1939 she was decorated with the Order of the Red Star.

Since the beginning of the Patriotic War Dr. Gorinevskaya, who had already been promoted to the rank of colonel, has been charged with the duty of organizing hospitals for the slightly wounded. She has helped to return thousands of Red Army men to the ranks. An indefatigable surgeon, she organized many hospitals where surgical treatment is combined with curative gymnastics and easy physical labor.

For this work she received another decoration, the Order of the Red Banner.

Dr. Gorinevskaya has performed hundreds of the most complex operations in dugouts, tents and blind-ages.

Soviet Guerrilla Movement Constantly Growing

A guerrilla detachment operating in the Vitebsk Region recently summed up the results of 15 months' activities: 5,000 Hitlerites slain; 40 enemy trains loaded with troops and supplies derailed; 63 bridges dynamited or burned along enemy communication lines, and 135 trucks destroyed.

In the Minsk Region the guerrilla detachment "Zheleznyak" made a surprise attack on a German-held railway station, annihilating or putting to flight the entire garrison and demolishing station buildings and tracks. In February another detachment derailed seven German trains bound for the front.

Guerrillas rapidly master the technique of war and their detachments are constantly growing. One group which originally consisted of eight men and is now a large unit capable of independent operations, recently liberated a number of Soviet citizens held in a German prison camp, killed 200 Hitlerites and destroyed 23 trucks and one armored car.

Hitlerite punitive detachments supported by planes, tanks, armored cars and artillery are continuously detailed to annihilate the guerrillas; but the strength of the guerrilla movement continues to grow.

EXHIBIT OF CAPTURED GERMAN TROPHIES, DOCUMENTS, IN MOSCOW

Exhibits of captured German arms, banners, decorations, uniforms and documents are being held in the spacious halls of the State Historical Museum and the Central Red Army Club in Moscow. The exhibits were recently increased by the addition of trophies from Rzhev and Gzhatsk.

From the Rzhev garrison there are the French Lebel rifle, the Italian Vitali, the Czech Mannlicher, the Finnish Suomi, and Rumanian carbines. Numerous photographs show German heavy guns, tractors and enormous provisions stores taken by Soviet troops. A 150-mm. howitzer and a 105-mm. long-range gun, captured at the approaches to Rzhev with a full complement of ammunition, had been used by Soviet gunners in storming the town.

Also captured at Rzhev was the staff car of the Second Independent Battalion of the Greater Germany

Division. Together with the battalion's standards Soviet troops captured 75 Iron Crosses and two Orders of the White Eagle, which had been intended for distribution to officers and men distinguishing themselves in the Rzhev action. Soviet capture of the entire battalion upset this plan.

Another interesting trophy is a light amphibian tank, the T-2—one of 50 captured by the Red Army in the area of the "Demyansk Fortress."

Another section of the exhibit contains some interesting staff documents, including a map showing the route of the first German Special Tank Brigade. This path runs through Chartreuse, Rambouillet, Brussels and Warsaw, up to the area of Lake Seliger, where the progress of the brigade was cut short by advancing Soviet troops.



A GROUP OF HITLERITES CAPTURED BY THE RED ARMY

RESTORATION OF AGRICULTURE HASTENED IN LIBERATED REGIONS

Collective farmers in Soviet districts and regions liberated from the Germans are busily preparing for spring field work, reports the Deputy People's Commissar of Agriculture of the USSR, Gorov.

While the Germans lorded it in the Don Valley, the Krasnodar Territory and a number of districts of the Stalingrad Region, they inflicted grave damage on agriculture, burned thousands of farmers' houses and collective farm buildings, and wrecked agricultural machinery and implements.

In the Kuban Valley, the Stavropol territory and the Stalingrad Region, collective farmers are repairing tractors and harvester combines, restoring dairy farms, and helping in the reestablishing of machine and tractor stations and repair shops. With the warm spring weather, sowing will shortly begin in the Don Valley. The residents of Don villages managed to conceal from the enemy many thousands of pounds of grain, including seed grain, and are determined to raise a crop not inferior to that gathered before the war.

Sixteen machine and tractor stations have been restored in Khabardino-Balkaria, and there is suf-

ficient seed for the sowing of the whole cultivated area. With the Government's assistance farmers of liberated territories quickly heal the wounds inflicted by the German occupation.

Voluntary aid comes to the Kuban, Rostov and Stalingrad Regions from the Soviet rear. The residents of Ivanovo Region sent more than 100,000 pounds of seeds and 3,500 head of cattle to the liberated districts. A large quantity of seed is also being sent by the peasants of Siberia, Turkmenia and many other regions and republics.

Many trains carrying tractors, harvester combines and agricultural implements are en route to the liberated areas, accompanied by expert agronomists. Machine and tractor stations which had previously been evacuated are now returning to their old sites and promptly resuming work.

Wherever the Soviet flag is raised, life returns and vigorous constructive work begins. This spring vast fields will be sown to wheat and other crops in the Kuban, Stalingrad, and other regions which have always played an important part in supplying the country with bread.

DINING SERVICE IN A SOVIET FACTORY

By Alexei Aliseyev

Chairman of Factory Committee, Kaganovich Ball-Bearing Plant No. 1, Moscow

Our factory is famous for the high quality of its production. But there is another phase of our work which has lately attracted a great deal of attention among the workers of other plants. We were recently visited by a delegation of workers from our neighbors at the Stalin Automobile Plant, as well as by representatives from other enterprises, who asked us how we organized the dining-room service.

We were glad to share our experiences. Directly opposite our factory is a big, tall building—the factory kitchen. We call it the “feeding shop.” This kitchen employs several hundred workers. Our visitors are all struck by its cleanliness, its well-arranged cloak-room and its spacious, light dining-rooms. Waitresses in white smocks serve the dinners quickly and efficiently.

Those who need special diets because of indifferent health are served in a dining room reserved for them on the third floor. The manager of this dining-room, Maria Nikiforova, is a wonderful woman. She has earned the respect and admiration of all of us for her

initiative and ingenuity. In yet another dining-room some 1,500 dinners are served daily to the pupils of the trade schools.

The factory kitchen is fitted with the last word in up-to-date appliances and has a well-equipped laboratory at its service. The head cook, Fyodor Novikov, is an artist at his job, a good organizer, and a fine teacher. The service is so good that one can eat a meal comfortably in 25 to 30 minutes.

An unmarried worker who lives alone and has no means of preparing breakfast and supper at home can have these meals as well as his dinner in the dining room by handing in his ration cards. Workers who for one reason or another are detained at the bench, can get their dinners brought hot to them from the dining-room.

Proper care for the feeding of the workers helps to raise the production level in our factory, and so gives the front more armaments. Our trade unionists have helped greatly in organizing this successful plan for communal dining.

SOVIET ARCHITECTS IN THE URALS

By Academician Karo Alabyan

Sverdlovsk, the largest city in the Urals, was a center of cultural forces even before the war. The vast extent of new construction in the Urals particularly stimulated the activity of the architects of this region.

After the German invasion, many prominent architects of Moscow, Leningrad and the Ukraine came to the Urals to continue their work. The Urals group of the Academy of Architecture of the USSR was formed, headed by Academician W. Iofan, outstanding Soviet architect and one of the designers of the Soviet Pavilion at the World's Fair in New York in 1939. Included in the group are corresponding members of the Academy of Architecture G. Bakhtin, E. Levenson, A. Ohl and A. Simonov.

One of the major projects now engaging the attention of the Urals group of architects is the building up of the right bank of Magnitogorsk. A. Nerovetsky, corresponding member of the Academy of Architecture, has been placed in charge of important investigations with a view to elaborating numerous details of the forthcoming construction in Magnitogorsk.

Professor G. Bakhtin has written a voluminous monograph on the Urals diatomites and their use in building. The author gives detailed descriptions of their deposits and reserves, and points out practical means of making the most rational use of them. There are especially favorable prospects in the Urals for the wide employment of light diatomite bricks as a material highly effective in technical and economic respects.

The Union of Soviet Architects recently arranged the Urals-Siberian Conference of Architects and Builders at Sverdlovsk to discuss mass housing construction for dozens of factories evacuated from the Western areas of the Soviet Union. Many architects of Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, Omsk, Chelyabinsk, Magnitogorsk, Tagil and other cities took part in this conference. Detailed reports were submitted on mass construction in the Urals and Siberia.

The conference discussed the questions of planning and building residential settlements adapted to the specific conditions of the Urals and Siberia, and considered various types of houses with a view to the mass introduction of the most suitable types. Since all building work in wartime must naturally be done with the greatest possible speed, the conference devoted its special attention to the utilization of local building materials, which are available in the Urals and Siberia in unlimited quantities.

All architects agreed that it is necessary to make a much wider use of slag resources, which are truly vast. The most effective for construction purposes is the slag obtained from blast furnaces. Many speakers pointed out the importance of developing the production of concrete from slag. The conference approved the initiative of the Sverdlovsk group of the Academy of Architecture, and the Urals Industrial Institute, in building a model housing project such as the one at Magnitogorsk with the widest use of slag.

The conference also devoted considerable attention to the use of plaster of paris as building material, since this may provide an excellent substitute for other and scarcer materials in Siberia and the Urals. The conference went on record in favor of the wide introduction of plaster of paris in construction and of a speedy exploration of deposits of this material in the Urals and Siberia. A large number of suggestions of various methods of producing plaster of paris blocks and their uses in building were made. It was decided to make practical tests of several of the most promising suggestions, as for example using solid blocks of plaster of paris with slag, and frame walls lined with plaster of paris slabs.

The conference noted the successful work of the Molotov group of the Academy of Architecture in accomplishing mass building from plaster of paris, and stressed the necessity of organizing on a large scale the quarrying of the rich plaster of paris deposits in the Molotov region. Submitted designs of residential buildings made of plaster of paris were also discussed.

A number of recommendations were made by the conference regarding the insulating of materials such as slag, fiber, orgalite, et cetera; and new roofing materials, including cellulose sheets and shingles, iron tiles from waste sheet iron, low-grade paper saturated with pitch, and various others.

Operations of Finnish Guerrillas

In February a group of guerrillas from the "Zheleznyak" Detachment, operating in one of the districts of the Karelo-Finnish Republic, attacked a whiteguard Finnish supply train, killed the escort and captured a considerable quantity of ammunition, clothing and provisions.

A group of Karelo-Finnish guerrillas of the Burevestnik Detachment wiped out the enemy garrison of one village and cut over a half mile of telephone and telegraph wires.

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT AS OF MARCH 12, 1943

By Colonel Alexander Andreyev

The fierce fighting on the Soviet-German front is marked by a relentless Soviet offensive in the northern sector and a German counter-offensive in the Donbas-Kharkov area.

After gaining possession of the strongly-fortified Rzhev-Gzhatsk-Sychevka defense zone, Soviet troops on March 10 captured the town of Bely, which has considerable strategic importance, in that it lies on the highway connecting the Rzhev-Velikie Luki and Vyazma-Smolensk railways. Despite stubborn resistance the Soviet offensive southwest of Sychevka and south of Bely is continuing. Today Soviet troops captured Vyazma, an important center of the German defense system east of Smolensk. The Germans lost over 9,000 men killed.

Extremely tense battles are being fought south and west of Kharkov. After the Red Army had driven a deep wedge into the German positions by capturing Lozovaya, Krasnoarmeiskoye and Pavlograd, the German command brought up strong reinforcements to the Kharkov and Donbas sectors.

Taking advantage of the lull in Western Europe and Northern Africa throughout the three-months-old Soviet offensive, the enemy High Command was able to transfer to the Western front fresh divisions from France, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands and to send its battered divisions to rest. By the end of February the Germans had concentrated 25 divisions, including 12 tank divisions and one motorized division, in a comparatively narrow sector. This striking force included a new SS Corps of four tank and one motorized divisions. The enemy increased his counter-attacks and launched a counter-offensive with the aim of encircling advance Soviet units. Fighting fierce rearguard actions Soviet troops, in accordance with orders, fell back to new defense lines.

The enemy is making every effort to capture Kharkov and to force a crossing of the Northern Donets, but thus far has not been able to do so. Stubborn fighting is in progress south and west of Kharkov. In contrast to the past, the battles being waged all along the front are maneuverable in character. The fighting takes the form of a series of thrusts, making the front line extremely jagged. In some sectors Soviet troops have wedged deeply into German positions, imperiling enemy areas and communications in the enemy rear.

The German command is making every effort to halt the Soviet advance by counter-attacking with fresh divisions brought up from their reserves. The Germans attack with tanks and infantry, supported by flights of planes. In such places as the Kharkov-Donbas area these counter-attacks take on the character of major counter-strokes. The Germans see in these counter-attacks a means of halting the Soviet advance.

Possessing the advantage of having to fight only on one front, the German High Command continues to bring up fresh divisions from Germany and the occupied countries and to hurl them into the area south and west of Kharkov, with the aim of capturing that important center at all cost. The struggle on the Soviet-German front is becoming ever more furious. The Red Army is beating back incessant counter-attacks of superior enemy forces and inflicting severe losses on the Germans.

Red Navy Commander Wins Chess Contest

The first contest in the tournament of Moscow and Leningrad chess players which will determine the players in the coming tournament of Soviet masters was won by Rogozin, now a Red Navy commander. In this first contest he lost only one game—to the Moscow player Zagorinsky—won six games and drew two.

One point behind Rogozin is the Moscow ex-champion Panov, one of the strongest players of the capital. Alatortsev, many times Moscow champion, is the third of the tournament leaders. The second contest will follow shortly.

Soviet Navy Exhibit Opens In Moscow

During the first 18 months of the war the Soviet Navy sunk 771 enemy ships and damaged 216. The total displacement of these vessels was about 2,000,000 tons. The figures were made public at an exhibit devoted to the operations of the Soviet Navy in the Patriotic War, recently opened in the State Historical Museum in Moscow.

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CONCLUSIONS FROM THE WINTER BATTLES ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT

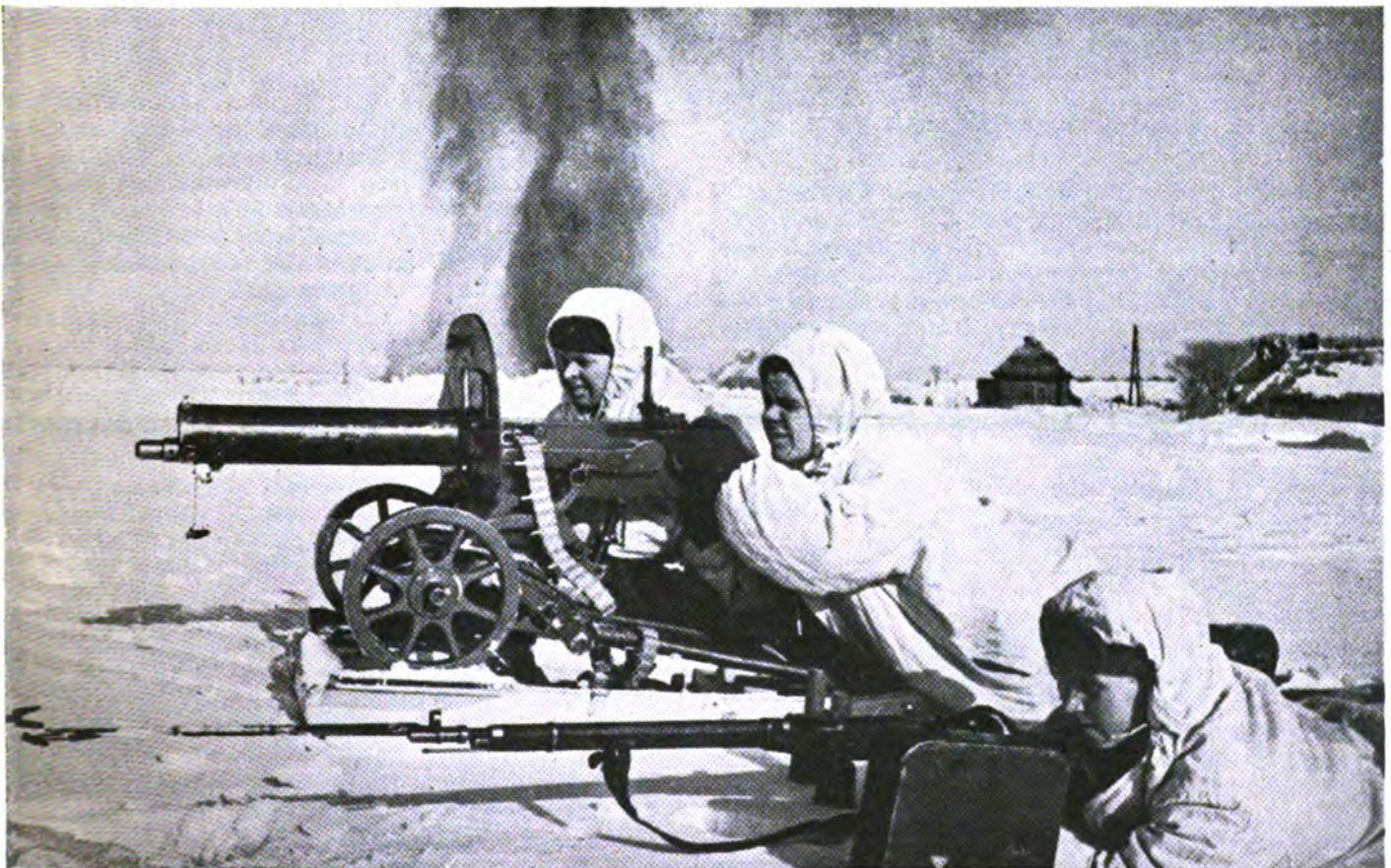
By David Zaslavsky

MAR 25 1943

Until the middle of 1941 there were some people who regarded the German army as invincible. First among these were the Germans themselves and their allies.

Indeed, until the second half of 1941 the German army knew no defeat. Its victories were so smashing they hypnotized the world, creating the impression of an overpowering force. However, in the second

half of 1941 and the beginning of 1942, the German army advancing along the vast expanses of the Soviet land was dealt a blow which might have proved fatal. In the winter of 1941-42 the Germans were rolled back from Moscow. They lost huge quantities of war materiel and large numbers in killed. For the first time since the beginning of the war the advance of the German army was halted. The world learned that the German army can be beaten and defeated.



RED ARMY MACHINE GUNNERS IN ACTION

Of course it was a strong army and it remained strong after the defeat in the battle for Moscow in the winter of 1941-42. But the myth of its invincibility has been dispelled. That was done by the Red Army, one of the youngest armies in the world.

The first encounter of the Red Army with Hitler's army was an encounter of unequal forces. The odds were against the Red Army. The Germans had the advantage of a surprise attack, which enabled the German Command to hold the initiative. They had the advantage of numbers—divisions gradually brought up to the Russian frontier and deployed ready to strike. They had superiority in all types of armament, especially in aircraft, tanks, automatic weapons and motorized troops. They had the advantage of longer military experience and old cadres of experienced officers who waged the first World War and had just overrun the entire area of Western Europe. Lastly, they had the vast advantage of belief in their superiority, common to both the Command and the rank and file of the German army. Confidence in one's own strength and victory is a mighty weapon in any army.

The Red Army was young, unseasoned, not fully mobilized. The world thought it would be smashed like the other armies in Europe. The Red Army, however, halted the advance of Hitler's hordes, and what was planned as a final triumph in the form of Hitler's entry into Moscow was converted into the beginning of defeat and the German flight from Moscow.

The world then paid tribute to the Red Army's fortitude, courage and heroism. The Red Army is defending its country. Therein is the source of its strength. But not only in that. The source of the Red Army's successes is also in the Russian people's military art and in its strategy, which are rooted in national characteristics.

— This great people experienced the greatest transformation in its history. It went through the gigantic Revolution of 1917. But the national traits which in the course of centuries determined the Russian people's military skill—far from vanishing, far from being obliterated—now, more than at any time before, found full scope.

The Soviet people speak of the Lenin-Stalin school of military science. At the same time they speak of the Suvorov school. This means that Lenin and Stalin as the organizers of the Red Army, as great military figures, continued to develop Russian military art along the lines mapped out by the great Russian generals.

Initiative, onslaught, swiftness, resourcefulness, the crushing blow—these features of Suvorov's strategy were displayed by the Red Army during the

very first months of the Soviet-German war, when the Red Army was compelled to retire. Disregarding the paucity of its numbers and the insufficiency of armament, the Red Army fought fierce battles and amazed the world by the heroic defense of Leningrad, Smolensk, Kiev, Odessa and Sevastopol.

The German Command did not expect such resistance and was not prepared for it. The first war winter in Russia took the Germans by surprise. Germany was on the brink of disaster. The Red Army had grown strong enough to halt the advance of Hitler's hordes and to compel them to fall back. But fighting Hitler as it did, single-handed, the Red Army was not strong enough with its own forces alone to turn the blow dealt the Germans into an utter rout. The Germans got a respite. The absence of a second front in Europe saved them.

The Germans mustered their reserves. Out of a total of 256 divisions they massed at least 179 on the Soviet-German front. To this were added 61 divisions of their satellites. Thus in the summer of 1942 the Red Army confronted 240 enemy divisions, or nearly double the forces which Germany, together with Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, put into the field against Tsarist Russia during the first World War.

In the beginning the German summer offensive was successful. The Red Army lost Kerch and Sevastopol, then Rostov. The Germans invaded the Caucasus and rushed toward Stalingrad. But their temporary success was purchased at a price beyond Germany's means. They were heading for a defeat worse than in 1941. Whereas in the winter of 1941-42 the Germans, under the unexpected blows of the Red Army, were compelled to retreat, in the winter of 1942-43 their path of retreat from Stalingrad was cut off. Their best army was encircled and annihilated.

The liberation by the Red Army of the Caucasus, a section of the Donbas and the cities of Kursk, Kharkov, Rzhev, Gzhatsk and Vyazma, resulted in the utter failure of Hitler's strategy. The Red Army has demonstrated its unquestionable fighting qualities.

But although it has gained a number of brilliant victories and cleared the enemy from a considerable area of the Soviet land, the Red Army is not in the least inclined to minimize its antagonist's strength. The Germans are still strong. True enough, no one any longer regards the German army as "invincible." Even the Germans themselves no longer think they are invincible. But the German army is still in a position to resist for a long time, provided it is given this time. It may again recover if it is given a respite and a new lease on life.

The fighting on the Soviet-German front continues unabated. It is too early to speak of final results. But some unquestionable conclusions may already be drawn from this year's winter battles.

It is beyond doubt that in single combat the Red Army would already have defeated Hitler's German army, driven the Germans from Soviet land and gained a complete and decisive victory. But Germany is not fighting single-handed against the Soviet Union. She is fighting five-handed—alongside Italy, Hungary, Finland and Rumania.

It is beyond doubt that Germany and her allies might have suffered a complete defeat this winter—as was possible in 1941-42—if the second front were launched in Europe, if Germany were deprived of the opportunity of transferring divisions from the West to the East. It is proved by numerous and docu-

mented facts that from December, 1942 to February 1, 1943 only, Germany transferred 31 divisions from the West to the East. This transfer of forces also continued later. Thus at the beginning of March it was established that among the German forces in the Kharkov area was the 167th Infantry Division, just arrived from Holland.

Lastly, it is beyond doubt that under these difficult conditions, bearing the entire brunt of the struggle against the Hitlerites in Europe, the Red Army has been driving the Germans and their allies from its country. Hatred of the enemy multiplies the strength of the Red Army ten-fold. The Red Army has the support of the entire Soviet nation. It has the help of the fearless guerrillas. It is armed with Stalin's military science, in which Suvorov's traditions of the Russian people are enriched and multiplied by the art of young Soviet generals trained by Joseph Stalin.

THE HITLERITE REIGN OF TERROR IN ROSTOV

On March 13 the Soviet Information Bureau issued a communique concerning the fiendish atrocities perpetrated by the German-fascist cannibals in Rostov, and containing the following protocol signed by Rostov citizens and Red Army commanders:

After the seizure of Rostov, the German commandant of the city, Major General Kittel, organized the mass extermination of peaceful residents. Many hundreds of citizens were ordered to report, together with their children, at designated centers, and to bring their valuables and food rations for three days.

Germans Murder 15,000 to 18,000 Rostov Citizens

At the appointed places the people were put into trucks and driven out of the city. In the area of the Botanical and Zoological Gardens the adults were shot, while the children were poisoned, their lips being smeared with a potent poison. According to incomplete data, the German hangmen shot and poisoned from 15,000 to 18,000 persons.

Among those shot were Assistant Professor Kirshman, Director of the Ophthalmology Department of the Second Sovietsky Hospital; Inal, a therapist; Lutzky, a lawyer; Bunyakov, Vice-Director of the Voroshilov Works, and his wife; Assistant Professor Novikov, his 70-year-old mother, wife, and eight-year-old son; Shershevskaya, a doctor; Simanovich, a medical nurse; Pavlovskaya, and others.

During the occupation, and especially before their retreat, the German barbarians plundered, blew up

or burned many Rostov industrial enterprises. They demolished the Stalin Agricultural Machinery Works, the Krasny Aksai Works, the Lenin Locomotive Repair Works, the Krasnaia Zvezda Sausage Factory, the Smychka Canning Factory, the Vorovsky Foundry, Flour and Macaroni Mill No. 2, the Voroshilov Machine Works, a modern bakery (one of the largest in the country), the local power station, street-car barns and bus garages, the street-car and trolley bus lines all over the city, the general post office and telegraph office, printing shops, water-works, sewerage system, cinemas, machine shops, various food factories and other large enterprises and buildings.

The German barbarians burned over 2,000,000 books from the Regional State Library and plundered 25 more libraries. Precious rare books of great scientific value were destroyed or carried away to Germany. The occupationists demolished the main buildings of the Central City Hospital, the First, Third and Fourth Polyclinics, the Polyclinic for Railwaymen, and others. Certain hospitals were destroyed, together with the patients in them. The fascist marauders sent to Germany valuable medical apparatuses and instruments from the hospitals.

The barbarians demolished and burned down the finest public buildings: The House of Soviets, the Intourist and International Hotels, the Gorky Dramatic Theater, the Music Hall, Juvenile Theater, Musical Comedy Theater, the Gigant and Khronika Cinema Theaters, the Teachers' Club, the Palace of Culture of Rostov, the Stalin Agricultural Machinery

Works, clubs of the trade unions of the electrical, medical, telegraph and telephone workers, the Railway Engineers' Institute, the scientific research laboratories and clinics of the Rostov Medical Institute, the Normal School, the building of the Department of Physics and Mathematics of the Molotov University, the Telegraph and Telephone Communications School, the Construction School, the Music School, over 50 secondary schools, the Museum of the Revolution, the Local Natural History Museum, the Academic Library, and other buildings.

They blew up or burned all apartment houses in Engels Street from the railway station to Voroshilov Avenue, the majority of the houses in Pushkin, Shau-myann and Sozialisticheskaya Streets, from the railway station to Budyenny Avenue; also a considerable part of the buildings and apartment houses in Budyenny, Teatralny and Voroshilov Avenues; also in the Rosselmash Workers' Settlement, in Olimpiadovka and other places. The Gorky Park was the pride of the citizens of Rostov. The German barbarians felled the finest trees and demolished the fountains and pavilions.

The demolition of public buildings and apartment houses was carried out as follows: Special squads of sappers—incendiaries and miners—laid mines, blew up houses and then poured oil over the debris and set it on fire. The bandits did not even deem it necessary to warn the residents. Hundreds of persons perished under the debris.

Thousands Sent to Hard Labor in Germany

Under pain of shooting the Hitlerites dispatched many Rostov residents to Germany for hard labor. Upon order of the city commandant, all men between 14 and 60 and women between 15 and 50 were registered. Their passports were taken away. After registration they were ordered to report to certain centers. Under pain of shooting they were put into railway cars and sent westward like so many cattle. Thus many thousands of Soviet citizens were carried to Germany. Rostov inhabitants who remained in the city were doomed to death by starvation and disease.

Retreating under the blows of the Red Army, the German occupationists executed 153 arrested Rostov citizens in the local jail. Prior to execution the butchers subjected their victims to dreadful tortures—cut off their noses, gouged out their eyes, hacked off legs and arms. Afterwards the Hitlerites blew up the jail together with all the imprisoned Soviet citizens. The bodies of 1,154 persons, including 122 women and 57 children, were found in the courtyard of the jail. Among the bodies of persons shot or tortured to death in prison were identified those of Georgi Zhdanov, engineer; Anna Mikhailova, a worker, and many others.

Rostov streets and squares, stained with the blood of peaceful Soviet citizens, bear traces of the mon-

strous crimes of the German-fascist fiends. Possessed by a bestial hatred of the Soviet people, our culture and all that is Russian, the Hitlerites demolished everything created by the Russian people in the long years of the city's existence and everything created by the Soviet people during the past 25 years. This destruction was not due to any military considerations.

The blood of our brothers and sisters cries for vengeance. On behalf of all citizens of Rostov we demand severe retribution for all the base and abominable crimes of these bandits!

(Signed) Burmensky, Acting Chairman of the Executive Committee of the City Soviet; Zvenzek, Engineer of the Zarya Brewery; Professor Stassevich, Professor Karnitsky, Major Donskoi, Major Sedov, Captain Tokar; Dibrov, worker of the Metiz Cooperative; the Makeevka representative of the residents of the Novy Gorodok Workers' Settlement; Bocharov, foreman of the Lenin Works, and Tokarev, technician of the Mikoyan Factory.

The bloody crimes of the Germans in Rostov are but a small part of the monstrous program of extermination of the Soviet people and destruction of all material and cultural values carried out by the Hitlerites in the temporarily-occupied districts. The Germans destroy all Soviet towns and villages which they occupy, and plunder and destroy the cultural and historic treasures of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

The Hitlerites torture, shoot and hang peaceful citizens, and do not hesitate to murder defenseless women and children. They forcibly drive Soviet citizens to Germany for hard labor, confine them in concentration camps and doom them to inevitable death by hunger, beatings or exhausting labor.

The above protocol gives a vivid picture of the "new order" being introduced by the German-fascist barbarians in the countries and regions occupied by them. Wherever the Hitlerite soldier treads, the whole cultural life is smothered and replaced by savagery and desolation. The German scoundrels who invaded our country and who drown the Soviet land in blood will answer for everything—for the sufferings of innocent people, the murders of women and children, for all violence, brigandage and destruction. The hour of retribution is here!

Simultaneously with this communique of the Soviet Information Bureau, newspapers publish a number of photographs in proof of the facts cited in the protocol. The pictures show the bodies of Rostov residents—men, women and children—tortured to death or shot by the Hitlerites in the courtyard of the Rostov jail, including the body of Alexander Belyaev, 13; the pit into which the Hitlerites threw the bodies of Rostov residents shot by them; the Rostov State Theater, the building of the Executive Committee, and the apartment houses blown up by the Germans before their retreat.

MOSCOW COALFIELDS RAISE OUTPUT

By Pavel Rudakov

Chairman of Central Committee, Mineworkers' Union, Central Districts of the USSR

Over a year ago the Nazi panzer divisions, smashed by the Red Army at the approaches to the capital, hastily abandoned the Moscow coalfields. The miners themselves helped to drive them back. When the invaders were approaching the coalfields hundreds of miners left their homes and joined guerrilla detachments. Others joined a workers regiment which fought with the Red Army to defend that ancient Russian arsenal, the city of Tula.

Many of them earned immortal glory. Moscow miners will never forget their young comrades Valentin Shavenko and Igor Ivankov who, when they fell into the clutches of the fascist butchers, remained true to their country until their dying breath. Then there was Ageyev, formerly chief engineer of the Cherepet mines, who fell in battle on the Tula barricades, but not before he had destroyed several enemy tanks with grenades and fire bottles. Tsukurov, a geologist, was wounded three times in this battle, and many other miners from the Moscow coalfields distinguished themselves in the fighting.

Equipment Salvaged from Flooded Shaft

No sooner had the Germans been routed near Moscow, Tula and Kaluga, than the miners unslung their rifles and poured back to the coalfields. The difficulties were tremendous. When we arrived we found all the dwellings destroyed. We were short of equipment. But nothing could deter us. One mine after another resumed operation.

Yaschenko, a mechanic in pit No. 2 of the Slov district, descended into the icy water that flooded the workings and recovered pneumatic hammers and other equipment from the bottom. The surface gear of one of the mines was put back into shape by a brigade of carpenters headed by Shivolglazov, who worked day and night perched sixty feet up in the air in 40 below zero cold. In Stalinogorsk, in mine No. 29, Peregudov's brigade worked like giants, clearing chunks of concrete out of the main shaft by hand.

By the end of last summer, the Moscow coalfields had already exceeded their pre-war level of output. But the front was demanding more and more coal, and the miners redoubled their efforts.

Dozens of miners have now left their pre-war records far behind. Mine No. 7, directed by Alexander Gorbunov, a former Red Army man, has made a particularly fine showing, as has mine No. 10 of the Stalinogorsk coal mine, as well as a number of others. Boriskin, Sharafigulin and Rudnev, three of our most

outstanding miners, who in 1942 produced two trainloads of coal over and above plan, work at mine No. 10. They are in the thick of a competition with sniper Vasili Komaretsky, to see whether he is better at killing Germans than they are at hewing coal.

Among those who systematically exceed their quotas at mine No. 7 are Babenko, Bosov and Sychov. But they will have to look to their laurels, for their records are often exceeded by Khabarin, Baranchikov and Kravtsov, former Red Army men and newcomers in the mines. These men are serving their country here in the rear just as devotedly as they did at the front.

Not long ago the miners in Gorbunov's section challenged the other sections of the Moscow coalfields to emulation. Among those who came to the fore were the Stakhanovites Aprelikov and Latynov, Filimonov and Kamaldinov. We have a close friendship with the Red Army. We keep up a lively correspondence with the front and send them gifts.

The Soviet Government and the people of the USSR display the greatest solicitude for all of us who work in the Moscow collieries. Huge funds and vast stocks of material have been allocated for the restoration of our dwellings, hospitals and other public and cultural institutions, and a steady stream of food reaches our district. We have also considerably increased our local production of foodstuffs.

Factories in Moscow and Tula have made themselves our "patrons," and have sent us lathes, compressors and other equipment.

Cultural activities have not been overlooked. Some of the best theatrical companies in Moscow and Tula perform for us in our clubs. During the past three weeks alone we have had visits from actors of the Moscow Bolshoi Theater, the Maly Theater, the Moscow Art Theater and the Stanislavsky Theater.

FOUR SOVIET AIRMEN DESTROY 100 GERMAN PLANES

Four Soviet fliers—Nikolai Arsenin, Alexander Smirnov, Peter Belyasnik and Andrei Samokhvalov—have accounted for 100 German planes, including 50 bombers. Arsenin heads the list with 29 planes shot down, while the others have destroyed 27, 25 and 19 respectively. Each of the Soviet fliers is 25 years of age. They are all in the same regiment, this being their fifth year of service in the Red Army.

GYPSY BLOOD

by Y. Rykachev

When I arrived at the blood donors' center I found a line of about thirty people waiting for the preliminary examination which takes place before one is accepted as a donor. Just behind me was a young girl who seemed in a great state of hurry.

"Do you think they'll be long?" she asked me.

"Not more than half an hour, I imagine," I told her. But she was not satisfied. She went up to the registrar and asked the same question.

"You're quite right," she told me when she came back to her seat. "A full half hour. It's a good thing I've brought some work with me."

She was full of vitality. Her step was light and swift. Her eyes were deep and dark, her hair a dense black. Her skin was almost saffron in color.

When she mentioned "work" I expected to see her pull some knitting out of her bag. But she took out a pad covered with figures and a fountain pen, and proceeded with elaborate calculations, swiftly filling page after page. From time to time she would fall into deep thought, gazing into space, and then she would start re-weaving her net of figures.

I couldn't quite make her out. Probably she was a student.

At last our turn came. I let her through first, partly, I am afraid, because I wanted to hear the answers she gave the registrar.

"Name?" asked the clerk.

"Maria Romano," answered the girl.

"Age?"

"Twenty-four."

"Profession?"

"Engineer."

"Speciality?"

"Airplane designing."

"Nationality?"

"Gypsy."

So that was it! Gypsy—of course she was a gypsy. The extreme originality of her appearance, though modified by European clothes and every outward sign of culture, had puzzled me. Her forefathers, homeless nomads dressed in bright rags, had earned their bread dancing, singing, fortune-telling or simply begging on all the road of Europe.

And here was their descendant, a Soviet gypsy girl,

engineer and airplane designer, giving her ancient and ever-youthful blood to the defenders of her own new motherland.

As I waited for my turn I began to think about the first steps taken by the Soviet Government to settle the gypsies—the first gypsy handicraft associations in the towns, the first gypsy collective farms in the countryside. I remembered the gradual drawing of the gypsy children into the schoolroom, the organization of gypsy cultural institutions and the wonderful gypsy theater in Moscow, the first steps towards the creation of a gypsy literature.

The girl at the donor's depot, who displayed so vividly all the most attractive and typical qualities of her people, belonged to the second generation of settled gypsies. Only a quarter-century of time and goodwill had been needed to change confirmed wanderers, without a literature, without the habit of creative work, into tillers of land, expert mechanics, craftsmen, skilled industrial workers, soldiers, teachers, engineers, writers, actors, doctors, Red Army commanders.

The registrar interrupted my reflections.

Agriculture In Extreme Northern USSR Considerably Extended

Sowing in the extreme North of the Soviet Union will be considerably increased this year, according to the People's Commissariat of Agriculture of the USSR.

The first agricultural experimental station, in Khibiny, beyond the Polar Circle, laid the foundation of Northern agriculture, which continues to develop in wartime. Several thousand hectares of land are now cultivated in the stern conditions of the extreme North.

Dozens of agricultural stations raise winter wheat, potatoes and many kinds of vegetables. Oats and barley are grown even at the 68th parallel. Many collective farms harvest 20 and even 30 tons of potatoes of early ripening varieties per hectare. It is noteworthy that potatoes sown as far north as the Kola Peninsula are not affected by any diseases. Vegetables—onions, lettuce, parsley and fennel—yield a good harvest, both in hothouses and in the open ground.

Especially suitable for growing in the extreme north is the frostproof variety of potatoes whose leaves remain green even at four degrees below zero Centigrade, and an early ripening variety of peas which can be raised in the open.



A. Tkachenko, woman director of a Soviet plant manufacturing plane fuselages, inspects production

THE CRISIS OF THE GERMAN ARMY IN THE WINTER OF 1942-43

By a Soviet Radio Commentator

A new article by Goebbels in *Das Reich* strikingly resembles the speech made by Hitler on April 26 of last year, in which he summed up the 1941-42 winter campaign. Hitler admitted then that in the winter of 1941-42 Germany was on the brink of disaster, but he solemnly promised the German people that the "calamity" which overtook Germany that winter would never happen again.

"I have taken all measures necessary to prevent a repetition of similar calamities," Hitler stated from the rostrum of the Reichstag. "A situation such as we have lived through will never occur again." Hitler's solemn promise proved to be a bluff. Goebbels has now undertaken the task of telling the German people that the Fuehrer lied when he promised to prevent a recurrence of the disaster which overtook the German army in 1941-42.

"Glimpse of a Terrible Abyss"

Goebbels speaks of the deep crisis through which Germany passed in the winter of 1942-43. He admits that the Hitlerite armies "have sustained considerable losses not only in conquered territories but in arms, and above all in men." He admits that these losses create "considerable difficulties" for Germany. "We must bear in mind the sad results of this winter. . . . We have had a glimpse of a terrible abyss."

Thus, according to Goebbels, Germany again faced a very acute crisis in the second winter campaign on the Eastern Front—was again on the brink of disaster. This admission is the more significant in that it comes from Goebbels, who is usually not at all inclined to give pessimistic estimates of the situation of the Hitlerite army.

We remind the reader of Goebbels' boastful statements in 1942. Early in that year Goebbels assured the Germans, just as he now does, that spring would bring Germany decisive victory. In his speech of January 30, 1942, he said that "the coming of spring will mean the beginning of the utter defeat of the Bolsheviks." At the close of April of the same year Goebbels wrote that "an offensive by the Soviets is absolutely out of the question." In July, 1942, in the course of an interview with Turkish journalists, he stated that "even before the advent of winter, the

Russian Army will no longer constitute a danger for Germany." And he insolently boasted that Germany had learned her lesson from the 1941-42 winter campaign: "We have foreseen all the difficulties and are prepared for the trials of winter in 1942-43," he further told the Turkish journalists.

Speaking in Munich on October 18, 1942, one month before Paulus' army was surrounded at Stalingrad, Goebbels pompously declared, "The hardest phase of this war is already behind us."

What has become of this unrestrained optimism of the chief of German propaganda? Not a trace of it remains after four months of the Red Army offensive. The persistent use of rose-colored glasses has given way to gloomy pessimism and despondency.

"We must be ready for fresh difficult trials," Goebbels now whines. "We have not yet crossed the mountain. We are only at its foot. We still have an enormous and extremely difficult stretch before us."

Last year Hitler and Goebbels assured the German people in every way that the calamities of the winter campaign would never recur. Now Goebbels puts forth a new slogan, urging Germans not to forget the coming winter for a single moment: "In winter or in summer we must always think only of winter."

Deterioration of German Situation in Past Winter

Goebbels' latest article is the most vivid evidence of the sharp deterioration of Germany's military and political situation during the past winter. The local successes of the Hitlerites in the southern sector of the Soviet-German front cause them no joy, because they have already lost faith in victory, they fear the inevitable tragic end awaiting them.

In vain do the Hitlerites try to raise the spirits of the German people by appealing for "total mobilization." "The aim of total war is not only to overcome the present crisis," Goebbels states, "but also to prevent the recurrence of such a crisis in the future."

The Berlin ringleaders' uncertainty and fear of the future are reflected in these appeals.

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THE PEOPLE'S GUERRILLA WAR

By Major A. Zhuchkov

The war of the Soviet Union against Hitlerite Germany is not only a war between two armies—it is a war of all the Soviet peoples against the German troops.

The Soviet peoples are waging a heroic struggle in

all German-occupied areas. The Soviet peoples are aware that ~~in the days of~~ greatest danger to the homeland, victory over the enemy was won not only by the regular armies but also by the guerrillas. Napoleon was routed not alone by regular troops, but by the whole country.



Soviet guerrillas have mastered all kinds of arms. Here they fight with light machine guns

During the Civil War in the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Siberia and the Far East, guerrilla warfare developed on a tremendous scale. Small detachments grew into regiments in the space of several days. Songs and poems have been written about the heroic exploits of guerrilla detachments under the command of Shchors, Parkhomenko, Bozhenko and Lazo.

During the first days of the great Patriotic War, Stalin called upon the people to organize foot and cavalry guerrilla detachments in the occupied regions, and demolition groups to blow up bridges and railways, to cut telephone and telegraph communications, to set fire to stores and supply columns. Since that time guerrilla warfare has developed on a huge scale. The Germans can never feel safe in any part of our country. Bullets, bayonets and hand-grenades of guerrillas exterminate them on the broad steppes of the Ukraine, in the forests and fields of Byelorussia, Smolensk, and Karelia, in the Orlov and Kursk Regions and in the Crimea. The guerrillas destroy the enemy equipment, harass their lines of communication, blow up bridges, derail trains and exterminate the enemy manpower.

According to incomplete data several guerrilla detachments in the Ukraine had by November, 1942 exterminated 45,000 Hitlerites, including six generals and 944 officers; destroyed 182 tanks, 25 armored cars, 10 planes, 346 guns and machine guns, 1,400 munition trucks and 7 radio stations; derailed 146 trains, and captured large quantities of foodstuffs and munitions.

In the Chernigov district guerrilla scouts were returning to camp after carrying out an assignment. They stopped at a farmhouse for a meal and a traitor gave them away to the Germans. A truck arrived with 60 Hitlerite soldiers and 40 police, who surrounded the house and opened fire. The guerrillas replied, and a battle raged until the Germans set fire to the cottage. The guerrillas retreated to the barn and continued to fight. Before the Germans could fire the barn, the guerrillas had killed ten of them and made their escape into the woods.

Foremost among the guerrillas of Byelorussia are Heroes of the Soviet Union Bumajkov and Pavlovski. Byelorussian guerrillas have exterminated tens of thousands of Hitlerites. In six months the detachment of "Uncle Kostia" put 116 locomotives out of commission and derailed 13 trains. To force the renowned "Father Minai," a guerrilla leader of Byelorussia, to surrender, the Germans took his four children and shot them as hostages. Minai swore to avenge his children, and his detachment exterminated thousands of Hitlerites and destroyed a large quantity of enemy equipment and ammunition.

During the first 12 months of the war, Leningrad

guerrillas annihilated over 24,000 Germans, destroyed 181 tanks and 1,718 trucks, and derailed 181 troop trains.

The Germans use large units in the struggle against Soviet guerrillas, but all their attempts to crush the guerrilla movement end in failure. A detachment operating in the Vitebsk district of Byelorussia was attacked by German army units, who sent against them large forces with tanks and armored cars. The guerrillas launched a surprise attack and killed over 400 of the enemy.

The guerrillas are an army of the people, and the people are invincible. Their struggle is stimulated by love for their homeland, hatred of the enemy. The famous guerrilla of 1812, Denis Davidov, wrote that those who had attempted to invade Russia had to pay dearly for their venture; but that Russia had not yet risen, and "woe to her enemies if ever she does rise."

Today Russia has risen as one man for the great struggle. The Red Army is dealing the enemy blow upon blow. Guerrilla warfare is developing on an ever-increasing scale. Thousands of Soviet people in the temporarily-occupied regions are taking up arms and joining the detachments of the people's avengers.

"Invisible Children" Would Help Red Army

"What I would do if I had an invisible cap"—this was the subject recently given to students of the sixth grade of a Moscow school for a composition. It is interesting that the 30 children gave almost identical answers.

"If I had an invisible cap," wrote Milya Smirnova, age 12, "I would make my way to the German rear. I would walk among the enemy and count how many tanks, planes and guns they have, and even all the soldiers, to the very last. Then, like the wind, I would slip back across the front line and tell everything to our men, and they would strike at the Germans right where they were weakest."

"Invisible" Mark Oshanin would play havoc in the German camp. "I would quietly spoil all rifles, tommy-guns, grenades, guns and trucks," wrote Mark. "Then, when our troops attacked, the Germans would grasp their tommy-guns—but they don't shoot! And then they surrender to a man. 'Who helped us?' the Red Army men would ask."

But Mark does not wait for honors. "Still invisible, I go on," he continues. "I have much work to do."

All the children, if they could be invisible, would help the Red Army.

THE GUERRILLA PRESS

By E. Vilensky

I am going through the files of some newspapers whose names are very close to our hearts: "*The Vitebsk Worker*," "*The Guerrilla of the Ukraine*," "*Soviet Guerrilla*," "*Guerrilla Truth*." These papers have been written and produced in forests, dugouts and cellars.

The mechanized monsters roam at large all around. But in the dim light of a kerosene lamp behind heavily curtained windows, or crouching behind a haystack in a field, the guerrillas and collective farmers read their papers.

The Germans are battering at the minds of our farmers with their lies. Ruined walls, the only surviving vestige of peasant homes, are pasted over with Nazi leaflets and appeals. But the guerrilla paper comes, and the people learn the truth.

The guerrilla "journalists" tell them about the secret struggle against the invaders in the peasants' own districts, about the situation in the USSR, in Moscow, about the progress of the war, the losses of the Nazis, the raids by Soviet, British and American planes on enemy cities. News of sabotage and raids, and of destruction of enemy soldiers, officers and equipment is prominently featured. The guerrilla

paper sums up the achievements of countless small detachments and groups operating from ambush.

One story tells how a detachment fell on an enemy encampment in the darkness, killed 45 Germans and blew up a munitions dump. Another relates how a guerrilla, on the pretext of buying seed, went from house to house, ran an unsuspecting traitor "elder" to earth, and killed him. Here is an article—"A Present for the Motherland." The "present" was the blowing-up of a big German army train. Ten trucks with tanks and 20 carriages packed with troops and supplies were destroyed.

The guerrilla newspapers establish and maintain contact between the occupied districts, as well as with the Soviet rear. They have humorous columns. The Byelorussian guerrillas even publish a special satirical paper called "*Guerrilla Stick*."

The circulation of these papers is as yet not high. Sometimes only a few hundred are issued. But their circulation is to be measured not by the number of copies but by the number of readers. Every copy travels from house to house, from forest to forest, from village to village. On the copies before me, constant fingering has in places worn off the impression of the type.

GERMAN CRIMES IN THE LENINGRAD REGION

By Boris Belogorsky

The Soviet Information Bureau reports that a group of Leningrad guerrillas who crossed the front line to the Soviet side told of the following crimes in the German-occupied villages of the Slantsev District of the Leningrad Region. (The names of the guerrillas cannot be given, as they have returned to their detachments in the German rear):

In the Slantsev District of the Leningrad Region many hamlets and villages have been burned down by the Nazis and thousands of Soviet citizens done to death. By all manner of tortures and death penalties the Germans attempted to instil fear into the local inhabitants and to force them to discontinue helping the guerrilla movement.

Seeing that mass terror proved of no avail and that the inhabitants continued to give all possible aid to guerrillas, the Nazi commandant of the Slantsev

District decided upon a series of public executions as a means of intimidation. By the commandant's order Viktor Ivanov, Ekaterina Prokhorova and her daughter Sofia, Nikolai Sergeyev and his sister Zinaida, Nikolai Podurov and eight others, were seized and led out of the village. For five days no one in the village had the slightest idea of their fate. On the sixth day the Nazis brought them back to the village. They had been brutally tortured and could hardly stand. The German officer ordered all the villagers to witness the execution of the prisoners.

"Watch, and you will see what awaits anyone who is not on our side," the officer told the crowd through his interpreter. Before the eyes of the villagers the fourteen were shot and the crowd was ordered to dig graves for them.

(Continued on page four)

KAMCHATKA FISHERMEN WORK FOR THE FRONT

By A. Litvak

Soviet Kamchatka is situated far from the arena of fierce fighting against the fascists. But Kamchatka is also fighting. With its labor it is giving fresh strength to the advancing units of the Red Army.

Kamchatka deals in fish. The people have large numbers of fishing boats. But in peacetime the collective farms and fisheries engaged in this trade worked only part of the year, usually from April to October. The rest of the time was spent in canning fish or making preparations for the next season.

But it is impossible to work thus leisurely when the fighting at the front does not slow down for a minute and the Red Army is in constant need of fresh supplies of foodstuffs. So the fishermen of Kamchatka decided to end seasonal fishing, and to fish all the year round.

This transfer from seasonal to all-year-round fishing made it possible to catch in the autumn and winter season of 1942-43 fifteen times as much fish as in the same months in 1939-40. The more fish caught, the more workers were needed to deal with them. Not only professional fishermen, but also their wives and children, turned to fishing. The housewives volunteered to help; the school-children of the senior classes were drawn into the work in their spare time.

The longing for victory inspires a team of young folks headed by schoolboy A. Agafonov, which has worked for 12 hours at a stretch. The fishing-boat of young skipper Nikitash from the Pymtinsk Fish Combinat fulfils two norms daily.

The amount of canned fish prepared in the Kamchatka Fish Combinats has reached its highest figure for the past five years. Russian caviar enjoys worldwide fame. Now our fighting men at the front and convalescent Red Army men in hospitals get it. Caviar output in Kamchatka has doubled as compared to pre-war figures, while its quality has improved considerably. Realization that all these products are destined for the use of the Red Army makes the fishermen very careful about every pound of foodstuffs turned out by them.

Here are figures which show the results of their strenuous work: In 1942, fishermen in Kamchatka obtained 40,000 more tons of fish than in 1940, and 12,000 tons more than in 1941. Last year they turned out 10,000,000 more tins of fish than in 1940, and 2,000,000 tins more than in 1941.

No matter how far Kamchatka is from the firing lines, it also plays its part in the liberating war against Hitlerism, and takes its share of the labor directed toward increasing the amount of foodstuffs destined for the front and for the country at large.

GERMAN CRIMES

(Continued from page three)

In the village of Gorbovo of the same district, the Nazis held a public execution of three innocent villagers—collective farmer Ilya Burakov, Sergei Emelyanov and the village agriculturist Vasili Rogov.

The population of the village of Vyazischevo was driven to the outskirts, where three girls and a youth, all showing traces of brutal torture, stood surrounded by German guards. The three girls were Alexandra Mikhailova, Lydia Zhuravleva and Zalma Solk, the last an Estonian girl from the village of Glazov Gor. The boy was Anatoli Yermilov. The Germans first shot the mother and father of Alexandra Mikhailova, both collective farmers; then they executed the mother of Lydia Zhuravleva and her two older sisters, Ekaterina and Maria. Having slain the relatives of the girls, the Nazis proceeded to deal with the prisoners themselves. The girls and the boy, with bound

hands and feet, were dragged along the road to a deep hole, into which they were hurled and buried alive. The German officer declared to the villagers that all who dared show any disobedience would be treated in the same manner.

The next day the guerrilla detachment broke into the village and wiped out the German garrison. One of the first acts of the guerrillas was to dig up the girls and youth and bury them with honors. The mound of earth under which their young bodies lie calls for a ruthless struggle against the hated invaders.

Colonel General Novikov Becomes Air Marshal

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has promoted Colonel General of Aviation Novikov to the rank of Air Marshal.

DOCUMENTARY OF STALINGRAD'S EPIC STRUGGLE AND VICTORY

Fifteen cameramen were attached to the Soviet units operating on the Don and Stalingrad fronts, says Stalin Prize Winner Varlamov, producer of the new documentary "Stalingrad," filmed during the actual battles. Day after day cameramen followed the actions of Soviet aircraft, street engagements in populated places, the heroic resistance of the Red Army and the offensive which followed it.

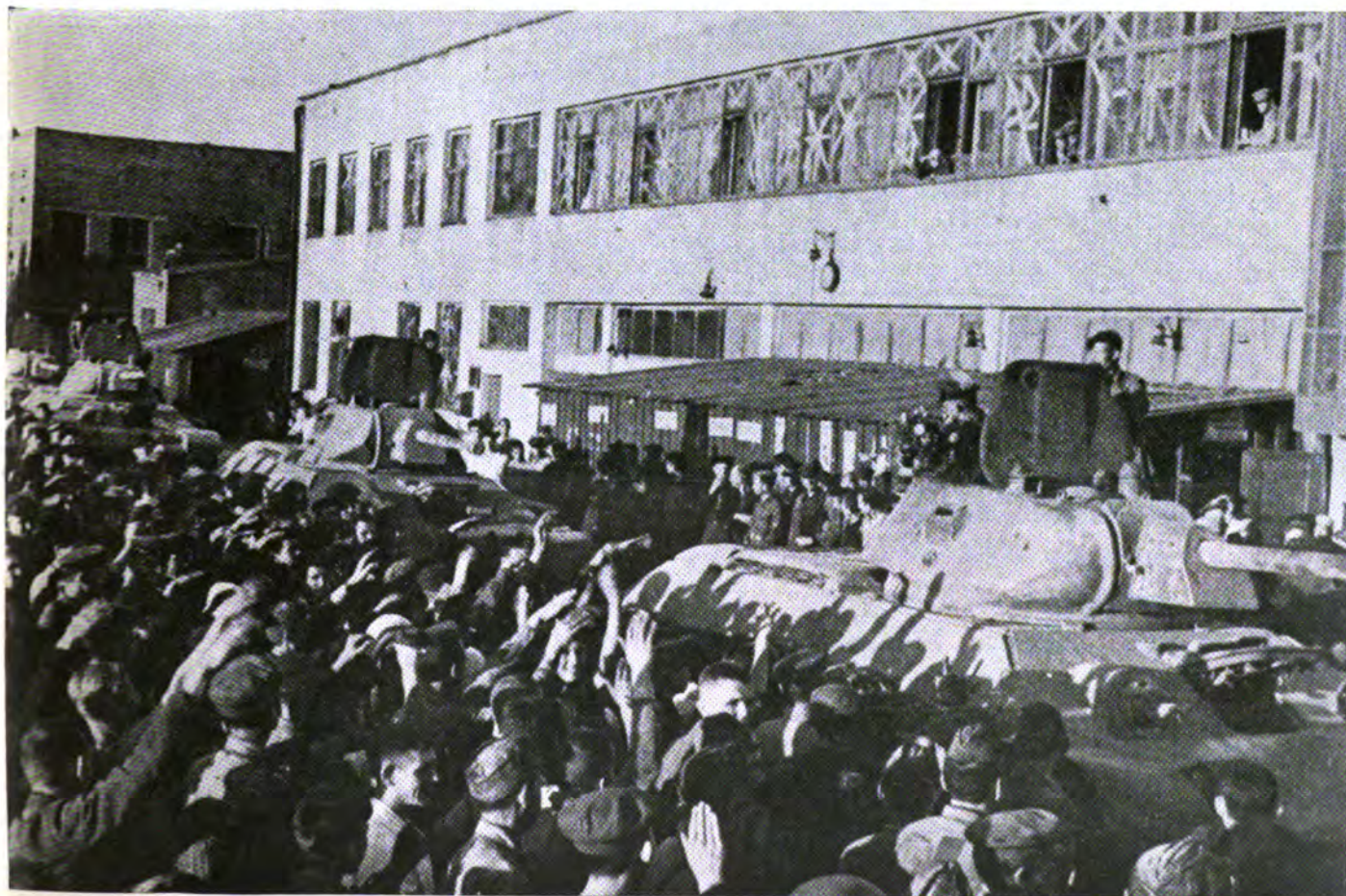
Stalingrad was so brightly lighted at night by flares and tracer bullets that it was possible to take pictures by using highly sensitive film. Many splendid scenes of street fighting were filmed by cameraman Valentin Orlyankin, including engagements for "Pavlov's house." This house, completely surrounded by Germans and partially demolished, was heroically defended by machine gunner Pavlov for 59 days.

"We wished to show the struggle for Stalingrad,"

Varlamov said, "beginning with the first enemy air raid on August 23, 1942; the break-through of a German tank division towards the territory of a tractor plant, and subsequent heavy defensive engagements until the completion of the victorious Soviet offensive.

"It was not easy to produce a film when not infrequently only a wall or a ceiling separated us from the enemy, where literally every step of a stairway was contested by arms. But in spite of this our cameramen shot nearly all the historical episodes in the battle for Stalingrad.

"The film shows the heroic, every-day life of the Volga River Flotilla; the repairs of damaged tanks in the semi-destroyed shops of the Stalingrad Tractor Plant; the junction of the forces of the 62nd Army



AUGUST, 1942—The people of Stalingrad cheer tankists leaving for the front

with the troops of Lieutenant General Rokossovsky; the meeting in the liberated city; the courageous labor of the workers of the Stalingrad power station, on which the Germans dropped eight heavy bombs and 500 shells. The power station supplied current to the plants in the southern section of the city where the tanks were repaired.

"Cameramen went into action with the troops, crept into the basements of defended houses, made flights in bombers, rode tanks into action. The film also shows the interrogation of Field Marshal Paulus, the surrender of the German generals, the white flags flying over German trenches. Filming continued daily throughout the battle for Stalingrad."



DURING THE BATTLE FOR STALINGRAD—Soviet Automatic riflemen fiercely defend a position on the outskirts of the city.

Culture of Leningrad Flourishes Despite War

The renowned Soviet composer, Boris Asafyev, who recently arrived in Moscow from Leningrad, reported that the cultural life of the war-scarred city on the Neva is flourishing. Ten dramatic theaters and more than 40 moving picture houses are functioning.

Many-colored posters advertise theater, movie and opera programs; and long lines form in front of ticket booths. Crowded audiences listen to performances of

Evgeni Onegin, *The Queen of Spades*, *La Traviata* and other operas, while the Ballet Studio is presenting a highly successful production of *Esmeralda*.

During the war three contests have been held for the best musical compositions. Leningrad composers have created some 150 symphonies, overtures, cantatas, songs, etc. Leningrad artists have produced over 200,000 war posters. Work has also continued without interruption at the Scientific Research Institute of Theater and Music, which has prepared for publication several volumes of research in all the arts.

THE AGRICULTURIST

By Ilya Sipovsky

Stepan Baryshev was born the year serfdom was abolished. He remembers how his father rushed to pay a quit-rent to his landowner, Demidov. He saw peasants flogged with lashes. He tasted the bitterness of that life of dire poverty peasants led in old Russia where they had no rights. He lived through three reigns and two revolutions. When the Soviet power triumphed, Baryshev was over fifty. His life was behind him, the long, hard, toilsome life of a poor countryman in the remote village of Kablukovo.

In July, 1938, a gray-haired man stood on a platform in the Kremlin. "I am a gardener. I grow various kinds of things," he said. And he went on to speak of the Soviet power that had opened the way to life for millions of obscure people like himself. He spoke of the Soviet people's leader, Stalin, who cultivated and nurtured people as gardeners cultivate plants.

"I am an old Russian peasant," he continued, "who lived half a century without anybody caring for me. And I have lived to see the day when I am opening the first session of the supreme organ of power of the great Russian Republic."

Thus Stepan Baryshev, the oldest member, opened the first session of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR.

He is still living in his native Kablukovo on the banks of the Urga river, not far from the town of Spassk, in the Gorky region. Here he continues to cultivate a garden given into his care—an orchard with thousands of fruit trees never before seen in these parts, and rich berry gardens also.

But Baryshev is more than a gardener. For many years he has devoted a great deal of his time to cultivating a new variety of hardy flax that will resist frost. In 1935 one stalk was all he could manage to save from the frost's killing touch. In 1942 the collective farm gathered a record crop of seeds from fifteen hectares sown with this new variety. The fiber was excellent. Now the best seed selection experts all over the country are endeavoring to enrich the best Russian flax.

He is sharing his work; he has determined to move the borders of flax growing further northward.

"Now, when the German marauders have ruined the oldest flax growing districts of Byelorussia and Smolensk, it is particularly important to develop new bases as soon as possible," says Baryshev—the collective farmer, selection expert and deputy to the parliament of the Republic.

So, from morning till night, the indefatigable old man toils in his experimental fields. Nobody in the Gorky region has gathered more camphor than Baryshev. It is by his efforts that the soy bean grows in the collective farm field. Here a new Soviet rubber bearing plant, the koksagyz, gives fine crops of large roots.

"All this is important for defense," Baryshev says. "It is our country's war coffers we are filling. Flax, rubber, sugar, medicinal herbs and all raw materials for medicines are more valuable now than ever before."

The war has taken the old experimenter's attention from certain things he used to study. Nevertheless, last year 70 kinds of red-fleshed melons and 45 kinds of white, including the best Crimean and lower Volga varieties, ripened in his garden. Last year 24 kinds of grapevines flourished on terraces sweeping down to the river. Baryshev does not spend so much time in his hothouses these days. But even so the place is fragrant with Novo-Afon lemons, brought from Sochi, Pavlov tangerines of the indoor variety, Japanese and Burma figs, and dozens of other plants which the old gardener studies to learn of the lives and development of plant organisms.

The All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences summoned its regular session last December. Many important papers were read, among them a report of the year's work of Stepan Baryshev, the serf's son, who became a collective farm gardener and people's selection expert.

Urals Workers Raise and Equip Volunteer Tank Corps

The workers of three Urals Regions—Sverdlovsk, Molotov and Chelyabinsk—are raising and equipping a volunteer tank corps to be placed at the disposal of the Supreme Command of the Red Army.

All arms and equipment for the corps are being paid for by donations from the workers, and all are being manufactured by overtime work at local plants and factories. The first tanks for the corps have already been turned out.

The number of workers volunteering for service with the corps is enormous; scores of thousands of applications have already been filed in Sverdlovsk, Tagil, Serov and other Urals cities.

ITALIAN MORALE

By A. Yanovsky

The defeats suffered by the Hitlerites on the Eastern Front have made perhaps an even greater impression in Rome than in Berlin. Italian troops in Russia, totaling ten divisions, were the flower of the Italian army. This picked force of Mussolini's has been almost utterly destroyed by the Red Army.

The Nazis have now announced their intention of mobilizing for war on the Eastern Front not only all the remaining manpower reserves of Germany itself, but of all the allied and occupied European countries. Italy naturally cannot hope to escape the general fate. At Berlin's demand she was, moreover, one of the first nations to decree total mobilization in the German manner. Hitler called for a fresh shipment of cannon-fodder from Italy to fill the gaping breaks in the front line.

The German High Command always sends Italians to the most dangerous sectors of the Soviet-German front, although by designation and training they may be absolutely unsuited for operations on that particular terrain. It is characteristic, for instance, that Alpine Divisions especially trained and equipped for mountain warfare were hurled onto the Don steppes.

Antonio Asteggiano, private of the 10th Company, Mondovi Battalion, First Regiment, Cuneese Alpine Division, taken prisoner by Soviet troops, declared that his division did not even possess materiel suited for level ground warfare. Another war prisoner, Vicardo Davoli, sub-lieutenant of the 55th Company, 6th Regiment, Tridentina Alpine Division, stated that his division was sent from Italy especially for fighting in the Caucasus. But on arrival it was not permitted to take up battle positions, but was transferred piecemeal to the Don line, and not even supplied with maps. In the fighting on the Don the Tridentina Division possessed only a map of the Caucasus.

It is no wonder that the people of Italy are not displaying any signs of enthusiasm on the occasion of total mobilization. It is now a question of giving the Germans fresh divisions of the exhausted Italian army—in other words, of dooming these divisions to certain annihilation. The complete hopelessness of the Russian campaign and their terrible losses on that front increase the perplexity of the Italian people. The nation is in the grip of a depression which is penetrating ever deeper into the fascist ranks.

Concerning Italian losses on the Soviet-German front, Major Mushinsky gives the following figures in an article recently appearing in KRASNAIA ZVEZDA:

Total losses of Italian troops on the Soviet-German front amount to 175,000, including 60,000 killed, 69,000 wounded and 46,000 taken prisoner.

By the close of January (the writer points out), all Italian troops on the Soviet-German front had been utterly routed. And it should be borne in mind that Mussolini had sent here his shock troops, the flower of the Italian armed forces. Altogether, since Italy entered the war she has lost on all fronts over 850,000 killed and taken prisoner, and about 300,000 wounded.

At present Italy's forces are distributed on several fronts and the majority of her troops are outside of the country. About forty Italian divisions form the occupation army in the Balkans, about ten divisions are in France—in Nice, Savoy and Corsica. Some Italian troops are in Tunisia, and not more than 20 divisions are in Italy proper. No less than half the latter are stationed in the north, because of Mussolini's apprehensions regarding the fate of the Southern Tyrol and the provinces of Venice and Trieste on which Germany has designs.

Out of the remaining reserves of manpower—men from 17 to 19, and 45 to 55 years of age—Mussolini could form another 30 to 40 divisions, but providing them with arms is almost beyond Italy's ability. Even now the Italian army is equipped much worse than the Finnish and Hungarian armies.

In view of the lack of raw materials, the tank industry can hardly cope with the task of replenishing the existing four tank divisions of Italy, and the situation in the aircraft building industry is no better.

In conclusion, Major Mushinsky writes: "The most die-hard pro-Hitlerites are beginning to realize that in case of danger for Italy, Germany does not intend to defend her. German fortifications do not extend south of the line of Liguria and the valley of the Po and the Venice Coast, and are meant for the defense of Germany herself from the south. Meanwhile, neither naval nor coastal defenses of Italy can safeguard her from the coming of war to her territory. Fascist Italy is the most vulnerable link of the Italo-German coalition.

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STALIN PRIZE AWARDS FOR ART AND LITERATURE

By a decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, Stalin Prizes for outstanding productions of art and literature in 1942 have been awarded as follows:

1. *Music*: First prizes amounting to 100,000 rubles each to Maryan Koval for the opera *Emelyan Pugachev*; to Merited Art Worker of the Armenian

Soviet Republic Aram Khachaturyan for the music of the ballet *Gayane*; to Merited Art Worker of the Russian Soviet Republic Vissarion Shebalin for the *Slav Quartette*. For outstanding achievements in musical performances, first prizes of the same sum were awarded to Merited Art Worker of the Russian Republic pianist Vladimir Sofronitsky and violinist David Oistrakh. Second prizes in the sum of 50,000



THE MOSCOW BOLSHOI THEATER OF OPERA AND BALLET IN PRE-WAR DAYS
During the German air raids on the Capital the roof was slightly damaged by a bomb

rubles each were awarded to composer Sergei Prokofiev for his *Seventh Sonata*; to People's Artist of the Uzbek Republic Mukhtar Ashrafi for his *Heroic Symphony*; to Nikolai Ivanov-Redkevich for his military marches "Captain Gastello," "The People's Avengers," "Our Own Moscow," and "March of Victory"; to Vasili Solovyev for the songs "Evening in the Roadsteads," "Playing My Accordion," and "Song of Vengeance." For outstanding musical performances a second prize in the same amount was awarded to pianist Professor Lev Oborin.

2. *Painting*: First prizes of 100,000 rubles each to Merited Art Worker of the Russian Republic Alexander Gerasimov for the painting "Hymn to the October Revolution"; to Vasili Yakovlev for the pictures "Portrait of Hero of the Soviet Union Yakovlev" and "Portrait of a Guerrilla"; second prizes of 50,000 rubles each to Nikolai Zhukov for a series of drawings depicting the Red Army and illustrations for an album entitled "Marx and Engels"; and to Dementi Shmarinov for a series of graphic productions "We Will Not Forget; We Will not Forgive."

3. *Sculpture*: First prizes of 100,000 rubles each to Konstantin Merabishvili for the monument to Shota Rustaveli erected in Tiflis; and to Merited Art Worker of the Russian Republic Matvei Manizer for the statue "Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya"; Second prizes of 50,000 rubles each to Merited Art Worker of the Russian Republic Vera Mukhina for her sculptural portraits of Heroes of the Patriotic War Colonel Yussupov and Colonel Khizhnyak.

4. *Theatrical Art*: First prizes of 100,000 rubles each to People's Artist of the Russian Republic Ruben Simonov for his portrayal of the title roles in the plays *Oleko Dundich* and *Cyrano de Bergerac* in the State Vaktangov Theater; to People's Artist of the Russian Republic Alexei Popov for the staging of the play *In Times Long Past*, in the Central Red Army Theater; and a second prize of 50,000 rubles to People's Artist of the Azerbaijan Republic Mirza Aga Aliiev for the portrayal of the role of Meshadi Gulyam Hussein in the play *Makhabad* in the Azerbaijan Azizbekov Drama Theater.

5. *Opera*: A first prize of 100,000 rubles to Merited Art Worker of the Russian Republic Alexander Melik-Pashaev, Rostislav Zakharov, Pyotor Williams, Merited Artist of the Russian Republic Alexander Baturin, and Merited Artist of the Russian Republic Natalia Shpiller, for their performances in *William Tell* in the State Academic Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theater of the USSR; another first prize to People's Artist of the USSR Arily Pazovsky, Merited Art Worker of the Russian Republic Leonid Beratov, and Merited Art Worker of the Russian Republic Feodor Fedorovsky, for the staging of the opera *Emelyan*

Pugachev in the Leningrad Kirov Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet.

6. *Cinema Art*: First prize of 100,000 rubles to Merited Art Worker of the Georgian Republic Mikhail Chiaureli, People's Artist of the USSR Akavi Khorava, People's Artists of the Georgian Republic Veriko and Jeparidze, for the film *Georgi Saakadze*; a second prize of 50,000 rubles to scenario writer Evgeny Gabrilovich, producer Yuly Raizman and actress Valentina Karavayeva for the film *Mashenka*; another second prize for films to Merited Art Worker of the Russian Republic Ivan Pyryev and Merited Artist of the Russian Republic Vasili Vanin.

7. *Newsreel Cinematography*: First prize of 100,000 rubles to producer Leonid Varlamov, cameramen Boris Vakar, Abram Kazakov, Valentin Orlyankin and Avenir Sofyin, for the film *Stalingrad*; another first prize to producer Valery Solovyev, cameramen Anselm Bogorov, Anatoly Pogorely, Vladimir Stradin, and Efim Uchitel, for the film *Leningrad in Struggle*; a second prize of 50,000 rubles to producer Vasili Belyaev, cameramen Feodor Korotkevich, Vladislav Mikosha and Dmitri Rymashev for the film *Black Sea Sailors*; a second prize of 50,000 rubles to cameramen Ivan Belyakov, Feodor Bunimovich, Joseph Veinero-vich, Viktor Dobronitsky, and David Ibragimov for their work for Soyuskinozhurnal (Cinema Chronicle of the Soviet Union) in 1942.

8. *Belles-Lettres*: First prizes of 100,000 rubles each to Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Alexei Tolstoy for the trilogy *The Road of Suffering*; to Wanda Wasilewska for the novel *Rainbow*; second prizes of 50,000 rubles each to Pavel Bazhov for the volume of stories *The Malachite Box*; and to Leonid Sobolev for the volume of stories *A Sailor's Soul*.

9. *Poetry*: First prizes of 100,000 rubles each to Maxim Rylsky for the volumes of poetry *Story of a Mother*, *Dawn of the World*, *Bright Weapon* and *Voyage into Youth*; to Mikhail Issakovsky for the texts of the popular songs "A Frontier Guard was Returning from Service," "The Send-off," "There is No Knowing," "Katyusha," and others; a second prize of 50,000 rubles to Margarita Aliger for the poem "Zoya."

10. *Dramaturgy*: First prizes of 100,000 rubles each to Alexander Korneichuk for the play *The Front*, and to Leonid Leonov for the play *Invasion*; second prize of 50,000 rubles to Konstantin Simonov for the play *The Russian People*.

11. For outstanding achievements in art and literature during many years, first prizes of 100,000 rubles each were awarded to People's Artists of the USSR Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko, Vasili Kach-



David Oistrakh, who received a First Degree Stalin Prize in the recent awards

alov, Ivan Moskvina, Olga Knipper-Chekhova, Mikhail Tarkhanov, Antonina Nezhdanova, Kseniya Dzerzhinskaya, Alexander Pirogov, Nadezhda Obukhova, Alexandra Yablochkina, Varvara Ryzhova, Vera Pashennaya, Alexander Ostuzhev, Prov Sadovsky, Ekaterina Korchagina-Alexandrovskaya, Yuri Yuryev, Vera Michurina-Samoilova, People's Artists of the Russian Republic Ekaterina Geltzer and Evdokia Turchaninova, Merited Art Workers of the Russian Republic Konstantin Yuon and Pyotr Konchalovsky; and authors Vikenti Veressayev and Alexander Serafimovich; and second prizes of 50,000 rubles each to People's Artist of the Russian Republic Boris Asafyev, Merited Art Worker of the Russian Republic artist-engraver Ivan Pavlov, Academician of Painting and Merited Art Worker of the Russian Republic Vasili Baksheyev, Academician of Painting Evgeny Lansere, People's Artist of the Russian Republic Nikandor Khanayev, and People's Artist of the Russian Republic Faina Shevchenko.

Sholokhov Writing Novel of Soviet People at War

Mikhail Sholokhov, renowned author of the popular novel *The Silent Don*, has just arrived in Moscow from the theater of war. At present Sholokhov is working on a new novel entitled *They Fought for the Motherland*. "This will be a novel about the Soviet people in the days of the great Patriotic War," said the author, "about those who defend the motherland, arms in hand, at the front, and those in the rear who heroically give all their strength to the struggle against the enemy." The scene of action of part of the novel is the Don valley during the period preceding the Red Army's offensive.

HONORS FOR ARAM KHACHATURYAN, SOVIET ARMENIAN COMPOSER

The name of Aram Khachaturyan, young Soviet Armenian composer, will shortly appear on a marble tablet in the hall of the Moscow Conservatory, joining the names of other famous alumni including Rachmaninoff and Taneyev. Khachaturyan, one of the most popular Soviet composers, has created over 120 works during the past eight years, including two symphonies, dance and ballet suites, piano and violin concertos, a chamber music trio, and the scores for two ballets. He has also written songs, marches, overtures, film music, the music for Shakespeare's *Mac-*



Aram Khachaturyan, awarded a First Degree Stalin Prize for the music of the ballet *Gayane*

beth, which was staged at the Armenian State Theater and the music for other dramatic pieces.

His *Poem on Stalin*, one of the outstanding creations of Soviet music, has been performed by the best symphony orchestras of the country. The

composer received the highest award of the Soviet Union, the Order of Lenin, for outstanding services in the development of the music of his native Armenia.

During the war Khachaturyan's creative work has grown in scope. He wrote the music for the ballet *Gayane* which was staged with tremendous success at the Leningrad Opera Theater. His march, *Heroes of the Patriotic War*, and eight songs written on the same subject are very popular. Now the composer is working on a symphony which also will be devoted to the war. The author himself calls it "a symphony of wrath which reflects the feelings of the Soviet people waging a struggle for the bright future of humanity."

Khachaturyan refused the post of professor of the conservatory to turn his energies fully to creative work, but he still acts as teacher for his wife and daughter, who are both capable musicians. His wife, Nina Makarova, also a composer, is the author of many musical pieces. His thirteen-year-old daughter studies in the school of music for highly gifted child pianists. Her teachers predict a brilliant future for her.

Vyazma Utterly Destroyed By Germans

A scene of utter destruction greeted the Red Army men who entered Vyazma. Not a single house remained intact in this ancient Russian town whose origin dates back to the beginning of the 11th Century.

The Hitlerites barbarously destroyed the Vyazma churches, exquisite examples of ancient Russian architecture, including Trinity Cathedral, the Church of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin, the Catholic Cathedral, Arkadievsky Nunnery and others. They also demolished the Tower of the Savior, part of an old fortress built in the early 17th Century. Even the most precious memorial of Russian antiquity—the three-cupola Church of the Monastery of Saint John, founded in 1621—was not spared by the vandals, who plundered the riches of cathedrals and churches.

The Germans burned or dynamited the ancient private mansions of the town, which were of great historic and architectural value. Among them were the Gorzhansky Mansion, dating to the early part of the 17th Century, the Mikolayev Mansion (1711), and the Suslennikov Mansion (1756).

GERMANS SYSTEMATICALLY MURDER SOVIET WAR PRISONERS

The Chairman of the Stalingrad Defense Committee, Chuyanov, describes in PRAVDA the sanguinary crimes committed by the Hitlerites in the village of Alexeyevka, in the Stalingrad Region:

On January 21, 1943, a special committee recorded the unparalleled villainies perpetrated by the German invaders on Soviet war prisoners and peaceful citizens in Camp No. 205, in the vicinity of the village of Alexeyevka, Gorodishche District, Stalingrad Region.

In an open field, in an area of one and a half to two hectares surrounded by barbed wire, Red Army men discovered several dugouts in which 950 persons, including peaceful civilians of Stalingrad, were confined until Soviet troops arrived. Over 1,500 corpses were scattered over the camp and at the entrances to the dugouts. Three deep pits filled with bodies were found within 50 to 100 yards of the camp.

According to eye-witnesses, the number of murdered people whose bodies were dumped into these pits exceeded 2,500. It was ascertained by interrogation and from documents that about 6,000 war prisoners and peaceful civilians had been confined in the camp, including many women and children.

The regime in this camp was calculated for the systematic extermination of war prisoners and peaceful Soviet citizens. At 5:30 A. M. each day all the prisoners were driven out to dig trenches and blind-ages or to dig grass from under the snow to feed horses; also to dig graves. They were forced to work until nightfall and even later. Those who failed to fulfil their quotas or straggled behind or complained of illness were clubbed and often shot.

The Germans murdered war prisoners without any pretext whatever. They especially outraged the war prisoners during distribution of food. The sentries dealt brutally with anyone who happened to talk loudly, or who arrived after the lines were formed. Gavril Plotnik was murdered with a rifle butt while standing in the ranks, because he asked for more soup.

To amuse himself, Sergeant Major Bluemstock, of the company which guarded Camp No. 205, fired at a crowd of unarmed people, aiming at their stomachs, and enjoying the agony of the dying people. German officers kept special dogs in camp, and "for fun" set them on prisoners, finding amusement in this savage spectacle.

During the entire period from September to January the war prisoners received bread only four times—50 to 75 grams apiece each time. A half-litre of soup made from horse carrion—at the rate of 50 grams of flesh per person per day—was the daily ration in the camp.

There was no water in the camp. The autumn was rainless and the people suffered from terrible thirst; many drank urine and died. Others lost their reason from hunger and perished. In September 30 to 40 men starved to death daily, and in December as many as 130 to 145.

According to Soviet war prisoners and civilians, about 4,500 inmates of the camp perished of hunger, exhaustion or disease. The dugouts were not heated and were meant for 25 to 30 persons each; but the camp administration drove as many as 120 to 140 persons into each one. The inmates could sleep only in a sitting posture, or standing.

Soviet war prisoners and civilians freed by the Red Army from various German camps unanimously state that the brutal extermination of war prisoners and civilian population is carried out in other camps also as a policy approved by the German Command. The men who directly ordered the above crimes in Camp No. 205 were Ober-leutenant Mazantin, Oberzahlmeister Liebach, Oberzahlmeister Reberch, Chief of the Camp Guards Captain Frischter, Major Jauch and the camp commandant, a colonel whose name could not be established.

Even German officers who were prisoners of the Red Army and who had seen many German atrocities expressed themselves as amazed when they were shown this camp. These officers made the following statement: "January 28, 1943—we German officers, Ober-leutenant Werner von Kunovski, of the Headquarters of the 6th Army; Major Franz Kinle, 297th Artillery Regiment; Captain Fritz Frei, Headquarters of the 6th Army; Ober-leutenant Johann Fuelsack, 297th Artillery Regiment; and Lieutenant Heinz Auster, Headquarters of the 4th Army Corps, were taken through Prisoners' Camp No. 205, located in the vicinity of Alexeyevka village. We would never have believed what we saw there if anyone had told us of it. A multitude of bodies protruded from under the snow in a field fenced off with barbed wire. When we approached closer we saw many ditches filled with the bodies of war prisoners who had starved or frozen to death. Many bodies were mutilated; some were disfigured beyond all recognition; many had their abdomens cut open or skulls broken in. Squads of stretcher-bearers pulled war prisoners still alive from these ditches. They were unable to stand, and were carried away in ambulance sleighs. All of us who have seen this horrible sight are deeply shocked by the unparalleled cruelty." This statement was signed by each of the officers named.

"The Soviet people will remember and avenge all the crimes committed by the fascist barbarians on our territory," Chuyanov stated.

THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH IN THE PATRIOTIC WAR

The Moscow Patriarchate recently published a new book entitled *The Russian Orthodox Church in the Patriotic War Against Fascism*. Edited by Metropolitan Nikolai, Deputy Locum Tenens of the Patriarchate, the book appeared in English, French and German, and acquaints foreign readers with the position of the church and the clergy in the USSR during the war.

"The Soviet Government has given the population complete freedom of religion and religious rites," states Metropolitan Nikolai in the foreword. "This right is recorded in the Soviet Constitution. The Hitlerites who disseminate false rumors about the position of religion in the Soviet Union try to cover up by this slander their own monstrous crimes against the Orthodox Church and its followers."

The book cites incontrovertible facts on the brutalities and sacrilegious acts perpetrated by the Germans in the districts occupied by them; the destruction of churches in Kiev, Novgorod, Pskov, Vyazma, Smolensk and other occupied towns, and the bloody massacres

of the Russian Orthodox clergy and believers by Germans.

One chapter, entitled "The Russian Orthodox Church is one with its people," tells of the extensive aid rendered by the clergy and believers to the Red Army. Tens of millions of rubles have been collected in town and village parishes for the construction of a tank column to be named for Dmitri Donskoi, military leader of the 14th Century who fought the Tatars on the Don, and for the purchase of winter clothing and other articles to be sent as gifts to the Red Army men in the field.

The book also cites numerous instances of the patriotic conduct of church leaders in German-occupied towns. During the German domination of Kaluga, priests hid wounded Red Army men and commanders at great risk to their own lives. In spite of all threats the priests refused to extol fascism in their sermons. To compel them to do this the occupying force decided to resort to torture, but the Red Army liberated the town and saved the patriots.

A SON OF KAZAKHSTAN

By Y. Rykachev

The Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan stretches from the Caspian Sea to China, like an enormous basin surrounded by the Urals, Altai and Tian Shan ranges. It is the second largest republic in the Soviet Union, with an area roughly one-third that of the European continent, including European Russia.

The Kazakhs are people of an ancient culture and a complex history which has known periods of rise and decline—gifted, freedom-loving people with high moral qualities, brave and industrious. The medieval traveller Plano Carpini, who went to Central Asia as Ambassador of the Pope of Rome, said of the Kazakhs: "It would be well for all to know that on perceiving the enemy they at once hurl themselves upon him, piercing and slaying him with their arrows."

At the time of the Soviet Revolution of 1917 the Kazakhs were in a state of decline. Their national and cultural life had decayed under the oppression of the Tsars, and their economic development had halted at a primitive stage; 1917 was a great landmark in their history.

One Kazakh expressed this simply and eloquently

in reply to a question which I put to him at the front. "I know that the Kazakhs are a brave people," I said, "but I would like to know what is the inner, spiritual mainspring of your bravery in this war. I know you have performed many gallant deeds in this fight against the Germans. What directly inspired you?"

"I will tell you," the Kazakh replied. "My father was a poor, ignorant shepherd, yet I myself graduated from a secondary school in my own country. I know how engines work. I have read our national poets. I am familiar with your great Russian literature. My sister is an actress in our capital, Alma Ata, and my family no longer lives in a felt tent but in a modern house. And all this came to me and to the Kazakhs generally after the Revolution. That's why we fight as we do."

This Kazakh, Aidan Nalekov by name, is a sergeant in the Red Army. At home, before the war, he was an official of the State Bank. Today he is a sapper. He has worked for long stretches in the enemy rear laying mines. In the course of a few days Aidan Nalekov laid under the enemy's nose over

(Continued on page seven)

THREE YEARS' WORK IN ONE

By Konstantin Smirnov

This Soviet factory on the Volga manufactures weapons for the Red Army. Displayed in a prominent place in the boiler shop is a large blackboard, on one-half of which is inscribed: "Kukushkin's brigade reports 302 per cent fulfilment of today's assignment." The other half reads: "Artemyev's brigade reports 415 per cent daily."

Artemyev's brigade is engaged in the production of a vital weapon. In 1942 it accomplished three and one-half years' production schedules. Each boiler-maker thus performed the work of three, his own and that of two others now at the front. At the beginning of the year one important operation was performed by two workers; later one worker began to perform it. This experiment proved a success and has now become the rule, enabling workers to be shifted to other important operations.

Foreman Artemyev makes it his job to keep every worker busy and to facilitate higher productivity. Every evening he explains to his men the assignment for the next day. His brigade vies with Kukushkin's and at the close of the work-day results are announced on the blackboard. Whenever Arte-

myev sees that Kukushkin's men are ahead, he immediately calls a meeting of his brigade and together they work out ways and means of heightening the output. Neither wants to lag behind and both brigades are eager to be first in this great work of supplying the front with weapons.

The factory manufactures large caliber mortars. Its product is well known at the front and much feared by the Hitlerites. Last year the plant fulfilled its production schedule and produced over and above the plan enough weapons to equip 39 regiments. Such is the result of the competition between these brigades.

The brigade leaders often get together to compare notes. Sometimes they argue, but in most cases they discuss in a friendly manner possibilities for further increase of the output. Often the advice of one brigade leader proves of great help to the other brigade. The workers say: "The front must receive more mortars and if we raise production by even one per cent, that will mean at least one Nazi less."

KAZAKHSTAN

(Continued from page six)

500 anti-tank mines which later blew up many enemy tanks.

One night he crawled right up to an enemy fortified point. The Germans noticed him, opened fire and wounded him. He was able to crawl back to the medical post. The wound had not yet healed when Aidan applied to be allowed to return to duty.

"I cannot sit idle," he said, "as long as there are armed enemies on our soil, living and breathing our air." Soon he was back at work in his camouflage cloak. He resumed his expeditions to the enemy's forward positions. Sappers are usually covered by rifle and machine-gun fire when mining sectors near the enemy's positions. But Aidan Nalekov said "I need no cover. Why waste bullets when every single one is needed against the enemy?"

Such is the Kazakh sergeant, Aidan Nalekov. He is typical of all Kazakhs fighting in the Red Army, shoulder to shoulder with their Russian brothers. They are fighting for their Kazakh schools, universi-

ties, libraries, theaters, for the tractors which plough their virgin land, for the combines that gather the harvest from it, for the factories which have turned this land of steppe and wilderness into an industrial country, for the mineral wealth which is at last being brought to the surface to build their country's prosperity.

They are fighting for liberty, which they swore in 1917 never again to surrender, and for all the peoples of the Soviet Union under whose standard they entered the new phase of their historical and cultural development.

All this, in simpler words, was told me by Sergeant Aidan Nalekov, son of Kazakhstan.

Stavropol Farmers Hide Grain

For Red Army

In the first days after the liberation of Stavropol territory from the German occupationists, collective farmers donated 1,800,000 pounds of grain to the Red Army fund. This grain came from stocks which the farmers had managed to hide from the Germans.

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT AS OF MARCH 19, 1943

By Colonel Alexander Andreyev

In the northern sector of the Soviet-German front the Red Army offensive is developing in three directions: south of Lake Ilmen, south of Bely, and north-west and west of Vyazma.

Forcing a crossing of the Dnieper in its upper reaches, Soviet troops captured the town of Kholm-Zhirkovsky, and exploiting their success in a south-westerly direction outflanked enemy fortifications along the Dnieper. The Russian advance south of Bely towards the Vyazma-Smolensk railway has great strategic importance. In this area Soviet troops captured a large number of inhabited places, including the district center of Baturino, Igorievskaya station, and the district center of Dronovka, 30 kilometers north of the important Dorogobuzh junction. This movement imperils Hitler's troops defending the line east of the Dnieper in the Dorogobuzh bend of the river. The Dnieper River from its upper reaches to the Vyazma-Smolensk line forms a natural defense zone covering the Smolensk area. Such highway and railway junctions as Yarzevo, Dorogobuzh and Yelnya, situated west and south of the Dnieper, cover the Smolensk area from that direction and were the sites of fierce battles in 1941. The uneven, forest-covered terrain along the banks of the Dnieper and its numerous tributaries adds to the obstacles faced by the advancing Red Army.

Realizing the strategic importance of the area the German Command is taking counter-measures by bringing up fresh reserves. The fighting for the district center of Izdeshkovo attested to the stiffening of enemy resistance. At 7:00 P. M. on March 18 Soviet troops captured Izdeshkovo after a furious three-day battle. Three German infantry divisions and one motorized rifle division defended the town, which was well protected by pill-boxes, field fortifications and barbed wire entanglements. The infantry was supported by ten artillery and 15 mortar batteries, a brigade of mobile guns and several six-barreled mortars. The defense positions ran along the heights northeast of Izdeshkovo, with the left flank resting on the Dnieper. North of the town, in order to ward off a Soviet flanking movement the German High Command brought up 20 artillery and 16 mortar batteries, plus a group of tanks. Despite the obstinate enemy resistance Soviet troops broke through the German positions first north, and then south, of Izdeshkovo, and advancing almost 20 kilometers reached the enemy line of retreat. The Izdeshkovo defense zone was captured. Soviet troops are pushing

forward in this sector despite increased enemy counter-action.

A large enemy force of tanks and motorized infantry, strongly supported by planes, made several unsuccessful attempts to force a crossing of the Northern Donets in its middle reaches. In this sector there has been a marked increase in the activity of the Luftwaffe, which received fresh reinforcements. Taking advantage of open ground with a large number of roads on the right bank of the Northern Donets, the German Command is maneuvering large groups of tanks with the aim of creating a superiority at the most important points. Soviet troops are valiantly resisting German attempts to cross the river, inflicting heavy casualties on the Germans.

During the past few days both sides brought large infantry and tank forces into action in the Chuguyev area. Soviet troops are warding off German attempts to push further east. Stubborn fighting in this area continues unabated.

Restoration of Agriculture In Don Region

In the past the fertile steppes of the Don Region supplied the Soviet Union with over 150,000 tons of grain annually. Despite the havoc wrought in this district by the German invaders, Shesterko, Chairman of the Salsk District Executive Committee and Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR, recently assured a Soviet correspondent that the harvest this year will be fully as large as in former years.

On the first day of the liberation of the district, collective farmers with the aid of the State undertook the restoration of agriculture, which had suffered heavily from the German occupation. The invaders slaughtered or carried off over 6,000 horses, more than 7,000 cows, and approximately 50,000 sheep and goats. They damaged hundreds of tractors and other agricultural machines. The collective farmers have already repaired the damaged machines, prepared seeds, and are ready for sowing in the liberated areas. Several districts in the Soviet rear sent machines, seeds and cattle to aid the Salsk farmers.

With all their difficulties, the people of the Salsk steppes have contributed over 1,500,000 rubles for the construction of a tank column for the Red Army to be called "The Collective Farmer of Salsk."

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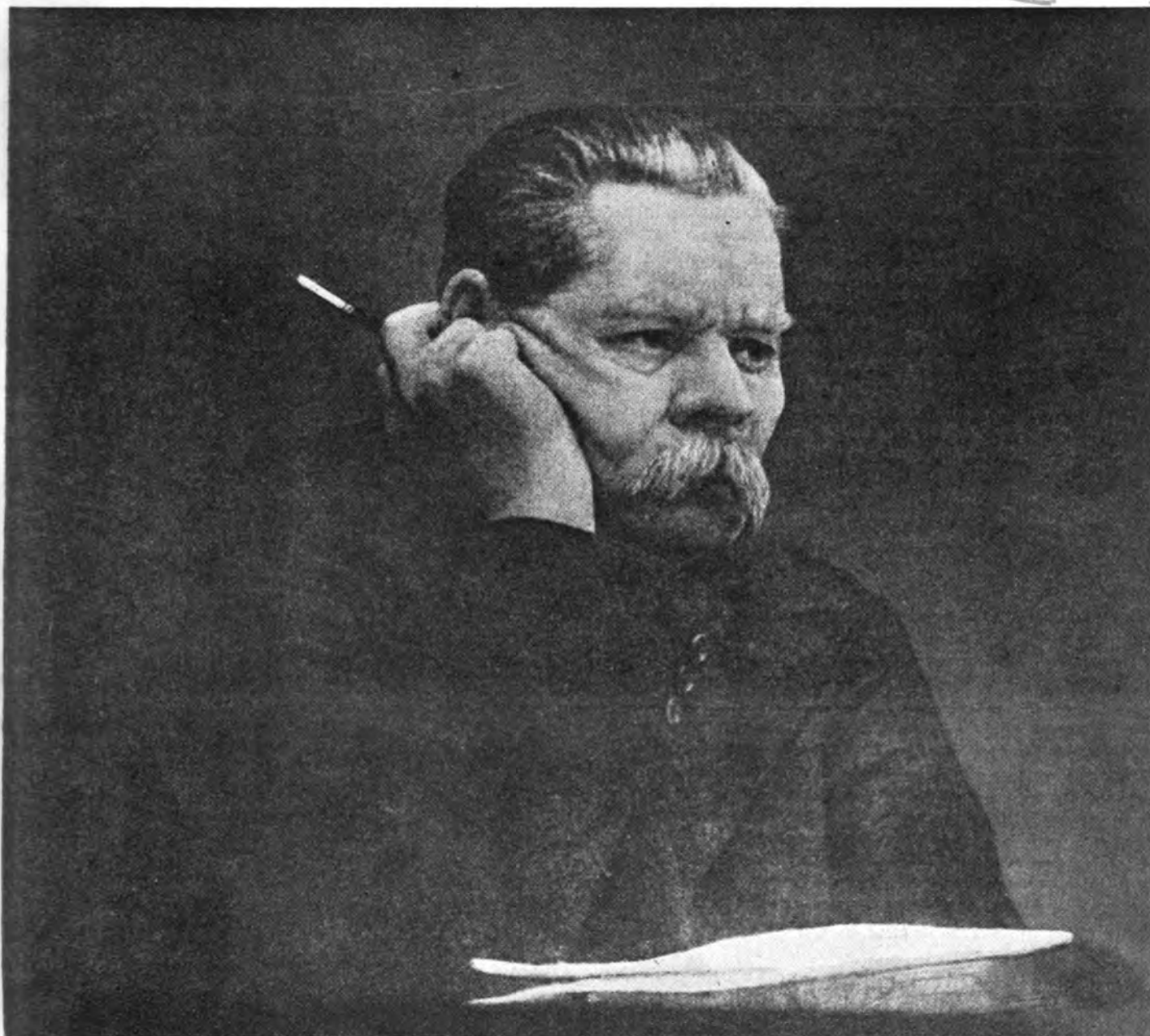
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MAXIM GORKY—(MARCH 28, 1868-JUNE 18, 1936)



The greatest Russian writer of the 20th Century devoted his entire life to his people. Gorky's profound and powerful works illuminate Russia's past, and strengthen the Soviet people today in their struggle against the monstrous forces of fascism

MAXIM GORKY AND THE RED ARMY

By N. Nikitin

Maxim Gorky was always closely, inalienably linked with the Red Army. He often stayed with Red Army units, visited training camps and the Central Red Army Club in Moscow, and kept up a lively correspondence with Red Army writers and war correspondents.

In 1919, during the Civil War, when Leningrad was menaced by whiteguard armies, Maxim Gorky attended a conference of Red Army and Navy men in the Uritsky Palace and addressed them with words of cheer and encouragement.

It is characteristic that Gorky's well-known letter *How I Learned to Write*, was addressed to village correspondents and war correspondents. Members of literary circles of many Red Army newspapers did not hesitate to ask their favorite author's opinion on the literary departments of their papers, and for help in writing. Gorky always responded to such requests.

"I am proud that the men of the Red Army regard me, a writer, as 'one of their own,' as a comrade," he said.

Gorky admired the military skill of the men and commanders of the Red Army and its splendid technical equipment—but more than that, he admired its high morale, its ideological strength.

"Our people," he wrote in an article "The Red Army," "can look to the future without fear. It has a splendid defense, not only in good bayonets, but chiefly because it is armed with unconquerable truth."

And it is in this truth—the truth of builders of a new life and culture, the truth of a high humanism flourishing in the Soviet land on the basis of the social and national unity of the Soviet peoples—that Gorky saw the principal strength of the Red Army, its indomitability. He knew well that when an enemy attacked our country, it would meet "an army in which every fighter knows exactly and clearly why he fights and who is his real enemy; that he is fighting for his freedom, for his right to be the sole ruler of his country. And it is this fighter who will win."

Gorky always spoke with pride and delight of the close ties of the Soviet people with its army, of the moral traits of the Soviet fighter, of the Red Army as a constructive force. "A Red Army fighter," he wrote, "is a citizen of his country—a master, guardian and builder of its future."

He stressed that "The Soviet fighter is a fighter of a wholly new kind. In the Soviet Union the Red Army man is reared as a builder of a new culture." This thought is repeatedly emphasized by Gorky.

With remarkable truth, Gorky drew a picture of the fascist soldier. He revealed that the aim of the Hitlerites was to depersonalize, to make blockheads of their soldiers, to turn them into obedient mechanical instruments for the destruction of European and world culture. And against these soulless robots with their firmly ingrained habits of "never reasoning," but blindly obeying, Gorky counterposes the Red Army man who "has the right and the duty to reason; who is entitled to know and must know everything—or as much as possible. Must, because he is at the same time both a fighter and the builder of a new life."

"We have a right to be proud of a fact never before witnessed: our Red Army is a cultural force, not simply an organization set up for the physical defense of the Workers' and Peasants' State." The existence of this "hitherto unprecedented fact" is explained by Gorky as the result of the tremendous cultural and educational work conducted in the ranks of the Red Army, to which Lenin, Stalin and Gorky always attributed such great importance.

The great writer understood the exceptional importance of imparting to the people a knowledge of their glorious historic traditions; the exceptional part played by a knowledge of the history of their country in the training of a new generation and in the training of Red Army men.

The great patriot Gorky taught the Red Army fighters sacred love for their country, and was himself ready to defend every inch of his native soil without sparing his life. "If war comes I will also join up as a rank-and-file fighter. The great, just cause of the Soviet Union is my own legitimate cause, my duty," wrote the author-patriot.

The Soviet people and its Red Army responded with deep love for Gorky. Here is one of the numerous letters received by him from a rank-and-file Red Army man: "We learn from you. You fight for the truth about the Soviet Union—and we strengthen our preparedness for battle by every means, including the written word of art. When necessary, we will prove that we can win." In these simple words there is

(Continued on page eight)

THE GREATNESS OF MAXIM GORKY

By Klavdia Vinogradova

On March 28 the Soviet Union and the world will mark the 75th anniversary of the birth of Maxim Gorky, great Russian writer and humanist. Gorky's death on June 18, 1936, at the hands of the German-fascist hirelings and traitors to the motherland was deeply mourned by all civilized and freedom-loving peoples.

In 1928, immediately after his arrival in the Soviet Union from abroad, Maxim Gorky started on a journey through his native land along precisely the same routes he had traveled in the far-off days of childhood and youth. Nizhni Novgorod, the Volga, Kazan, the Caucasus—in these familiar scenes Gorky sensed deeply the new life that had come to his country during the years of Soviet power.

"The land is reviving," he wrote at that time. "Everything in our country is being restored to life. Everywhere one sees how intelligent human hands have put the land into order."

Gorky Learned from the People

Existing photographs give us a good picture of Maxim Gorky in those days which brought him so much joy. We see Gorky associating with the most diverse people of the Soviet land. Now he is at a Leningrad factory, chatting animatedly with the workers; now on a steamer near Astrakhan, talking to a group of longshoremen. At the Baku oilfields he attentively observes the faces of the workers around him; not one feature characteristic of the life of the new Soviet Baku escaped the keen eyes of the famous writer.

Maxim Gorky's "workroom" in Moscow was familiar to many people of the Soviet Union. Among those he often welcomed there were leading workers of numerous Moscow enterprises, children who brought their verse and drawings to show him, Soviet authors, scientists, inventors and representatives of various professions. On his frequent visits to kindergartens, schools and Pioneer club-houses, Gorky was particularly heedful to the stories told him by children.

The active nature of the author demanded that he be part of the life and work of his fellow-countrymen. The forms of his activity were of striking variety, including assistance to scientists and inventors, correspondence with research workers and students of regional lore, and tremendous organizational work in the publishing of books for the new Soviet readers. On the initiative and with the help of Gorky many

periodicals devoted to the economic and productive achievements of the country were published—among them the illustrated magazine "USSR in Construction," which appeared in several languages, and the journal "Our Achievements," specializing in the field of belles-lettres and also appearing in several languages.

His Work Continues

In those years Gorky conceived the idea of publishing a series of fundamental works under the title *A History of Factories and Plants*. This is a history of human labor, of the struggle of the people for the industrialization of their great land. Books which appeared under this title reflect the history of the Chelyabinsk Tractor Works, the Izhorsk Plant and other giants of Soviet industry. All of these books were written with the direct collaboration of the workers themselves—therein lies their special quality and stirring truth.

Another major undertaking inaugurated by Gorky in those years was the publication of a *History of the Civil War*, covering the four-year period of the fight of the Russian peoples and the Red Army founded by them for their freedom and independence. In this series, besides the two volumes of the *History of the Civil War*, also appeared several collected volumes dedicated to such subjects as *The Defense of Tsaritsyn*, (now Stalingrad); *Perekop*, and *The Debacle of the German Occupation of the Ukraine*.

This work initiated by Gorky is still continuing, with the inclusion of new material on today's great Patriotic War. Histories are being written of the regiments and military units now distinguishing themselves in action against the fascist invaders.

In a series, *The Lives of Famous Men*, also initiated by Gorky, was reflected the deep interest of Soviet readers in the best peoples of the past, in the foremost thinkers of mankind, and the outstanding leaders, scientists, inventors, artists and other noteworthy representatives of the Russian people, including those from the very heart of the Russian folk masses. This series continued for several years and saw the publication of books on the life and works of Pushkin, Mendeleyev, surgeon Pirogov and inventor Polzunov; also on outstanding men of Europe and America—Benjamin Franklin, Galileo, Copernicus, Edison, Mark Twain and many others—in all over 100 volumes.

In this period Gorky was the acknowledged and au-

thoritative leader of all Soviet literature; the teacher and highly esteemed older friend of most of the Soviet writers, nearly every one of whom passed through his fruitful school.

Speaking at a meeting on the day of Gorky's funeral, Vyacheslav Molotov, one of the leaders of the Soviet State, declared: "By the power of his influence on Russian literature, Gorky ranks with such giants as Pushkin, Gogol and Tolstoy, as the best continuer of their great traditions in our times."

Gorky Aided Young Soviet Writers

Gorky introduced into Russian literature new writers from the ranks of the people, from the thick of working-class society, attentively and patiently guiding them in their work. He was an exacting and demanding editor of their first literary ventures, and generously shared with them his vast experience in the world of letters. His essays, *How I Learned to Write*, and *Chats Concerning Craftsmanship*, remain the favorite vade mecum for young writers throughout the multi-national Soviet Union.

To help the new generation of writers Gorky organized the journal "Study of Literature," which published popular articles on various questions in the history of Russian and world literature and on theory. Considerable space was allotted to discussions by authoritative specialists and literary critics; also to analyses of poetry, stories and sketches submitted by young writers. The journal played a considerable part in the cultivation of young Soviet literature and in advancing the professional and cultural level of the new authors.

Another important undertaking also launched under the supervision of Gorky was the series of large and small volumes called *The Poet's Library*. In artistically designed and compact publications Soviet readers were able to obtain selected works of Russian folklore and the writings of Russian poets from ancient times to the best exponents of present-day poetry. Each small volume had a detailed commentary and a preface written by eminent historians of literature.

Mention should also be made of an idea of Gorky's which found realization in a wide series of novels and stories under the generic title *History of a Young Man of the Nineteenth Century*. In images of Russian and world literature this series narrates the destinies of Europe's rising generation in the 19th Century. Included were *A Hero of Our Times*, by Lermontov; Balzac's *La Peau de Chagrin*; Bourget's *Le Disciple*; Turgenev's *Rudin*, and others.

Gorky's essays on literature are singularly interesting, combining high artistic mastery with a lofty

perception of literature as a mighty ideological force of the people.

A lively creative communion with writers not only in Russia but abroad distinguished Gorky's activities. It is enough to recall his friendship with Romain Rolland and his correspondence with the progressive writers of China. In 1934, as President of the Union of Soviet Writers, Gorky directed the work of the first Congress of Writers in the Soviet Union, at which were present representatives of the literary world of European and other countries.

A man of deep and all-round culture, Gorky for many years headed varied cultural activities of the Soviet Union. He was among the eminent public-spirited figures of the USSR who actively supported the strivings of a number of scientists to reorganize the oldest institute in the country—the Institute of Experimental Medicine—into a great complex structure of nation-wide significance. In 1932 the Soviet Government passed a decision concerning the organization of the Institute of Experimental Medicine of the USSR, charging this institution with research on the human organism on the basis of modern theory and practice of the medical sciences. The task included seeking new methods of research, the treatment and prophylaxis of diseases by utilization of the latest achievements in the fields of biology, chemistry and physics; technical reconstruction, and special laboratory and clinical equipment. The Institute of Experimental Medicine became one of the greatest research centers in the country. In 1936 it was given the name of Maxim Gorky, initiator of its reorganization and one of its most active friends.

During the Patriotic War of today the institute's laboratories and clinics have switched to active aid of the Red Army medical organizations. Under the direction and immediate participation of eminent scientists, specialized clinics have been established far in the rear where research is conducted on questions of blood transfusion, vitamin nutrition, therapeutic physical culture and other measures directed toward restoring the health of Red Army men and commanders.

Irreconcilable Foe of Fascism

In Maxim Gorky the fascists could not avoid seeing their great and irreconcilable foe. The German-fascist hirelings basely prepared the dastardly assassination of this great Russian artist. The murder of Gorky was one of fascism's most heinous crimes against world culture and all humanity.

But Gorky could not be killed. His ideas and the images he created express the countenance of the Russian people. They live on in this wise people, its wise culture and its wise and heroic deeds.

FOR THE DEFENSE OF CHILDREN FROM FASCIST BARBARISM

A few days ago a huge meeting calling for the defense of children from fascist barbarism was held in recently-liberated Rostov. Residents of the city told of the innumerable brutal atrocities of the Hitlerites against children.

In one street a German soldier shot three-year-old Nina Levina with an automatic rifle and stripped her still warm body of coat, dress and shoes. School children Nina Mironova, Yura Pereverzev and Zhenya Komarov, whose fathers are in the Red Army, were tortured to death by the Germans. Boris, the son

had herded some children into the courtyard of the Kizim house. They forced the women to stand aside, lined the children against a fence and opened fire on them with dum-dum bullets. The first shots wounded Kolya Kizim in the legs, after which the profusely bleeding child was finished off with shots in the chest and head. Angelina Zadera, a teacher, spoke of the mass extermination of Jewish children.

The meeting addressed a message to Red Army men and inhabitants of the Don Region, calling upon them to mercilessly avenge the blood of the children and the mothers' tears.

Numerous children's institutions are being rapidly repaired in Rostov. During the German occupation the Hitlerites demolished 87 schools and 80 kindergartens, burned the Palace of Young Pioneers and plundered the children's libraries and theaters.

A number of schools and kindergartens have already resumed their activities, and many Rostov citizens are adopting the orphaned and homeless children.

What Soviet Children Read in Wartime

By Nikolai Karintsev

The Soviet Publishing House for Children's Books has issued 200 titles for younger readers since the beginning of the war. As Soviet children are at this time mainly interested in their country's struggle against the German invaders, the books may be divided into these categories: tales of heroic deeds of the country's defenders; stories of the technique of modern warfare; books on past wars; and biographies of Russia's military commanders.

Two of the most popular books recently issued are *Your Defenders*, by Lev Kassil, with illustrations by Anna Yermolayeva which include drawings of the arms used by the Red Army; and a volume *The Red Army*, in verse and prose, on the life and battles of Soviet fighters.

Several books of amazing stories which familiarize children with the technique of war are widely read and in constant demand. Two long stories by Georgi Skrebitsky explaining air raid precautions and chemical defense to young readers are very popular.

(Continued on page six)



Soviet child victims of the Hitlerites in the ruins of their home of Dr. Lina Zabegayeva, was shot together with his mother.

The audience was deeply moved by the story of Maria Kizim, whose son was murdered. The Hitlerites

THE EXAMPLE OF STAKHANOV

By Arkady Litvak

Alexei Stakhanov, the famous miner who initiated the Stakhanov movement, and whom the Donbas elected as one of its deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, recently told his fellow-miners:

"Every Donbas man now working in the Urals, Karaganda, Siberia or Bashkiria, or in the Moscow coalfields, will get back to his native Donbas all the sooner if he renders one very great service to his country. What is that service? It is this—to make an expert miner of his fellow-worker in Siberia, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia or wherever he may be. Then, on the happy day when the Red Army drives the Germans out of the Donbas, our new comrades will say to us in parting: 'Thanks for having taught us how to work. Thanks for setting a fine example!'"

It was at the coal face in a Donbas mine that Alexei, on the eve of August 31, 1935, made his historic record output. Later he became director of a coal mine in Karaganda, but for some time now he has been working in Moscow at the People's Commissariat of the Mining Industry as instructor to a group especially charged with the task of developing the Stakhanov movement throughout the Soviet coal industry.

He recently returned from a visit to the Urals, where a tremendous effort was made to step up output in honor of the 25th Anniversary of the Red Army. He went to the Kizelov mines, in the largest coal basin in the Urals, where Afanasy Ibatayev, in pit No. 38, had set himself to apply high-speed methods of coal mining within the compass of the ordinary working day. Ibatayev experimented in various directions, sometimes successfully, sometimes not. Then Stakhanov arrived and suggested the use of the same larger pneumatic hammer that he himself had used in the "Central Irmino" mine of the Donets Basin. Ibatayev took his advice, and his first day's output soared 500 per cent above normal.

The news of Afanasy Ibatayev's record spread throughout the mine, and his methods of work were widely applied. Soon many new names appeared on the mine's Red board of honor—the brothers Alexander and Vasili Garmin, who had turned out three and a half times the usual output; Abseyev, who had touched 460 per cent, and Gainulin, with 412 per cent. The list lengthened steadily—Saprykin, Kusmenko, Alikin. Scores of miners became Stakhanovites in honor of the Red Army's 25th Anniversary.

Thousands of workers from the Donbas, from Krivoi Rog, Dniepropetrovsk, Kharkov, and Kiev left their homes to go to the East. Alexei Semivolos, one of the most famous of the Krivoi Rog miners, whose skill in rationalizing mining processes has

won him the Stalin Prize, has taught his methods to hundreds of comrades. Ivan Zavertailo, an Ukrainian who also comes from Krivoi Rog, is doing the work of 30 men somewhere in the East, and has inspired scores of miners to increase their output.

Kurilenko, Onufrienko, Losenko, Klimenko and Nebailo, from Krivoi Rog, were famous names in peacetime. Before the war, however, their average output rarely exceeded 200 per cent of their quota. Now they have increased their output ten-fold.

Side by side with distinguished Urals steel-smelters—Bazetov, Sidorovsky and Baleyev—works the well-known master, Sorokov, from Dniepropetrovsk. One Urals tank factory is staffed almost entirely by workers from Leningrad. They have some Ukrainians working with them, including Tsigichko and the brothers Tugai, known throughout the Soviet Union for their feats in tank-building. Konstantin Tugai wears the Order of Lenin.

Old man Garkavenko, who worked for 42 years in Leningrad and wears the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, is in the Urals training novices in industry. Many of his pupils have already doubled their output.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

(Continued from page five)

M. Semenova's *The Daring Lad* gives young readers many interesting facts on the life of Red Army men.

Heroism in the great Patriotic War is the principal theme of books for older children. *The Eagle's Flight*, by Valentin Kaverin; *Tales of the Impossible*, by Lev Uspensky; and *The Flaming Heart*, a story of the brave guerrilla heroine Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, by Sergei Zarechny, are a few of the books on this subject.

In the field of Russian history, *The Invincible*, a story of Alexander Nevsky, by Safonov; *Field Marshal Kutuzov*, by M. Bragin; and *Suvorov*, by S. Gregoriev, find a great response among young readers.

Much attention is devoted to new editions of Russian and foreign classics. Recently many of Shakespeare's plays, and an anthology, *Ballads and Songs of England*, have appeared; as well as books by Alphonse Daudet, Jack London and Jules Verne.

Despite the stress of war, 470 books for younger readers were published in 1941, in a total of 140,000,000 copies. Although only 173 titles appeared in 1942, the number of copies reached 36,851,000.

A MESSAGE FROM SOVIET YOUTH

The plenary meeting of the Anti-fascist Committee of Soviet Youth recently held in Moscow addressed the following message to the youth of the world:

Thanks to the heroic struggle of the Red Army we are nearer a victory than ever before. The war has entered a decisive stage; the time for prompt and determined action has come. And our common duty, before the enemy has recovered from the blows dealt him, is to intensify our onslaught and to smite at Germany incessantly with all our strength.

Young patriots of the occupied countries! Hitler has begun a "total mobilization," intending to make good the tremendous losses in manpower and war materiel he has suffered on the Soviet-German front. He demands of all nations of Western Europe a new heavy tribute—he needs millions of soldiers, millions of slaves, millions of pounds of food. Total mobilization is needed by the fascists in order to cement their power with your blood and sweat—so that the Germans may remain your masters and you their slaves.

Look at France! The young French have set an example for everyone on how to reply to total mobilization. They go to the countryside, to the mountains, and join guerrilla detachments.

The finest patriots of France, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Belgium and Luxemburg refuse to be carried away for slavery; they dig up arms from

secret caches and mercilessly exterminate the German enslavers.

Down with total mobilization! Not a single soldier for Hitler! Not a single worker for Hitlerite penal servitude! Not a single trainload of provisions for Nazi Germany! Set fire to the German stores, blow up bridges, halt trains filled with youth being driven to slavery, and free them!

Young patriots of Britain and America! The struggle against Nazi Germany has entered a decisive stage. Bear in mind that Nazi Germany has sustained very heavy losses, but she is still strong. Profoundly just is the declaration of the International Conference of Youth in London, which announced last November: "The offensive must not be restricted to a successful conclusion of operations in Northern Africa. We must continue it on the European Continent and deal a blow to the German army in its most vulnerable spot—where it will be split by two powerful blows."

Four months have passed since the representatives of the youth of 30 countries signed this declaration. During these four months Germany has grown weaker, whereas the Allied powers have gained in strength. Not only is right on our side, but might also. To put this might into motion means to win victory, and the sooner we do this the smaller will be our losses. The sooner we deal crushing blows to the enemy on all fronts, the more boldly we act, the more united we are in the fighting, the sooner will we achieve the complete and final defeat of Nazi Germany.

LIBERATED SMOLENSK DISTRICTS PLAN "HARVEST OF VICTORY"

Inspired by the Red Army offensive which is clearing the territory of Smolensk Region from the German invaders, the population is doing its utmost to help the Soviet troops. Preparing for spring sowing on the liberated soil, the collective farmers have started socialist competition for a "Harvest of Victory," which they have determined shall exceed all harvests of preceding years. Gzhatsk, Sychevka and other districts have joined the competition, which originated with the collective farmers of the Medyn district, freed last year from the invaders.

Agricultural implements damaged by the Hitlerites are being rapidly repaired, and seeds and draft animals are ready. The Agricultural Machine Building Plant in Kozelsk fulfilled its quarterly program 20 days ahead of schedule, and materials manufac-

tured in excess of the program will be contributed to a special fund for the Supreme Command of the Red Army.

The people of Yukhnov, now celebrating the first anniversary of their liberation from German occupation, are helping the population of the Gzhatsk, Sychevka and Vyazma districts. They have organized a "Fund for the Assistance of Liberated Districts," and donate large quantities of grain, meat and other produce.

The Yukhnov inhabitants also collected over 1,000,000 rubles for the strengthening of the tank forces of the Red Army. Collection of funds for arms production is in progress throughout the Smolensk Region.

THE GERMAN RACKETEERS

By Ivan Savin

For a long time the Ukrainians received no news from their relatives who were driven to Germany for slavery. The first letters came in the autumn of 1942 in the form of a standard text printed on both sides of a small sheet of paper. It read as follows:

"My dears:

"Winter is approaching, and as you know I took no warm clothing with me. The German Government has now issued a decree according to which every worker is allowed to receive clothing and shoes left at home. I would naturally like to take advantage of this opportunity. That is why I request that you send my things as soon as possible. In a list below I have underlined the names of the things I would like to receive. It is not allowed to send anything else. Don't mail any letters, newspapers or food: that would overburden the transportation system. The German authorities will severely punish all those who infringe this procedure. Show the list at the office when turning over the parcel and you will be paid the price of the clothing up to 250 rubles. We are thus being given assistance by the German Government. The things will remain in my possession. Tell others that they must hasten, as winter is close at hand.

"The German authorities helped us in printing this letter. You will recognize my signature, and my address is indicated. My best wishes to you and all friends."

This particular letter is signed by Egor Petrovich Nosov, with a return address, written in a different hand: "Otto Rudat, Gehlweiden Kreis Goldap, Ostpreussen." The list of articles was as follows: Men's clothing: hat, jacket, coat, sweater, overcoat, underwear, muffler, gloves, slippers, work-boots, shoes, felt boots, galoshes, socks, stockings, blanket. Women's clothing: Shawl, jacket, petticoat, blouse, gown, sweater, underwear, scarf, overcoat, gloves, slippers, work-boots, shoes, felt boots, galoshes, socks, stockings and blanket."

Finally, there is an inscription in small type in the corner: "Ostarbeiterbrief," meaning "Letter from an Eastern worker,"—a Ukrainian.

Earlier the Germans had tried to trick the Ukrainians into giving up clothing by pretending that it was to be sent to war prisoners. This time their method was the same. They realized that they would not be

believed and forced the workers to sign the paper, stating that the clothing would remain in their possession.

The Germans included underwear, jackets and slippers in the list of warm clothing, and were especially anxious to get felt boots, unknown in Germany but much needed on the Eastern Front. Some of the relatives of men and women driven to Germany with only the clothes they were wearing took this bait. But not a single Ukrainian worker later informed relatives that he or she had received a parcel.

As for the money valuation of the clothing, it was left in the hands of the German officials. A pair of felt boots or shoes costs not 250 but several thousand rubles in German-occupied Ukraine. The Germans have now added racketeering to plain robbery in the Soviet regions held by them.

MAXIM GORKY

(Continued from page two)

sublime appreciation of the life and work of Maxim Gorky.

Men and commanders of the Red Army were bitterly grieved by the death of their loyal friend and favorite writer. Many simple but touchingly sincere words were spoken and written about him.

"Gorky taught me to love life—to struggle and work," wrote one fighter.

"Gorky is the writer whom I understand and appreciate above all others"—said many Red Army men.

"Gorky's work teaches us to distinguish and discern our enemies"; "Gorky's work gives us strength of purpose";—these and many similar tributes came from Red Army men all over the country.

Up to the last days of his life Gorky never ceased thinking of the Red Army, which was so near and dear to him. He appealed to it to be ever ready for battle; called upon it to be vigilant; reminded it of the high responsibility of Soviet fighters to the people. He taught the Red Army sacred love for the Soviet country—and "heroic hatred" for its enemies.

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STALIN PRIZE AWARDS IN SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY

By a decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, Stalin Prizes for outstanding scientific achievements, inventions, medical developments and improvements in industrial production methods in 1941-42, were awarded as follows:

In physics and mathematics: first prizes of 200,000 rubles each to Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Pavel Alexandrov for scien-

tific studies in mathematics published in 1941-42; to Member of the Academy of Sciences Pyotr Kapitsa for the discovery and study of the superfluidity of liquid helium; in technological science: to Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Leonid Leibenzon for studies in the theory of elasticity and oil industry mechanics; to Member of the Academy of Sciences Mikhail Pavlov for his well-known works on the technology of iron smelting; in chemical



IN THE BATTLES FOR THE CAUCASUS, SOVIET TRENCH-MORTAR CREWS GUARDED THE MOUNTAIN PASSES

sciences: to Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Alexander Nesmeyanov for studies of metal and organic combinations;

In geology and geography: to Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Feodosi Krassovsky for the scientific work *Guide to Higher Geodesy*; to Member of the Academy of Sciences Pavel Stepanov for geological exploration of the Donets Basin area, summed up in his book *Geology of the USSR*;

In biological sciences: to Member of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences Pyotr Zhukovsky for his work *Botany*, and for the discovery of new varieties of wheat and rye and evolving the thesis of hybrids of high economic value; to Vladimir Engelhardt, Professor of the Institute of Biochemistry under the Academy of Sciences, and Militsa Lyubimova, staff member of the same institute, for studies of the muscular system;

In agricultural sciences: to Member of the Academy of Sciences Trofim Lysenko, Member of the All-Union Lenin Agricultural Academy Vasili Mosolov, and a group of scientific workers, for the scientific development and introduction into agriculture of the method of using the tips of potato tubers for planting;

In medical sciences: to Lieutenant General of Medical Service Professor Victor Shevkunenko and Professors of the Military Medical Academy Alexei Maximenkov and Andrei Vishnevsky for the scientific work *Atlas of the Nervous and Venous System*;

In military science: second prizes of 100,000 rubles each to Vice Admiral Professor Leonid Goncharov for the scientific work *Use of Ship Artillery in Action*; to Lieutenant General Professor Nikolai Drozdov for the development of methods of designing guns and studies in the field of ballistics;

In historical and philological sciences: A first prize of 200,000 rubles to Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Isaak Mints. Professors Georgi Alexandrov, Pyotr Pospelov, Member of the Academy of Sciences Emelyan Yaroslavsky and a group of staff members of the Lomonosov University in Moscow, for the second volume of the scientific work *History of the Civil War in the USSR*; and to Member of the Academy of Sciences Evgeni Tarle for the book *The Crimean War*;

In philosophic sciences: A first prize to Professors Georgi Alexandrov and Bernard Bykhovsky, Member of the Academy of Sciences Mark Mitin, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Pavel Yudin, and Professors Orest Trakhtenberg and Valentin Asmus, for the three-volume study *History of Philosophy*.

For many years of outstanding activities in science and technology first prizes were awarded to Members of the Academy of Sciences Mikhail Averbakh and Alexander Baikov; Member of the Academy of Sciences Boris Vedeneyev, Deputy People's Commissar of Power Stations; Member of the Academy of Sciences Vladimir Vernadsky; Member of the Georgian Academy of Sciences Semyon Dzhnashia; Member of the Academy of Sciences Boris Grekov, Director of the Institute of Speech and Thought; Members of the Academy of Sciences Ivan Meshchaninov and Vladimir Mitkevich; Member of the Academy of Sciences Sergei Nametkin, Director of the Institute of Combustible Minerals of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR; Alexander Porai-Koshits, Nikolai Chizhevsky and Klavdi Shenver;

Second prizes of 100,000 rubles each to Members of the Academy of Sciences Alexander Arbuzov and Professor Nikolai Bukhgolts; Major General of Artillery Professor Mikhail Vasilyev; Professor Vladimir Vetchinkin of the Zhukovsky Central Institute of Aerodynamics; Members of the Academy of Sciences Vladimir Obratsov, Alexander Terpigorev, Evgeni Chudakov; Major General of Engineering Troops Professor Victor Yakovlev; and Professors Yefim Liskun and Ivan Yakushkin, Members of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and others.

For outstanding inventions and radical improvements in production methods: first prizes of 150,000 rubles each were awarded to Nikolai Blokhin, Chief Engineer of the Central Administration of Production of Special Brands of Steel; to Alexander Sheremet'ev, Director of the same Administration and a group of engineers of various plants and scientific institutions for the elaboration and introduction into industry of a new process of steel-smelting for war industry; to Hero of Socialist Labor Lieutenant General of Engineering Troops Vasili Grabin; Hero of Socialist Labor Lieutenant General of the Artillery Engineering Service Ilya Ivanov; Assistant Chief Designers of the Central Artillery Designing Bureau Pyotr Nazarov, Dmitri Sheffer and others, for designing new types of ordnance; to Alexander Derkach, Engineer of Plant No. 695, and a group of engineers of Scientific Research Institute No. 20, for designing new types of radio equipment; to Zinaida Yermolayeva, Director of the Department of Biochemistry of Microbes and Bacteriophage of the Gorky All-Union Institute of Experimental Medicine, and Lidia Yakobson, Director of the Laboratory of the same institute, for the development of a new method for prompt diagnosis and phago-prophylaxis of contagious diseases;

To Hero of Socialist Labor aircraft designer Sergei Ilyushin for modification and improvement in the design of warplanes; to Yulian Kozhevnikov, Director of the Central Administration of Production of Steel

Pipes; to Yakov Osadchy, director of Plant No. 703, and a group of engineers, for radical improvement in the technology and production of trench mortar tubes, parts, and ammunition; to Vladimir Kotelnikov, head of a group of engineers of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Telegraph and Telephone Communications for designing new communications equipment; to Joseph Kotin, Chief Designer of the Kirov Plant; to Sergei Makhonin, Chief Engineer of the same plant; to Lev Trovanov, Assistant Chief Designer of the same plant; to Fedor Petrov, Chief Designer of Plant No. 9; to Sergei Gurenko, Chief Designer of Plant No. 172, for designing a new type of artillery arms; to Nikolai Kuznetsov, Major General of the Artillery Engineering Service; Lieutenant Colonel Engineer Anatoli Semenov, and a group of military engineers, for designing a new type of arms; to Semyon Lavochkin, aircraft designer, for the modification and improvement of warplanes; to Herts Lurye, Chief Engineer of Steel Ball-Bearing Plant No. Four, and a group of engineers from Ball-Bearing Plants Nos. One, Three and Four, for the organization of mass production of a special bearing; to Boris Malinin, Senior Scientific Worker of Central Scientific Research Institute No. 45 and a group of staff members of Central Designing Bureau No. 18, for designing a new model of warship; to Ivan Maslennikov, Director of the Experimental Scientific Research Institute of Metal Cutting and Machine Tools and a group of staff members of the Bureau of Aggregate Machine Tools of the same institute for designing new, highly-efficient machine tools for war industry;

To Hero of Socialist Labor Nikolai Polikarpov, aircraft designer, for designing a new model of warplane; to Nikolai Rubtsov, Professor of the Moscow Bauman Institute of Mechanics and Machine Building, and a group of engineers and staff members, for radical improvement in the technology and production of ammunition; to Pavel Sukhoi, aircraft designer, for designing a new model of warplane; to Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Andrei Tupolev, aircraft designer, for designing a new model of warplane; to Alexei Charomsky, aircraft engine designer, for a new model of aircraft engine;

To a group of workers of plants Nos. 231, 659, 389 and 702, for designing a new type of naval armament; to Hero of Socialist Labor Arkadi Shevtsov, aircraft engine designer, for designing a new model of aircraft engine; to Hero of Socialist Labor Alexander Yakovlev, aircraft designer, for the modification and improvement of warplanes.

In addition, two second prizes of 100,000 rubles each were awarded for outstanding scientific achievements in physics and mathematics; three in technological sciences; three in chemical science; two in geology and geography; two in biological science; one in agricultural science; three in medical science; and two in history and philology.

Second prizes were awarded to 35 persons for outstanding work in science and technology over a period of years. Fifty-three second prizes of 100,000 rubles each were awarded for outstanding inventions and radical improvements in production methods.

SOVIET SCIENCE IS FIGHTING FASCISM

An Editorial from Pravda

The Stalin Prize Awards to innovators in Soviet science and technology are a stirring and magnificent evidence of the successes and achievements of Soviet scientific thought. Stalin Prize Laureates form the vanguard of the fighting army of scientists and thinkers who wage uncompromising war against fascist obscurantism and atrocities.

The Hitlerite invaders everywhere persecute free thought and free scientific research. In the sphere of knowledge, as in everything else, they strive to drag mankind back to primeval days. Overestimating as usual their own strength, and underestimating that of the adversary, the German-fascist invaders sneered at Soviet science and technology. They haughtily advertised their superiority, and endeavored to convince the world that just as there was allegedly no soldier in the world superior to the German, there was no technology more advanced than that evolved by Germans.

Again the Hitlerites miscalculated. In the Soviet land the enemy encountered the Red Army, strong not only in its valor, heroism and staunchness in the defense of its country—but also in its equipment, based on a strong, scientific foundation. The Red Army is the embodiment of advanced Soviet culture, which fights the enemy with modern science and technology.

In 25 years the Soviet people not only preserved the old scientific and engineering cadres, but created all the conditions for numerous young Soviet intellectuals to master and develop the rich scientific experience of the older generation; for scientific zeal, the urge for research, study, invention and improvement, to permeate the masses of the population.

Soviet scientists old and young, in close collaboration, give all their strength and talent to the defense of the motherland. They know better than anyone

else how great is the destruction carried by fascism. The Hitlerites use medicine for the mass poisoning of Soviet children; they convert their art students into robbers who plunder the cultural treasures of the Soviet people, and their historians into fakers who fabricate lies to justify fascist atrocities and violence.

The Soviet scientist defends the freedom and honor of his country, and at the same time the honor and freedom of scientific thought defiled by the German invaders. Stalin's statement on advanced science—



Red Army anti-aircraft machine-gunners firing at German bombers diving on them

promoted by the joint efforts of men of theory and men of practical experience—has inspired the talented people of our country and given impetus to new discoveries and inventions and the steady improvement of technology in all branches of production. Conditions have been created in the Soviet Union

enabling every person who possesses an inquiring mind and a passion for scientific activity to make use of his talents in the scientist's study, the designer's bureau, the laboratory, at the bench or in the collective farm fields.

• Anna Yutkina, team leader of the Krasny Perekop Collective Farm, applied improved agronomic methods and raised a record harvest of potatoes in 1942. She works with Academician Trofim Lysenko. Both received Stalin Prizes.

The Stalin Prize Awards will be greeted not only in our country but throughout the world. Representatives of Soviet science and technology fight in the front ranks against the hateful Hitlerite invaders and suppressors of scientific thought. Thousands of scientists banned by the Hitlerites from Germany, thousands who fled from brutal fascist terror, thousands languishing in concentration camps—all these are living witnesses of the "new order" set up by the Hitlerite bandits in Europe. Thousands of scientists tortured, murdered or driven to suicide are mute witnesses to this "new order." European science is passing through dreadful days.

The triumph of scientific thought in the Soviet Union stands out brightly against this ominous background. The Red Army, which owes its powerful armament to scientific progress, heroically protects the inviolability of Soviet science—an advance guard of thought and knowledge, a beacon for all humanity.

Finnish Detachment Routed By Soviet Troops

The Soviet radio reports that recently a large Finnish detachment crossed the frozen bogs, reached a communication line in the Soviet rear and attacked small Red Army garrisons in several villages. The attacks were unsuccessful. Red Army units summoned to the area surrounded the Finns, who attempted to flee to the forest, but were unable to shake off Soviet pursuers. More than 120 Finnish officers and men were killed and a large group taken prisoner.

Chernigov Guerrillas Capture Much Enemy Materiel

Guerrillas operating in one of the districts of the Chernigov Region recently destroyed 17 German trucks in three days, killing 80 Hitlerites and capturing five machine guns, several scores of automatic and ordinary rifles, one trench mortar and 8,000 cartridges.

MAXIM GORKY'S HUMANISM

By Yuzovsky

There is a well-known portrait of Maxim Gorky painted in 1904 by the famous Russian artist Serov. In the whole bearing of the writer there is a singular audacity and challenge to life. Another portrait painted by Pavel Korin shows Gorky in his maturity: the tall figure and deeply-lined face painted against a background of the broad expanses of Russia. The figure and background are integral.

These two portraits do not yet reveal the entire man. Gorky had an unusual thirst for knowledge, a truly unsurpassed curiosity with regard to life. In Serov's portrait Gorky's eyes are those of a fighter; in Korin's they are those of a man who contemplates. But Gorky's eyes were also the eyes of an explorer and creator.

Gorky finished neither a school, university nor institute. He began as a self-taught student and became one of the most profoundly educated men of his time. There was no field of learning which he did not investigate; there was no activity which did not interest him. This desire for knowledge which characterized Gorky from childhood became for him an immense, overwhelming and unselfish passion.

Man the Greatest Miracle

Of all life's miracles, Gorky was most attracted by man. He discovered in him ever new secrets—"uncharted regions"—and never tired of expressing his wonder. He was so eager to see and meet people that he never remained long in one place. When after the October Revolution he returned to Russia, he simply could not remain in his house, although countless people visited him there and he could see anyone he wished. But he would disguise himself, and like some modern Haroun-al-Raschid would roam the streets of Moscow incognito—visiting restaurants, theaters and parks, and eagerly and attentively observing people.

For him this activity was as essential as food and sleep. On the one hand he placed the *Sonata Appassionata*, the discovery of America, the love of Romeo and Juliet, the invention of the airplane, the deeds of Ivan Susanin—and on the other he placed a man. And the connection between these elements amazed him, stirred his feelings, and constituted his chief interest as an artist.

Talent Distinguishes Man

He was preoccupied with that manifestation which

we know as talent—the talent already flourishing in man, and that still lying dormant within him—within every human being without exception—awaiting only the moment of awakening. It was for this that he esteemed and praised man; this to him was the spark which constituted man's essence and features, distinguishing him from angel and beast. His interest in knowledge, inventions and professions was not the local interest of a research worker or an inquiring mind—it was man that interested him. His romanticism was drawn from the same source. In this lies the characteristic aspect of Gorky's humanism.

He always praised creative activity, and was sorry for that person who could not become creatively active. What would man not give if it were made clear to him that development is his only human calling and destiny? These views on the creative principle determined Gorky's moral conceptions.

Freedom and Democracy Sacred to Gorky

Gorky was an enemy of the philosophy of philanthropy. He regarded this general point of view as mean and unworthy, and to a certain degree humiliating to man and his dignity. Gorky declared: "Every man possesses the ability to create. Therefore, we must have equality of people, of nations and of races." It was precisely on this basis that freedom and democracy were so sacred to Gorky.

Noteworthy in this respect is his play *Zykovs*, written by Gorky during the previous war against Germany. Sophia, the heroine, values the creative instinct in man. But she does not regard this creative instinct from a utilitarian standpoint. For her it is the blossoming of the individual, or of a whole people. It is precisely in this direction that she sees Russia's future.

Young, beautiful and rich, Sophia attracts many men, each of whom tries to win her hand. But she does not find among them the man she seeks. They are handsome, clever and even talented, but their brains and energies are fruitless: they cannot or do not want to recognize themselves.

Then it seems that she has found the man in Khevern. He attracted her by his energy, his readiness to work, and his congenial opinions. They form an ideal couple—attracted not so much by love as by their convictions. The match seems settled.

But suddenly Sophia dismisses Khevern. They do not understand each other: Khevern had principles only, but besides principles Sophia had ideals. For Khevern the creative principle was the egotistical aims of the merchant; for her it was the noble ideals of man. He humiliates men; she respects them. He barter creative joy for the sake of gain; she foregoes the gain for creative happiness. In essence his dream is the dream of the parasite; hers is the creative instinct.

Cooperation Releases Man's Talents

Sophia represents Russia, its languishing and unspent forces. Khevern is an alien body, gorging and fattening upon others. Sophia defines him as a beast of prey. In this play of Gorky's the theme is linked with the question of man's inadequacy and his feeling of inferiority.

How can we liquidate this inferiority? There are two points of view: The viewpoint proclaimed by Gorky is that of intelligent cooperation with others, which releases man's creative might as a whole and individually; the other is the viewpoint against which Gorky fought all his life long, and which before his death found a completely developed and brazen expression in the ideology of fascism.

Fascism Exalts Violator and Slayer

How is this latter viewpoint formulated? "I see my freedom in the enslavement of another; debasing the other I become regenerated; humiliating him, I become exalted; and by giving him pain I become healthy." The violator and slayer is therefore the normal and characteristic product of fascism. In fascism Gorky would have found unlimited material for his genius-inspired diagnosis.

Young Soviet writers confirm this analysis of their teacher. In Konstantin Simonov's play *The Russian People* one of the characters is a typical German fascist. This Hitlerite officer tells the owners of the house where he is quartered that their son, a Red Army man, has been killed. He is not even sure that this is true; and there is absolutely no reason for him to make the statement to the parents. He tells them that their son is dead merely to gratify his own ego—the ego of a genuine sadist!

He strikes the blow deliberately, breaking the heart of the mother. With dilated nostrils he keenly watches her suffering; savoring her anguish like some precious wine, seeming to smack his lips, to roll it around on his tongue and enjoy it to the full.

Then the vampire addresses the father. And here is another sort of anguish for him to savor. This

officer is a gourmand for suffering. The father serves the Germans, acknowledges them, and thereby betrays the cause for which his son died, or is ready to die. As a father he suffers bitterly, but he must hide his sorrow, he must sham joy at the death of his son. Is it not the death of an enemy of his present masters—and hence his own enemy?

The audience, generally speaking, is glad at the punishment suffered by the father, at this just retribution. But it is not to punish the father that the officer tells him of his son. What attracts this Nazi is the unusual, extraordinary form of anguish he observes in the father, and which instils strength into his own being. He grows younger gazing at this suffering of others; it is like some unique and ghastly blood transfusion.

In the tale of another Soviet writer, Evgeni Gabrilovich, is depicted a German non-commissioned officer, a creature who actually existed and was called Friedka. This Hitlerite ordered a Russian woman intellectual, the wife of a Red Army major, to serve as his housemaid. That she was an intellectual and the wife of a Soviet commander was in the Nazi's eyes her chief qualifications as his servant. He spent his time inventing various humiliating tasks for her. In the petty viciousness of this man is reflected the spirit of fascism—its racial theory and its ideas of domination. The fascist philosophy has become the banner of a whole nation—a nation attempting to subjugate all humanity, the entire world, in compensation for its own historical inadequacy.

Enemy Must be Annihilated!

Gorky, who diagnosed this disease threatening mankind with ruin, also spoke bold words against this plague. He asserted that democracy and fascism, humanism and anti-humanism, are utterly hostile and irreconcilable elements, and that whoever permits even the slightest compromise will lose everything and place his neck under the yoke of slavery. Gorky proclaimed two slogans, both of which gained wide popularity throughout the USSR and are repeated constantly by young and old:

"Man—the word has a proud ring!" And: "If the enemy does not surrender, he must be annihilated!"

Gorky's ideas were a reflection of the age-old ideas of the Russian nation. He who attentively reads Gorky will understand much about the Russian people. In its eternal searching for ideas and for truth, in the ever-growing force with which it hurls itself upon the enemy who has encroached not only upon its territory and its people, but also upon its very soul—it is not strange that the Soviet people feel that Gorky still lives, still calls upon them to wage a titanic struggle for liberty and for justice.

SOVIET AGRICULTURE IN 1943

In the recent decision of the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR on the State plan for the development of agriculture in 1943, it is noted that under difficult wartime conditions and despite the fact that part of the tractors, horses and transportation are diverted to war needs and that a considerable part of the skilled agricultural workers were mobilized for the Red Army, the collective and State farms successfully achieved the autumn and spring sowings and considerably increased the areas sown to staple food crops such as grain, potatoes and vegetables.

Large areas for the cultivation of sugar beet and other industrial crops have been created in the East. The collective and State farms of the Gorky, Sverdlovsk, Molotov, Moscow, Ivanovo, Yaroslavl, Kalinin, Tula, Ryazan and Vologda Regions; the Chuvash and Udmurt Autonomous Soviet Republics, and the Uzbek, Kirghiz, Tadjik, Georgian and Armenian Soviet Socialist Republics, coped successfully with agricultural work. The collective farms, machine tractor stations and State farms of the above regions and republics accomplished the spring sowing within a short period, at the same time ploughing up and cultivating fallow lands. They also increased the area under winter crops and last autumn ploughed considerable areas for spring sowing. These regions and republics were also ahead in the fulfillment of

plans for the delivery of grain, potatoes, vegetables and flax to the State.

The Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee have fixed the sowing area for all crops in 1943 at 6,400,000 hectares more than the area harvested in 1942. The area under grain is to be increased by 3,900,000 hectares. They also approved the plan for the sowing of spring crops in 1943; the plan for the sowing of winter crops for the 1944 harvest; the plan for raising the yields of grain and industrial crops and potatoes; the plan for the work of tractors belonging to the machine and tractor stations, and a plan of agronomic measures.

A further decision contains detailed instructions for the leading agricultural institutions, collective farms, machine tractor stations and State farms concerning preparations for the spring sowing.

In an editorial commenting on the decision *Izvestia* writes: "Despite all the difficulties of wartime, our agriculture, backed by the strength of the collective farm system, confidently continues its advance. During the past year alone, the sown area in the USSR was increased by 2,000,000 hectares as compared with 1941. The sown area in 1943, as approved by the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the Party will be increased by 6,400,000 hectares as compared with the area harvested in 1942."

GERMAN LIES ON SOVIET LOSSES IN OREL AREA EXPOSED

On March 28th the Soviet Information Bureau issued the following statement:

The Soviet Information Bureau has already exposed the German forgery about the losses of our troops in the area between the Northern Donets and Dnieper Rivers. The Hitlerite counterfeiters, however, did not desist. The forgery they had published seemed too small and they hastily concocted another just as absurd and stupid.

On March 24 the German Information Bureau published a report on the losses of Soviet troops within the last eight weeks in the Orel area. This time the Hitlerites listed as destroyed or having sustained "especially heavy losses" no less than 41 infantry divisions, 11 infantry and 18 tank brigades. The point is that we never had nor have we at present such forces in the Orel area. If we had had such forces in that area, no trace of the German troops would have been left.

It is well-known that the Hitlerite propaganda has never been marked by intelligence and has frequently placed itself in an absurd position by its fantastic

lies. But after the defeat of the German-fascist troops at Stalingrad, Hitlerite propaganda has become even more stupid and has definitely lost every vestige of common-sense. The wild ravings in the Hitlerites' latest reports are the best evidence of this.

Indeed, on March 20, 1943, magnifying in every possible way their successes in the area between the Northern Donets and Dnieper Rivers, the Germans declared that dozens of Soviet divisions and brigades were destroyed. Four days later, on March 24, a part of these allegedly destroyed Red Army formations, as for instance the 193rd Infantry Division, the 9th Skiers Brigade and others were again declared destroyed by the Hitlerites—this time, however, not in the area between the Northern Donets and the Dnieper, but in the Orel area. If the Hitlerite liars are to be believed, then in two sectors of the front alone, i.e., in the area between the Northern Donets and the Dnieper from February 13 to March 20, and in the Orel area in the course of eight weeks, the Red Army lost 160 divisions and brigades.

(Continued on page eight)

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT AS OF MARCH 26, 1943

By Colonel Alexander Andreyev

In some sectors of the Soviet-German front Soviet troops engaged fresh enemy reinforcements transferred from Germany and Western Europe.

During the last few days major battles were in progress on the western bank of the Dnieper in its upper reaches. Despite enormous difficulties due to spring thaws and stiffened enemy resistance, Soviet troops forced a crossing of the river in a number of places and widened the springboard on the western bank. Red Army units took Safonovo, four kilometers north of the Dorogobuzh station on the Vyazma-Smolensk railway, 20 kilometers north of the town of Dorogobuzh on the right bank of the Dnieper, and 80 kilometers from Smolensk.

In the Dnieper bend Soviet troops are pushing forward along the right bank in a southwesterly direction and along the Vyazma-Smolensk line. Masses of artillery and planes are engaged on both sides. The Germans are defending themselves along a deep, fortified line protecting Smolensk. Soviet troops which forced the Dnieper came upon new enemy defense positions along the Vopez River. Red Army units are methodically breaking through German resistance points and pressing forward despite strong German counter-action.

A few days ago severe fighting began north of Dukhovshchina, where the enemy is making deter-

mined efforts to hold an important position covering the Smolensk area from the northeast. The Soviet advance north of Dukhovshchina puts the German force in the Dnieper bend east of Yartsevo and Dorogobuzh in danger from a flanking movement.

In the Ukraine, in the Belgorod and Chuguyev area and along the Northern Donets, the Red Army is fighting determined defensive engagements, repelling German attempts to cross the Northern Donets.

The Red Army is also pushing forward in the Kuban. During the past few days Soviet troops captured a number of inhabited places, including the district centers of Petrovskaya, Slavyanskaya and the tactically important station of Abinskaya located 10 kilometers from the junction of Krymskaya, on the Krasnodar-Novorossisk line. Soviet troops are pressing forward on a wide front along the Krasnodar-Novorossisk line, and from Slavyanskaya along the Krasnodar-Temryuk-Anapa highway.

Thus the Red Army continues to gain ground in the central sector and in the Kuban despite obstinate enemy resistance, while the Germans are hurling fresh reinforcements at Soviet positions in the Ukraine with the aim of forcing the Northern Donets and reaching the open ground to the east. All enemy efforts are being successfully countered by Soviet troops.

GERMAN LIES

(Continued from page seven)

The question suggests itself: Who is it then that continues to annihilate and rout the German-fascist troops in the Kursk and Orel areas, in the area of Vyazma and Yartsevo, Bryansk and Staraya Russa? And why indeed did the Germans need to shorten their front line? Surely it was not because things were going too well with them that the Germans were compelled to shorten their front line. Obviously the liars from the German Information Bureau displayed excessive zeal and let their masters down. Truly, the Russian proverb: "Make a fool pray to God and he will break his forehead," applies to them also.

As to the actual situation in the Orel area, the following should be pointed out. At the end of January our troops operating in this sector of the front broke through the German defense lines in a

number of places and gained considerable territory. In the course of these engagements Soviet troops annihilated no less than 20,000 German officers and men, destroyed a large quantity of enemy materiel, captured trophies and took 5,000 prisoners. During the same period our troops lost 8,620 men killed and wounded. In the middle of March the Germans launched a counter-offensive in the Orel area, intending to restore the situation, but gained no success in any sector and sustained fresh losses. In the area north of Zhizdra alone, in four days' fighting from March 19 to 23, the enemy lost 140 tanks, 72 guns, 202 machine guns, 137 trench mortars and 8,000 officers and men killed.

The Germans failed to take revenge for Stalingrad on the battlefield, and they now zealously try to take it on paper. But the Soviet divisions and brigades which the Hitlerite liars put down as destroyed continue to operate and will batter the German invaders until the complete liberation of Soviet land from the German rabble.

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PATRIOTIC WAR AND TOTAL WAR

By Mikhail Kalinin

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

Hitlerite Germany forced upon the world a new war which she calls total war. The German imperialists believe that to consummate their aggressive designs the old means are inadequate and that only the sanguinary road of total war can bring them to world supremacy.

In the present war, Hitlerite Germany set herself more far-reaching and aggressive purposes than Kaiser Germany tried to achieve. In the last war, German imperialism strove to seize and subjugate foreign territories and to occupy a number of advantageous positions in world markets; while the Hitlerite government along with this also sets itself the purpose of the physical extermination of whole nations, the destruction of their state systems and their national cultures.

Distinctive Features of German Total War

The German military believe that total war from its very outset must be accompanied by the most thorough use of all material and manpower resources of the country. It implies the use of the most diverse means and methods for routing the enemy. Among these are: the favorite method of German fascism—blackmail on the international arena; lulling of military vigilance of neighboring nations by assurances of peaceful intentions and friendship, followed by sudden attacks on them; lies, deceit and slander; deafening propaganda of the allegedly exceptional might of the German army and the superiority of its arms; hints at the possession of some special weapons so far unseen by anybody; use of diverse means of intimidation; destruction of towns, burning down of villages, mass murder of the civilian population, abduction of multitudes of men, women, girls and adolescents to penal servitude in Germany; attempts to terrorize the population of the whole occupied territory by their domination, which would paralyze its will to resistance.

Armed invasion is carried out in conditions most favorable to the attacking party, so as not to give

the adversary time to muster and bring up his reserves. Crush suddenly the adversary's armed forces, shatter his morale and will to resistance, destroy and annihilate his material base—such are the distinctive features of German total war.

The peoples of Poland, Holland, Belgium and France have already a concrete idea of what total war means. But against the Soviet Union, the Hitlerite cannibals carry out this program with particular refinement. With devilish sadism they kill hundreds of thousands of defenseless Soviet people and destroy material and cultural values. And this is done not in the heat of an orgy of brigandage of the unbridled fascist horde, but on a strict plan handed down from above and worked out long before the outbreak of war.

These forms and methods of total war used by the Hitlerite gang invite historic comparison with the wars waged by Genghis Khan in Asia and by Batyi in Russia. One may gather the impression that the Germans emulate the methods of conduct of war used by those conquerors, but apply them under changed conditions with the aid of modern, highly-developed tools of war. But this resemblance is, so to speak, purely superficial. Batyi's invasion took place 700 years ago. True it was barbarous, but it was not marked by such refined brutality as the total war preached and carried out by the Germans. Here the fascists hold undisputed first place.

Total War is Plain Brigandage

During past centuries science has made great strides, and the Germans make full use of it for refining the tortures of peoples. On our land the Hitlerite hordes wage war not only against the Red Army but against the whole Soviet people. With every day the war lasts, humiliations, tortures and massacres are carried out on an ever-greater scale far eclipsing all the most terrible experiences in the history of any nation. All this is directed towards one aim—to demoralize and kill the will to struggle in the enslaved

people, and on the ground thus cleared to perpetrate freely their fascist felonies.

The German fascists call this total war, while in fact it is plain brigandage of fascist bandits on the European highway. According to the plans of total war, what the Germans perpetrate in the Soviet Union is to be on no smaller scale than in other European countries occupied by them. What prevents them from carrying this out to the full extent is the Soviet-German front. However, as far as possible they put into effect everywhere their plans for the enslavement of European nations.

Only people who deliberately shut their eyes can fail to see, for example, that German fascism pursues a consistent policy of extermination of the Polish nationality, in order to move masses of German landowners and rich farmers to the East. For instance, a sore in the Germans' eye is Holland, which stands in the way of Germany's using the sea-coast against Britain. It is not fortuitous, therefore, that the fascist government "advises" the Dutch to move to the Ukraine, in order to be able to settle their ports with picked Germans and to create thus an advanced bastion against Britain. Simultaneously the German-fascist invaders wish to make the Dutch instead of Germans the targets for the bullets of Ukrainian guerrillas.

If we analyze the policy of the fascist government, its methods of waging war and methods of administering occupied countries, we shall see that in their entirety the fascists' actions form the logical consequence of their fiendish plan, which is simple in essence: to exterminate the active part of the workers and peasants, to massacre the intelligentsia of European countries, to Germanize the part of the population which is susceptible to that, and to turn the conquered peoples into slaves.

One might say that this is pure fantasy. Well, and what would happen if the Germans won? It is absolutely indisputable that they would carry out these plans everywhere as they do in occupied districts of the Soviet Union.

Soviet People's Answer to Total War

The Soviet people's answer to Hitler's total war was the great Patriotic War, a just war in defense of its homeland from the bloody aggressor. Every citizen of the USSR deeply realizes the danger threatening not only him personally, but also his family and the whole mode of our life.

And the leader of the Soviet people called all citizens of our country to the Patriotic War, i.e., to a war of the whole people with all the means at its disposal. In his radio broadcast of July 3, 1941, Stalin explained

to our people that "The war with fascist Germany cannot be considered an ordinary war. It is not only a war between two armies, it is also a war of the entire Soviet people against the German-fascist armies."

Specific Features of the Patriotic War

The practical instructions given by Stalin for actions of Soviet citizens in German-occupied territories reveal the methods of the Patriotic War and its specific features. Such a form of the peoples' participation in the Patriotic War as fighting the enemy directly, as in the guerrilla movement, is in itself a sign of its nation-wide character. And only a people who holds the freedom and independence of its country as the thing most precious in its life can display so much courage, daring and selfless heroism in the struggle against the occupationists.

To their own cost, the fascist chieftains learned the national staunchness and lofty patriotism of our urban and rural population, its profound uncompromising hostility to German fascism. And no matter how hard the German fascists try to uproot these sentiments of the Soviet people, so hostile to them, they will never succeed. The ever-mounting guerrilla struggle allows the enemy no freedom of maneuver in occupied territory and forms an insurmountable obstacle to its economic exploitation.

The absence of a submissive population places the occupation army in difficult conditions. Its losses in the struggle for conversion of the population of the occupied districts into mute slaves are growing. Our people grows more and more irreconcilable and with mounting fury fights arms in hand against the German invaders. In their holy war the peoples of the Soviet Union, imbued with a sense of their patriotic duty and love for the Soviet homeland, selflessly give their strength to the struggle for their freedom and independence.

The Soviet Union wages a people's war of liberation. The truly popular nature of this war is revealed in the lofty patriotism of the Soviet people, in the selflessness they display at the front and in the rear. One can safely say that every Soviet citizen now realizes that he must give all his strength, ability and means to the struggle against the German fascists. And by countless examples, the peoples of the USSR demonstrate their lofty sentiments in the great Patriotic War.

The most vivid manifestation of Soviet patriotism is the campaign for collection of funds for the construction of tank columns and air squadrons, begun on the initiative of collective farmers and then taken

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GERMANS TORTURE AND KILL SOVIET WAR PRISONERS

Red Army representatives and Soviet civilians have drawn up a protocol, illustrated by a number of documentary photographs (some of which, received by radio, are reproduced in these pages), describing atrocities perpetrated by the German authorities against Soviet prisoners of war in the village of Vertyachi, in the Stalingrad Region.

This protocol establishes:

1. That the German military authorities, contrary to all provisions of international law and universally accepted traditions of war, compel Soviet prisoners of war to build fortifications and other military works.

2. That the Hitlerites flagrantly violate international agreements on the treatment of prisoners of war, in particular the Hague Convention of 1907, to which Germany was a signatory. They leave war prisoners without food. The German military authorities refuse the wounded even the most elementary medical aid. Sick and wounded prisoners are treated with inhuman cruelty and subjected to all kinds of outrages, floggings and torture.

3. That the German invaders engage in systematic physical extermination of prisoners of war.

The atrocities at Vertyachi are only one link in the immense chain of unparalleled crimes committed by the German Command. The Hitlerites everywhere exterminate Soviet prisoners, systematically and with the cold-bloodedness of professional murderers. It has long been established that to be a prisoner in German hands is tantamount to death. Some prisoners are tortured and shot by the Germans as soon as they are captured. Others are slowly worn out by hard labor beyond their strength, starved and doomed to slow, excruciating death.

The Extraordinary State Commission set up by the Soviet Government to record and investigate the crimes of the German-fascist invaders is keeping an exact account of all the outrages committed by the Hitlerites on Soviet territory. The time will come, and at no distant date, when the full penalty will be exacted.

(Continued on page four)



The German camp for Soviet war prisoners at Vertyachi, Stalingrad Region, was an open field surrounded by barbed wire. Red Army men stand beside the bodies of comrades murdered, starved or frozen to death.

Germans Kill Prisoners

(Continued from page three)

The protocol follows:

We the undersigned, certify the following: After the village of Vertyachi, in the Stalingrad Region, had been freed by Red Army units, we inspected the German camp for Soviet prisoners of war. We dis-



A section of the Vertyachi camp. Piles of bodies of tortured Soviet war prisoners were found here by Red Army men.

covered the bodies of 87 men and commanders of the Red Army under straw in the barracks and in other parts of the camp. More than ten of the bodies had been mutilated to such an extent that they no longer looked human. The stomachs of many of the men had been ripped open, their eyes gouged out and ears and noses cut off.

We have established that the Germans forced the

prisoners of war to work 14 hours a day building defense works. The prisoners were given only a pint of hot water during the day and three or four spoonfuls of steamed rye and a small piece of carrion horseflesh in the evening. Men who were sick or wounded were given no food at all. Nearly all the war prisoners suffered from dysentery. The sick and exhausted were beaten with truncheons. A few days before the opening of the Soviet offensive the Germans stopped feeding the prisoners altogether, leaving them to starve.

Of 89 prisoners of war in the camp at Vertyachi, 87 died of starvation or were shot or tortured to death.

(Signed): Ryabov, Senior Assistant Military Doctor, Captain Kalashnikov, Senior Lieutenant Shtanoprud, Lieutenant Nelin, Sergeant Major Baranov, 2nd Rank Quartermaster Technician Kaplun, Red Army man Andreyev, and the Vertyachi residents Plotnikova, Kanzhiborleva and Starikova.

Vertyachi, November 30, 1942.

Hitlerites Boast of Their Crimes

By Boris Simakov

The Hitlerite marauders and their accomplices—Hungarians, Italians and Rumanians—are exterminating the Soviet civilian population in the territory occupied by them. They make no attempt to conceal their atrocities; on the contrary, they keep diaries and write letters to their relatives and friends boasting of their criminal deeds. To what moral degradation must a man have fallen to be able to write of himself what Hungarian Corporal Dula Yanu recorded in his diary:

"The next day we went to another village, where we remained until 12 o'clock awaiting further orders. In the afternoon we were commanded to drive away the people and to set fire to the village. The lieutenant asked for volunteers to fire the village. I and my friend Corporal Papan volunteered, and when the company left we started setting fire to houses. In one house there were two sick old women—we had no time to bother with them, so we set fire to the house and burned them with it."

In a letter to his father, Borosh, a Hungarian soldier, also boasts of his crimes against the peaceful population:

"We were ordered to clear the village of inhabitants. I got excited. When we were clearing the sixth house a large party of civilians emerged from the cellar with raised hands. Before they could get out I threw a grenade at them and all were killed."

The time is not far off when the fascist marauders and their ringleaders will be called to account.

"CRUELLEST OF CRIMINALS OF ALL TIMES AND ALL NATIONS"

Metropolitan Nikolai, Deputy of the Moscow Patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church, and member of the Extraordinary State Committee on the ascertaining and investigation of crimes perpetrated by the German-fascist invaders and their associates, has just returned to Moscow from Rzhev. In an interview with a Soviet correspondent he described the monstrous atrocities and unparalleled sacrileges perpetrated by the Hitlerites during their occupation of Rzhev.

"The whole world," said Metropolitan Nikolai, "must know of the sanguinary crimes of the German fiends. In Rzhev I saw scenes which eclipse the most terrible crimes ever committed on earth. This city, which before the war had a population of 55,000, now numbers about 200 persons. Many thousands of people were driven to penal servitude in Germany, starved to death or murdered by the fascist thugs.

"Pursuing their fiendish plan of the mass extermination of peoples, the Germans on the night of their panicky flight inaugurated a wholesale massacre.

Not a single person living in Vorovsky Street remained alive. The sight which met my eyes in house No. 49 of this street made me shudder. In one flat the Sadov family, consisting of eight members, had all been murdered. On the threshold lay Sadov's mutilated body. His wife's skull had been kicked into a bloody mass; the villains had pounded with the heels of their boots on the head of their victim. Valentin Sadov, 16, and his sister Zoya, 15, were shot with automatic rifles. The 12-year-old Raissa had been stabbed with a knife. The remaining children were also meted out a cruel death, including Sadov's 18-year-old daughter, who was raped and strangled.

"I prostrated myself and prayed long to God to punish these cruellest of criminals of all times and of all nations.

"The bloodthirsty offspring of Satan did not spare the Orthodox clergy or the churches. Priests were shot at the entrances to churches. Deacon Feodor Tikhomirov, 65 years of age, was forced to work in a quarry. Before retreating from Rzhev the Ger-



After torturing this Soviet war prisoner, the Hitlerites stripped him of his clothes, leaving only his belt.

mans committed other acts of vandalism and cannibalism, dynamiting ten churches.

"Two hundred Rzhev citizens—women, children and old people, including Deacon Feodor Tikhomirov—were forced into the Sectarian Church of the Intercession of the Holy Virgin. The Hitlerites locked them in and mined the church. For two days the martyrs expected death at any moment. They had only the snow which came in at the windows to quench their thirst.

"The Red Army crushed the enemy's forces and freed the captives, who wept with joy as they embraced their liberators.

"The Orthodox clergy and all believers pray for the numerous victims of the Hitlerites. We believe that our unceasing prayers will be heard by God Almighty. The glorious Russian army will triumph over evil and destroy utterly these bearers of evils—the Hitlerite murderers accursed by the peoples of the whole world."

PRIEST EYE-WITNESS TO GERMAN CRIMES IN GZHATSK

Ivan Alexeyev, Priest of the Church of John the Precursor in Gzhatsk, who for 18 months lived under the sway of the Germans and was an eye-witness to the crimes and sacrileges of the German barbarians, writes in a letter from the town now liberated by the Red Army:

"Life under the yoke of the Germans—these foes of the Russian people and the Orthodox Church—was worse than penal servitude. The Hitlerite anti-Christians doomed peaceful citizens to starvation, torture and death. Before my eyes they demolished cathedrals, churches, schools and hospitals in Gzhatsk and adjacent villages. The Germans blew up or burned the finest buildings in the city and plundered the whole population.

"Without provocation the fascist fiends tortured to death or shot over 600 residents whose only guilt was that they were Russians and Believers. I was told by Believers that whole villages around Gzhatsk had been burned, together with their populations. The wells are full of bodies of children who perished at the hands of the Hitlerites.

"Before the Germans came there were several churches and cathedrals in Gzhatsk. Now they are reduced to piles of rubble. The ancient Kazan Cathedral and the Annunciation Bell Tower were pulled down by the Hitlerites and used for the construction of fortifications. The Germans used the premises of the Annunciation Cathedral as an abattoir, although there were many empty buildings in the town more suited for this purpose.

"During the German occupation we were able to hold services only in the Church of John the Precursor, which by some chance outlasted the others. But on the last night of their stay in Gzhatsk, the Hitlerites drove me from my little house in the churchyard and blew up the church without even permitting me to take out the ikons and gonfalons. An unheard-of act of sacrilege!

"A few days ago the restoration of one church which had suffered the least damage was begun in Gzhatsk. Red Army sappers helped me to extricate

from the ruins some of the church utensils which had by chance escaped destruction. In the first service in the newly-built church we shall pray for the victory of the Red Army over the fascist anti-Christians."



Red Army men who liberated Vertyachi remove bodies of Soviet war prisoners murdered by Nazis.

TO THE AVENGERS

By Ilya Ehrenburg

Not long ago three Red Army men—one from Leningrad, one from the Ukraine, and one from Byelorussia—were talking to a foreign journalist, who asked them what they thought about war aims.

The Leningrad man answered: "Our war aims have been clearly put by Comrade Stalin. At the beginning I considered the war was only a matter for the State, but in the spring I learned that my wife had died in Leningrad, and now the war is a personal matter for myself. My job is to kill as many Germans as possible."

The Ukrainian gave the journalist a steady look and said: "My brother was killed at the front. I have vowed to avenge him. Kill the German!"

The Byelorussian said: "When the Germans came to the village of Grudobelka they locked 210 of the people into the club and burned them alive. They tortured Nadya Mikhailovskaya and burned Samutina alive. Nadya and Samutina were friends of mine. In my own village, Toropilovka, they burned alive 700 people. Dr. Chernetsky, loved by the people, is no longer with us, for they killed him. They burned Eleanor Gaponovich. She was such a pretty girl. And they also burned my sweetheart."

Red Army men! If you do not defeat the Germans, your own sweethearts will die in like manner. When the task seems difficult, remember how Eleanor died, and Dr. Chernetsky. When you have remembered, the task will seem easier. We have one common will, one common fate. We have great sorrows, but we do not lose courage. We know that we are going to the West.

The other day a letter came to me from the Sea of Azov. It was from a Red Army man, Senior Lieutenant Ivan Efimovich Golub. He wrote: "I have just read the diary of Friedrich Schmidt, who tortured and murdered young people in Budennovskaya. He recorded how he had whipped them, and remarked, 'The beauty Tamara attracted special attention.'

"My Budennovskaya! I was born there and grew up there! It is hard for me to write. Tamara was my sweetheart and I had hoped to build my future life with her.

"I was glad to read what this Nazi wrote on March 21—'Never before have we had such a horrible day. Last evening Russian bombers appeared, dropped flares and twelve bombs.'

"They were my bombs! My hands screwed in the

detonators. My plane has already dropped bombs by the hundred. Now all I want to do is to bomb, and bomb, and bomb again."

It is easy, from a distance, to talk of "responsibility," of the forthcoming judicial procedure, of international law. It is difficult for us to wait. We cannot wait. Conscience does not reconcile itself with waiting. The heart cannot tolerate delay. Red Army men, you are the accuser, the judge and the avenger. The people have given you their confidence. Insulted and tormented Russia looks to you. Go and judge. Go and punish!



At the Vertyachi camp—Soviet automatic rifleman K. Andreyev calls his comrades as he discovers more bodies of tortured Red Army men.

A LETTER FROM GERMAN-OCCUPIED SOVIET TERRITORY

A letter was recently received from a group of young people of Moscow fighting in German-occupied territory of Soviet Byelorussia in a guerrilla detachment named for Hero of the Soviet Union Captain Gastello. (A Byelorussian by nationality, Captain Gastello died a heroic death in the early days of the war, steering his flaming plane into a column of German tanks, automobiles and tank-trucks and blowing up the enemy machines.) The young guerrillas wrote their friends in Moscow as follows:

We voluntarily crossed the front line to help the Byelorussian people in its liberation struggle against the German invaders. Since our arrival we have covered 1,200 kilometers behind the enemy lines and seen hundreds of burned villages and thousands of innocent Soviet people shot or hanged.

In the city of Borisov, the Nazis exterminated over 10,000 people, most of whom were burned alive. In the October District the Hitlerites threw 998 persons into the flames. In Petrikov District dozens of villages were burned and over a thousand persons perished in the flames.

Our hearts are filled with hatred; with the desire to take vengeance on the Nazis for every drop of innocent blood spilled by them; for every child thrown into wells, into the flames, or buried alive. There have been cases when 100 to 200 people were buried alive. For hours the earth would stir above the graves, until the Nazis sent tanks to drive over the mounds and crush the survivors.

Dear friends, these are only a few of the horrors we have seen; there are too many to enumerate.

We have fought many engagements with the fascists and always emerged victorious. We routed a special punitive detachment at the very moment SS troops arrived by train to perpetrate new outrages against the civilian population. One general and 146 SS men were killed. In that engagement our young comrade, Alexander Ilyichev, died a heroic death. Over his grave we vowed to avenge him ten-fold.

We promise you, dear friends, that we shall not lay down the weapons received from you and shall

fight the Nazis with even greater strength and hatred. We are certain that you in the Soviet rear work for the front with all your energy. Rally all forces against the Germans; remember that across the front line the Red Army is eagerly awaited every moment by the oppressed and tortured Soviet people. You can do much to help the army and guerrilla fighters. Work without resting, day and night, to produce even more arms.

Signatures are withheld, since the young guerrillas are continuing their fight behind the German lines.

KALININ

(Continued from page two)

up by workers and intelligentsia. In one or two months our peasants, workers and intellectuals collected voluntarily several billion rubles.

Our people regards the war against the German invaders as a people's war. And this is natural, as German fascism wages war not only against the Red Army but against the entire people, whose active part it wishes to exterminate and the rest to enslave. The Patriotic War has aroused the Soviet people to an unparalleled extent and has awakened all its forces which had not been fully displayed before. Our people selflessly contributes not only its material possessions and labor, but also all its creative genius for the earliest victory over the most bitter enemy.

That this war is a people's patriotic war for us is attested best of all by the effective response which Stalin's appeal to the Soviet people evokes in the rear and on the territory temporarily occupied by the enemy. And no matter what tricks the German command plays at the front, no matter how the Hitlerite government exerts itself, the German-fascist hordes will be smashed and ousted ignominiously from our country.

The Patriotic War has become at present the main if not the sole goal of the whole Soviet people, and in this great, just war it will win.

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SOVIET EDUCATION IN WARTIME

Before the German invasion, the number of schools in the USSR had grown to over 170,000, attended by more than 40,000,000 students, which meant that every fourth person in the Soviet Union was attending school.

Most brilliant were the achievements in the sphere of education in the national republics. In Azerbaijan the number attending school was 35 times greater than in 1914; in Turkmenia, 37 times; in Armenia, 68 times, and in Kirghizia the enormous figure of 172



RED ARMY MEN AT THE FRONT LISTEN INTENTLY TO THE READING OF A NEWSPAPER

times. Formerly there was not a single school in the vast territory of Tadjikistan; in 1940 the number attending school there reached 22,000.

Schools and Universities Open to All

In the Soviet Union all roads are open to youth, not only in the field of secondary education, but also in higher institutions. There are no racial, social, property or religious qualifications for entry into colleges and universities. The necessary knowledge and a sincere desire to learn is all that is demanded of the student.

A wide network of institutes, universities, academies and technical schools covers the whole country. The government has spent tremendous sums in building, extending and equipping educational establishments in all the republics, cities and manufacturing centers of the country.

Before the Revolution there were no higher educational institutions in Byelorussia, Central Asia and the Transcaucasus. In 1941 Byelorussia possessed 12 universities and institutes; Georgia, 17; Armenia, eight; and the Central Asiatic republics collectively 63.

An enormous student body numbering 600,000, drawn from all the peoples and nationalities of the Soviet Union, attended 700 colleges scattered over the whole country. The students in technical institutes exceeded 700,000. To these figures must be added hundreds of thousands of young men and women who worked for diplomas through correspondence courses. The total number of college students reached the 2,000,000 mark.

Young people wishing to continue their education after matriculation are unhampered in the choice of a future profession. They may become engineers, doctors, soldiers, teachers, lawyers, writers, agronomists, veterinary surgeons, actors, musicians, physical training instructors, or any of numerous other professions.

Education Continues Despite War

War burst into the peaceful halls of study, leaving many gaps in the ranks of students; abruptly changing the lives of thousands of young people. Many young men exchanged their books for guns; many young women left the study halls for the front-line hospitals and dressing stations. Heavy demolition bombs wrought havoc in the stately buildings of Moscow University. The Germans turned the splendid old college buildings in Kiev, Minsk and Odessa into stables and brothels.

But despite everything, college life continues. Together with the machinery evacuated to the East

went trainload after trainload of books, delicate laboratory instruments and other materials. The students and professors followed the same roads as the workers and engineers. The Kharkov Medical College was transferred to Chelyabinsk, the Leningrad Conservatory of Music found refuge in Tashkent, and the work of both continues.

Colleges and institutes are working with greater intensity than ever before. The country needs experts in all fields of knowledge and needs them at the earliest possible moment. Vacations have been cut, examination periods reduced and class hours per week increased. An extended curriculum and a shorter period of study is a wartime demand. This, of course, is exceedingly difficult to achieve, but Soviet students do not fear difficulties and are willing to make sacrifices. They take their examinations earlier than the curriculum requires. The number of students making the highest grades has increased, and discipline has improved.

Soviet students are bearing the trials of war in a manner worthy of the best traditions of our country. Those at the front are displaying heroism in battle; those in the rear are exerting every effort to achieve honors in their studies, while simultaneously carrying on serious scientific research in laboratories.

Despite intensive study, Soviet students find the time, energy and will to help the people with their work. On leaving lecture rooms, students go straight to the factory, where they help to replace those who have gone to the front. They work on the construction of fortifications, in fire-brigades and at air raid wardens' posts; they work in the collective farm fields and take military training in their schools.

Students on the Firing Line

The present war is a war of the whole Soviet people, and the students do not want to be left behind. On the contrary, they would rather be fighters than students.

More than a thousand students of the city of Gorky volunteered for military service. The 900 students of the Dniepropetrovsk Railway Engineers' Institute took their places in the front-line trenches and fought like lions when the Nazis attacked Dniepropetrovsk. Practically every member of the faculty and student body of the Lesgaft Institute of Physical Culture in Leningrad volunteered for military duty. More than 1,000 students of Moscow University joined the army of the People's Guard and the anti-parachute and anti-tank battalions. Eighteen young women students from the Ivanov Chemical Institute are at the front.

The number of students volunteering for military service is so great that the authorities are compelled

to restrict the number accepted. Some of those who were in their graduation year were sent back from the front to their studies. But tens of thousands of students remain with the Red Army on the firing line.

Soviet students now take their examinations in the most important of all sciences—the science of the extermination of the enemy. Leningrad student guerrillas have killed more than 10,000 Hitlerites since the outbreak of the war.

Student Life in Besieged Leningrad

When the war began, many students of the Second Leningrad Medical College were hundreds or thousands of miles from their Alma Mater. As is usual in the summer vacations, students were doing practical medical work in Siberia, torrid Turkmenia, the Caucasus, and elsewhere.

The enemy approached Leningrad. It became obvious that it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to resume studies in that city. The faculty sent telegrams to the students giving them permission to continue their studies at the nearest medical colleges. But all of the students returned to Leningrad. When danger threatened, they wanted to be in the native city of their Alma Mater. The faculty also declined to leave. They were warned of the inevitable dangers and privations and given an opportunity to depart for the distant rear, but all refused.

In the autumn, when the enemy blockade hemmed in the city, the Second Medical College opened its doors. No matter what the difficulties were, studies never ceased; nothing was permitted to interrupt the schedule. When bombing became particularly fierce and the shells of the besieging artillery fell thicker than usual, students and professors left the upper stories and continued their work in the lower rooms.

Between lectures, the faculty and student body, with all the people of Leningrad, worked on the construction of the inner and outer defenses of the city. Student detachments were on duty during the air raid alerts, extinguishing bombs and clearing away the debris. First aid groups made up of students rendered immediate aid to the wounded. Thus in study and heavy toil passed the unforgettable winter of 1941-42.

In the spring examinations, almost half the students passed with honors and a third of the remainder with high marks. Last summer 70 young doctors were graduated from the Second Medical College. When applications from new students were accepted, all vacancies in the freshman course were immediately filled.

Not by chance was a Leningrad college selected as an example of our college life in wartime. Naturally it is much easier to study under normal conditions, a long way from the front. If our students can work so well in a beleaguered city, hungry and cold, bombed and shelled, then their will to victory is indeed inflexible and their energy inexhaustible.

The determination of students to complete their college courses in the shortest possible time has taken on a mass character. Socialist competitions are held



Pilot Koshuba, Hero of the Soviet Union, maintains night plane communications with guerrilla detachments. He has carried many wounded fighters from behind the enemy lines

between educational institutes, classes of different years and individual students, who are often graduated ahead of schedule with the highest honors.

In the memorable autumn of 1941, Moscow citizens gathered each morning to listen tensely to the radio communiques of the Soviet Information Bureau. The enemy was at the very gates. Silence reigned in study and laboratory; abandoned books lay on the shelves

of libraries. No time now to think of books. It was life or death for Moscow.

Each morning at dawn streams of students poured from the gates of Moscow institutes. With collars turned up against the bitter autumn winds, stern, silent, concentrated, they marched in ranks through the wide streets to their stations. It was strange to observe this new aspect of the once gay and joyous student youth; strange to see the picks and shovels they carried instead of books. They were on their way to construct the city's defenses.

Rain fell, and the first flakes of snow; feet slipped in the mud or stuck in heavy, wet clay. The ground, already hardened by early frosts, did not yield easily. Girl students hacked feverishly at the frozen earth; if they fell, they scrambled up again and hastily resumed digging.

At the height of the work the long-drawn-out howl of air raid sirens would be heard. But no one stopped. Even when German bombers appeared directly over them, the students did not raise their heads from their work. Bombs whistled down, columns of earth rose into the air from the explosions, but still the work continued. The students thought only of one thing: at any moment the enemy's advanced troops might break through to these very defense lines; the fortifications must be built with the utmost haste.

A total of 60,000 students worked on the construction of the ring of defenses around Moscow: students from the Transport Institute, the Conservatory of Music, from art schools and medical and pedagogical institutes. Their fingers were accustomed to the surgeon's scalpel, the fine adjustment of microscope screws, to harp strings—certainly not to pick and crowbar. Yet when their country needed them they became first-class carpenters, concrete mixers, and so on, completing two or three times the quota usually set for skilled workers in these trades. Burning hatred for the foe, passionate love for their country and its capital, Moscow—this gave them their strength and skill.

Schools in the Soviet Rear

The distant city of Tomsk was never in danger. Far behind the lines, the Siberian colleges continued their normal work. But the narrow confines of student life became irksome to the Siberian youth. Above everything else they are Soviet patriots, and the interests of the country as a whole are their interests.

Thus when difficulties arose at the Tomsk railway junction in connection with the transport of war materiel, the Tomsk students went eagerly to the aid of the Railway Administration. After they finished their daily studies, 6,000 students went to the out-

skirts of the city where they built embankments and laid rails and sleepers. In a short time an important branch railway was built.

In Tashkent, 15,000 students dug a canal during vacation time. Last autumn 20,000 freshmen from Moscow colleges cut firewood in the forests. Many thousands of students are working in factories after their college day ends, taking the place of skilled workers who have gone to the front. Students of the first and second year classes in pedagogy and civil engineering in Kuibyshev are working in factories or on construction work. They successfully combine highly productive labor with their college work.

Students Convert School Into Munitions Factory

There is no limit to the energy and resourcefulness of the students in seeking new and more effective ways of aiding the war effort of the country. The faculty and student body of a Volga engineering institute, with practically no outside help, converted the institute into a sizable munitions factory. Machinery belonging to the institute's workshops and materials on hand were used, and literally every one, from the Dean down to the youngest freshmen, took part in the work—each finding a place in the newly-organized factory. First and second year students work at the machines; third year students are foremen; those in the fourth year have charge of the shifts of workers. So tremendous was the effort made by the entire institute that the factory began to produce munitions within one week.

The normal work of the institute continues in accordance with the curriculum. Each student, in addition to the hours spent in class, works a minimum of six hours daily in the factory.

Last autumn the huge lecture halls of Timiryazev Academy, largest agricultural college in the Soviet Union, were empty. Scarcely one of its 900 students was to be found in Moscow. The Academy had grown and spread over the whole country; its students were to be found in the Far East, in the cotton fields of Tajikistan, in the sub-tropical fields of Georgia, or on the great grain-bearing plains of the Volga area.

The country was gathering the harvest. Everywhere there was a crying need for tractor drivers, combine operators, agronomists, zoologists and collective farm foremen. There can never be too many of them, and every additional pair of hands means tons of extra grain so much needed by the Red Army and the whole country. It was quite natural that the 900 students of the Timiryazev Academy should be where they were most needed, where the country will obtain the greatest benefit from their work—that is,

(Continued on page eight)

RACHMANINOFF'S DEATH LOSS FOR RUSSIAN AND WORLD MUSIC

The well-known Soviet composer, Yuri Shaporin, writes in PRAVDA:

The Soviet musical world was preparing to mark on April 1 the 70th birthday of one of the greatest musicians of our time, Sergei Rachmaninoff, when the grievous news of his death reached us from the United States. Rachmaninoff combined the brilliant talents of composer, pianist and conductor.

Once it seemed that his many years of absence would alienate Rachmaninoff from his mother country, where his productions have always been highly valued and loved. But when the war with Hitler Germany broke out, Rachmaninoff, as a true Russian, felt anew the strong ties binding him to the Russian people and to our country. His concert fees and additional dona-

tions, amounting to large sums, were contributed to the fund to aid the Soviet Union.

With Rachmaninoff's death we have lost a creative talent of world repute. His name will remain forever in the constellation of those who have made Russian music famous.

Izvestia publishes Rachmaninoff's obituary, signed by the well-known Soviet composer, Rheingold Gliere, who emphasizes the great popularity of Rachmaninoff's works in the Soviet Union.

"Rachmaninoff's importance for Russian and world music, his weight and influence, are so great that he can be placed in the ranks of the classics of Russian national music," Gliere concludes.

GORKY, FIERY FIGHTER AGAINST FASCISM

In connection with the 75th Anniversary of Maxim Gorky's birth, March 28, the Soviet literary critic, Valeri Kirpotin, writes, under the above title:

Maxim Gorky was the first of the world-famous builders of culture to realize fully fascism's menace to culture, freedom and the whole of mankind. Even before the Hitlerites seized power in Germany, when many pacifist ideologists regarded them as a handful of halfwits who would be unable to carry out their sinister plans, Gorky began to organize public opinion in all countries to fight the growing danger.

Gorky pointed out that from anti-Semitism the Hitlerites would doubtless proceed to anti-Slav propaganda, from the call for the extermination of the Slavs to vociferous expressions of hatred for the French, British, Americans and all freedom-loving nations. The great writer and humanist warned the governments, the broad masses of people and "the builders of culture" of Europe and America that fascism meant war. On whatever subject he wrote or spoke, he always came back to this most important question, upon which depended the fate of millions of men, women and children for many years to come.

"Hitler and similar scoundrels cannot live without the mass extermination of peoples. they are professional killers," Gorky emphasized. In all his speeches he stressed that fascism meant the destruction of civilization. In 1935 an International Congress for the Defense of Culture was held in Paris. Owing

to the poor state of his health Gorky was unable to attend, but he sent a message to the Congress: "Fascism comes out ever more brazenly as the negation of everything which bears the name of European culture."

Gorky's words continue to influence millions of Soviet citizens and honest people throughout the world, as they prepare for a life and death struggle with this mortal enemy.

"The point is not to persuade the beast to show kindness to a person who has fallen into its paws," Gorky wrote, "but to wrench out the paws of the beast, along with its head!" Gorky's words, "If the enemy does not surrender, he must be annihilated!" became the slogan of the advancing Red Army.

Kursk Village Completely Annihilated by Hitlerites

In the Mikhailovka District, Kursk Region, the Germans burned down and levelled to the ground the village of Kholstinka and machine-gunned all the inhabitants—women, children and old people. The wounded were driven by the Hitlerites into the burning houses. Altogether 250 people in Kholstinka died at the hands of the German-fascist cutthroats, and not a single house was left standing.

SPRING PLANS FOR SOVIET INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Editorials in the Soviet press in recent days deal with socialist competition in honor of May Day, and the tasks of Soviet industry in the new quarter, which began on April 1.

Pravda points out that in the first quarter of the current year industrial output considerably exceeded that of the first quarter of last year. In some branches of war production this growth runs into several hundred per cent. In March, 1943 the output of planes, tanks and arms was higher than in January and February. The output of pig iron, steel, nickel, copper, aluminum, zinc and other non-ferrous metals has grown. The extraction of fuel in the Kuznetsk, Karaganda, Chelyabinsk and Moscow basins has increased.

Industry begins its work in April in an atmosphere of great creative effort, stimulated by the order of the Day of Supreme Commander-in-Chief Stalin on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Red Army. Industrial workers are called upon to exceed the plan for the second quarter.

In the All-Union socialist competition in honor of May Day many war industry plants accomplished their program for the first quarter of 1943 several days

ahead of schedule and are now contributing considerable quantities of goods in excess of the plan to the Fund of the Supreme Red Army Command. An aircraft building plant managed by Gazakov accomplished its program for the first quarter of the year ahead of schedule, although the program was 23 per cent higher than that of the preceding quarter. The workers of this plant decided to produce by April 1 enough planes to equip one air division and to turn them over to the Fund of the Supreme Command.

The plant managed by Ivanov turned out in excess of the plan enough arms to equip five air regiments and one infantry regiment. Thirty-five machine tools repaired at this plant are being sent to Stalingrad.

Reports from various parts of the country indicate that collective farms, machine tractor stations and State farms are vigorously preparing for the spring sowing. Repairs of agricultural machines and selection of seeds proceed briskly. Extensive work is under way in the liberated districts of the Kuban, North Caucasus, Voronezh, Stalingrad and Smolensk Regions. Thousands of tractors, harvester-combines, ploughs and a large quantity of seed were sent to these regions.

ENTIRE FAMILY BECOMES GUERRILLAS; DECORATED BY GOVERNMENT

A few days ago the Government conferred a fourth decoration on Mikhail X., commander of a large guerrilla detachment. On the same day Mikhail's 18-year-old son, Radik, received the Order of the Red Star, and his wife, Domna, the medal "For Valor."

For many years Mikhail's family lived happily in a little town at a railway junction, where Mikhail worked as station foreman. When the Germans broke into the town and sent it up in flames, Domna saw her husband off to a guerrilla detachment, then took a little bundle of clothing and with her six-year-old Yura went to a neighboring village.

The guerrillas operated in the forests nearby, and each day struck telling blows at the Hitlerites. Once the Germans spread a rumor that the guerrillas had surrendered, but this lie was eloquently refuted by Mikhail's son Radik and a group of young guerrilla fighters. Twenty-six of them ambushed a German battalion and in a brief engagement killed 51 enemy officers and men and destroyed five trucks.

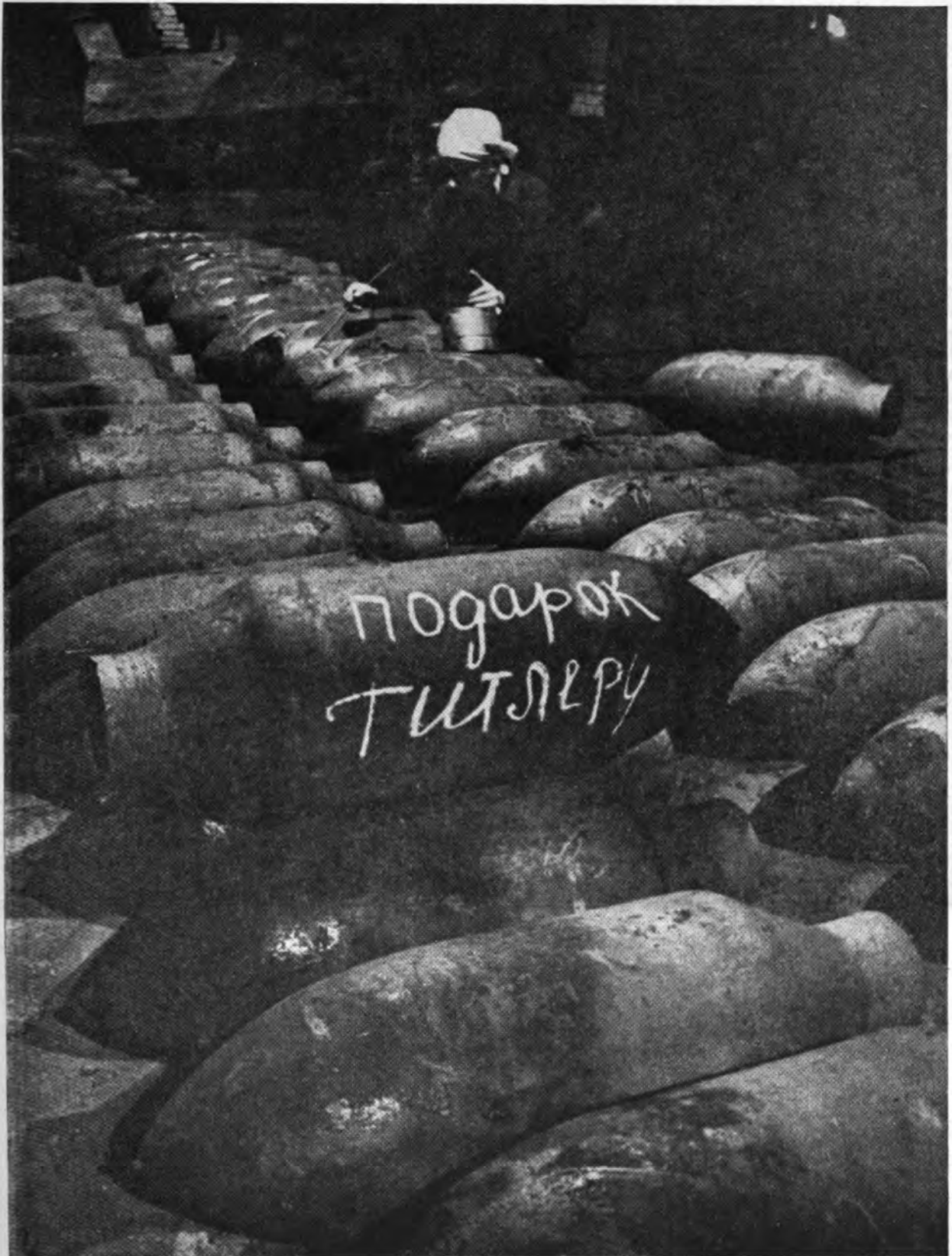
Living in the village, Domna had been able to give

the guerrillas important information, and also kept them supplied with bread and potatoes. But a German punitive detachment was sent against this village and she was forced to flee to the forest with her young son, where she joined her husband in the guerrillas' camp.

Domna now became the camp cook and medical nurse—and when need arose, a full-fledged fighter. On one occasion when the detachment attacked a large village occupied by the Hitlerites, Domna led the charge, shouting "Death to the Germans!" The guerrillas recaptured the village.

Six-year-old Yura also helps. He gathers up cartridges, runs errands and does little jobs around the kitchen. Thus the whole family of Russian patriots fights the enemy.

In 18 months Mikhail, head of the family, has taken part in 130 operations against the Germans. The elder son, Radik, also makes a few notches on his tommy-gun each day—marking the number of invaders he has destroyed.



Soviet munitions workers inscribed these bombs: "A present for Hitler!"

SPRING IN LENINGRAD

"Leningrad is now one of the most purposeful cities in the world," said Vera Inber, well-known Soviet poetess, who recently arrived in Moscow from that city. "One cannot simply live there—one must realize clearly why he is there and ask himself what help he is giving the city and the Red Army.

"Spring has come to the city, and thousands of its people—mostly women—are cleaning the streets. They break up the ice, carry away the snow, and pull down wooden houses to prevent fires in the event of enemy shelling. Everyone is preparing for gardening, collecting ashes for fertilizer and buying seeds. Soon the whole city will be one big vegetable garden. Neat beds of vegetables will appear in all the squares and parks. Wood for next winter's heat is already being cut in the forests near the city.

"I am going to describe this Leningrad spring in

the second part of my new poem, "Pulkovo Meridian," named for the famous observatory of the town destroyed by the fascists. I shall continue my work on the poem when I return to Leningrad in a few days."

Vera Inber, now 53 years old, is an ardent Leningrad patriot. During the blockade she wrote the first part of her poem, "Pulkovo Meridian," portraying the heroic struggle and hardships of the city. She appeared before Red Army men in the field some 200 times, reciting this poem, which people called "the truth about Leningrad." She also read the poem in factories and munitions plants.

Vera Inber went to Leningrad in the early months of the war with her husband, Professor Strashun, who was appointed chief of one of the largest hospitals in the city.

New Plans For Theater And Music

In USSR In 1943

In 1943 the number of theaters, philharmonic orchestras and various musical and vocal ensembles in the USSR will grow by at least three times, as compared with last year. In the districts liberated from the German invaders, theaters are being restored and new ones opened. New musical and vocal ensembles will be created in eight cities.

The philharmonic orchestras of Stalingrad and Voronezh, and of the Mineralnye Vody group of health resorts in the Caucasus, are resuming their activities. This applies also to the Byelorussian and Moldavian conservatories.

The number of theaters in the Urals, the Kuznetsk coal mining basin and in Central Asia is increasing. Twenty-four of the foremost Soviet playwrights are currently at work on plays dealing with life in the Soviet rear. Forty outstanding directors of Moscow and Leningrad have left for various towns to stage productions of plays.

The art activities of the Red Army are to be developed considerably in 1943. Ten theaters are now functioning at the front, and five more will be organized. In addition, no less than 100 theatrical and musical groups will visit Red Army units in the advanced lines each month.

SOVIET EDUCATION

(Continued from page four)

in the fields. Senior students work as agronomists, foremen and mechanics, while juniors drive tractors and harvester-combines. As early as the winter of 1941-42, such subjects as tractor driving and combine operating—which had not been foreseen in the Academy's curriculum—were introduced. By spring hundreds of students had become efficient operators of these machines and are putting their knowledge to effective use in the field.

The 400 students of the Voronezh State Institute decided to become farmers. Long before spring work began in the fields they attended special courses and attained a high degree of efficiency. Last spring 80 students of the School of Agrarian Melioration in Novo-Cherkassk worked as tractor drivers, helping to sow the grain. During the summer they took courses in combine operating, and in the fall went to the collective farms to harvest this same grain.

Students from many cities and towns go to the country in the summer harvest time to help in the fields. The trade or profession of the student does not matter; there is so much work to be done and such a shortage of workers that everyone can find something he is fitted to do. Students of the Leningrad Conservatory of Music, who are now in Tashkent, did such excellent work in the fields that they received high praise from the farmers of the Kuibyshev Collective Farm in the Syr Darya District.

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RESULTS OF THE RED ARMY'S WINTER CAMPAIGN

(From November 10, 1942 to March 31, 1943)

On April 3 the Soviet Information Bureau issued the following communique:

On March 31 the Red Army concluded its winter campaign against the German-fascist troops. In the course of the winter campaign Soviet troops inflicted heavy military defeats on the enemy armies.

The Red Army inflicted on the German-fascist troops at Stalingrad the heaviest defeat in the history of wars; it routed the German troops in the Northern Caucasus and Kuban Region; inflicted a number of grave defeats on the enemy in the middle Don and Voronezh areas; annihilated the enemy place d'armes on the Central Front (Rzhev, Gzhatsk,



RED ARMY MEN IN THE ZONE OF FIRE AWAIT THE SIGNAL TO ATTACK

Vyazma) and in the Demyansk area, and pierced the Leningrad blockade.

In the four months and 20 days of the offensive, conducted in the most difficult winter conditions, the Red Army advanced westward in some sectors for about 600 to 700 kilometers.

Soviet troops liberated from the German invaders a vast territory of 480,000 square kilometers. As a result of the Red Army's offensive, areas of great economic and military strategical importance have been cleared of the enemy. Completely liberated are the Voronezh and Stalingrad Regions; the Checheno-Ingush, North Ossetian, Kabardino-Balkarian and Kalmyk Autonomous Republics; the Stavropol area, the Cherkessk, Karachai and Adygei Autonomous Regions, nearly the whole of the Krasnodar area; the Rostov and Kursk Regions; considerable parts of the Voroshilovgrad, Smolensk and Orel Regions; with dozens of large towns and many thousands of villages.

The Red Army hurled the enemy back westward and liberated the country's most important water and railway communications, restored the Volga waterway cut by the enemy in the autumn of 1942 and cleared the whole length of the Don of enemy troops.

The following railway lines were liberated from the enemy and put into operation: The Stalingrad-Povorino; Stalingrad-Likhaya-Voroshilovgrad; Stalingrad-Krasnodar; Vladikavkaz-Rostov-on-Don; Liski-Millerovo - Shakhty - Rostov-on-Don; Yelets-Kastornaya-Valuiki-Voroshilovgrad; Moscow-Vyazma; Moscow-Rzhev-Velikie Luki, and many others.

In the course of the Red Army's offensive from November 10, 1942 to March 31, 1943 our troops captured the following trophies: 1,490 planes, 4,670 tanks, 15,860 guns of various calibers, 9,835 trench mortars, 50,705 machine guns, over 500,000 rifles, 17,000,000 shells, 128,000,000 cartridges, 123,000 trucks, 890 locomotives, 22,000 railway cars, 1,825 stores of various war materiel, also large numbers of wireless stations, motorcycles and a great amount of other war materiel.

During the same period our troops destroyed 3,600 enemy planes, 4,520 tanks and 4,500 guns. In all, during our winter offensive, the enemy lost 5,090 planes, 9,190 tanks, 20,360 guns.

From November 10, 1942 to March 31, 1943, 343,525 enemy officers and men were taken prisoner. During the same period the enemy lost over 850,000 officers and men in killed alone.

157 Ukrainian Guerrillas Awarded Orders

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has issued a decree on the decoration of another group of Ukrainian guerrillas, 157 in number.

In a recent editorial devoted to the liberation struggle of the Ukraine, *Pravda* states: "The Hitlerite invaders strive to turn the Ukraine into a colony of the German imperialists, to enslave and Germanize the Ukrainian people. But the freedom-loving Ukrainians have risen to the defense of their native land from the foreign invaders. The national liberation struggle in the Ukraine is growing; the Soviet guerrillas are dealing hammer blows at the enemy. In close cooperation with the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union, the Ukrainians will clear their native land of the fascist vermin. The Ukraine was and will remain a Soviet Republic."

High Honors and Promotions for Red Army Personnel

The Soviet press has just published the decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, conferring the title of Hero of the Soviet Union on 54 Red Army men and commanders, awarding Orders of Lenin and Orders of the Red Banner to 40 Red Army units and formations, and awarding the Order of Lenin to the Leningrad Red Banner Military Engineering School on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of its founding.

The Council of People's Commissars of the USSR has promoted 70 Red Army commanders to the rank of general.

By order of the People's Commissar of Defense, the 102nd Red Banner Air Division of Anti-Aircraft Protection has been reformed into the Second Stalingrad Red Banner Air Division of the Guards.

OVER 5,000 JEWISH HEROES DECORATED BY SOVIET GOVERNMENT

The youngest Hero of the Soviet Union is the 17-year-old gunner, Chaim Byskin. Although severely wounded, Byskin fought off five German tanks single-handed.

"A former student of the Institute of Literature and son of a Crimean peasant, Chaim Byskin, who joined the Red Army as a volunteer, is one of the many thousands of Jews who have proved their gallantry on the battlefield of the Patriotic War," said the renowned Jewish actor, Solomon Mikhoels, Director



People's Artist of the USSR Solomon Mikhoels, Director of the Moscow Jewish Theater and Chairman of the Jewish Anti-fascist Committee of the USSR

tor of the Moscow State Jewish Theater and President of the Jewish Anti-fascist Committee.

"Over 5,000 Jews have been decorated with orders and medals for exemplary execution of assignments

of the Command," Mikhoels continued. "Remembered among the heroes of Stalingrad is Red Army man David Katz, who destroyed German tanks with hand-grenades and incendiary bottles. In the sector defended by Katz, not a single enemy tank passed.

"The list of Heroes of the Soviet Union includes tankist Solomon Gorelik, who trained a galaxy of tank heroes; and Israel Fisanovich, submarine commander, who has sunk four German transports.

"The Moscow State Jewish Theater is proud of its 14 actors who joined the Red Army as volunteers. Recently we learned that one of them, Neiman, is a member of a Guards unit. The entire staff of our theater rejoices with our oldest musician, Zelick Feldsher, when he receives news of the exploits of his five fighting sons and one grandson in the Red Army.

"The Jewish Anti-fascist Committee will devote one of its coming meetings to the subject of the activities of the Jews on the fronts of the Patriotic War," Mikhoels concluded.

Two Soviet Girl Fliers Shoot Down 11 German Planes

Two Soviet girl combat pilots—Junior Lieutenant of the Guards Lilya Litvak and Lieutenant of the Guards Katya Budanova—have accounted for 11 German planes between them. Both have served with the Air Force for a year and are veterans of the battle of Stalingrad. Each girl has 130 operational flights to her credit.

Lilya Litvak shot down three planes in single combat and two planes in group combats. Katya Budanova shot down three planes in single combat and three in group combats. Lilya scored her latest victory on March 23, when she was attacked by four Messerschmitts and boldly accepted this unequal battle. She shot down one enemy plane, and although wounded in the leg continued to repel the enemy's attacks until she ran out of ammunition and gas.

Both girls have been decorated with the Order of the Red Star. They are now on a furlough in Moscow.

PROTOCOL ON MURDER OF WOUNDED RED ARMY MEN AT ZIMOVNIKI

Retreating before the Red Army, the Germans, in gross violation of all international law, inhumanly destroy war prisoners, torturing and killing the seriously-wounded Red Army men and even the unarmed medical workers.

Numerous affidavits and photographs testify to the savage Hitlerite crimes against Soviet war prisoners and civilians. On January 10, 1943, the following affidavit, accompanied by photographs, was made in Zimovniki, a town in the Sal River District, Don Region:

"On December 21, 1942, a small group of Soviet troops and commanders fought their way into the outskirts of Zimovniki. Street fighting followed. The German garrison, consisting of SS men of the Viking Infantry Division, possessed superiority in war materiel and manpower. The gallant Soviet fighters were surrounded and most of them wounded. The fascists drove these men, including those whose wounds were not serious, into P. Rozhkova's house.

"The wounded Soviet fighters were subjected to interrogation accompanied by physical torture, after which they were led out to the railway tracks and shot. Those seriously wounded were shot in Rozhkova's house. Thus 46 Red Army men and commanders were killed. Medical examination revealed that most of them were shot in the head, while some received several bullet wounds in the chest. Among those killed were Lieutenant Ermakov, Senior Sergeant Trizna, Junior Sergeant Chulanov, First Aid Instructor A. Petrakov, Lieutenant V. Polyakov, Red Army men M. Bondar, M. Filin, A. Minov, and N. Filipov.

"A majority of the wounded had received first aid on the battlefield. Their wounds had been dressed and tourniquets applied before they were taken prisoner. But even these men and commanders did not escape ill-treatment after their capture. Many wounded Soviet fighters showed traces of beatings

(Continued on page eight)



SOVIET WAR PRISONERS AT ZIMOVNIKI WERE SUBJECTED TO INHUMAN TORTURES BY THE HITLERITES

SOVIET CARE AND EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

By Vladimir Potemkin

People's Commissar of Education of the RSFSR

The Nazis attacked our country two months before the school year began. Naturally, the normal teaching program was upset. The classes for the older children commenced later than usual. Most of the boys and girls had to help with the harvest, owing to the departure of the grown-ups to the front. Some of them even helped to build defense works.

Schools and children's homes in the area of hostilities had to be hastily transferred to districts in the rear. This was no easy matter. At times it was even very difficult. We accomplished it at the cost of considerable exertion and some inevitable temporary privation suffered by the children. A good many school buildings were taken over for wartime purposes. The pupils had to put up with restricted accommodation, and classes had sometimes to be held in two or three shifts, not only in the daytime, but also in the evening hours.

School children evacuated from the threatened regions were accommodated in buildings which, of course, were not always too well adapted for this purpose. All these children are being cared for at the expense of the State, which has assumed responsibility for their accommodation, instruction, nourishment and clothing.

Soviet State Cares for Children Orphaned by War

Owing to the war the number of orphans in our country has increased. A good many children have lost their parents for the time being. Very many have lost them for ever. The State does not leave these orphans without help. They have all been accommodated in children's homes or placed in the care of reliable families. Many of them have been adopted by industrial workers, collective farmers and office workers.

Since the beginning of the war the number of children's homes has increased to 1,745. In these homes the State is spending about 180,000,000 rubles a year on food alone. Some collective farms are themselves opening children's homes and bearing the cost of maintenance. In the Vologda area, for instance, there are five such homes. They are all assured of flour, cereals, vegetables, potatoes and other products the whole year round. The children in them are provided with complete outfits of clothes and shoes.

In the first year of the war our schools had to work in difficult conditions. Nevertheless, the school ar-

rangements have stood up to all shocks. We finished the school year in due order. In the spring the pupils sat for the usual examinations. The results of the examinations were satisfactory.

As People's Commissar for Education, I am able to testify that children and teachers worked conscientiously and seriously. The pupils' knowledge has proved to be no less than in former years. The schools of such regions as Moscow, Leningrad, Kalinin and Tula worked with particular assiduity in spite of the fact that the Hitler bandits temporarily had the upper hand in some districts of those regions. Both the teachers and children have been at pains to make up for the precious time that was lost.

Military Training in Schools

During the first year of war, in addition to the usual school teaching, the boys and girls of the senior classes have had no inconsiderable military training. In the spring tens of thousands of pupils in all the schools had a military training test. Military specialists were the examiners, and in most regions the pupils received good marks. The army council of one district issued a special order expressing gratitude to the directors of the schools and the military instructors who had made such excellent arrangements for the pupils.

In the autumn our scholars helped to gather the harvest. Last year the schools in the Russian Republic alone trained more than 2,500,000 pupils in agricultural work and sent them into the fields. During the winter some children did a special training course in farm work. They graduated in spring, and our country received hundreds of thousands of new tractor drivers, threshing-machine workers and motor drivers, and no less than a million other young agricultural workers.

Pupils of the town schools, with their teachers, were organized into detachments for field work in the early spring, immediately after the schools broke up. Millions of village pupils and their families joined them in the fields, serving with the collective farm brigades.

School Children Help in Fields

The young people work in the fields and the orchards with great zeal and try to outdo the grown-ups. For instance, the best detachments of the Leningrad scholars have daily fulfilled from 200 to 280 per cent

of the wage norm. In the Sverdlovsk Region 76,000 scholars, working in detachments, had completed more than 1,300,000 working days by September.

In the Russian Republic the children, together with their teachers, completed between 150 and 180 million working days by the end of the agricultural year. Individual schools and school detachments entered into Socialist competition among themselves. Thanks to this, the work of the school children in the fields of our great country has become even more effective.

The children help the front in other ways as well. At the request of the People's Commissariat of Education, the Commissariat of Health and the Young Communist League, not only the school children but the nursery school children, accompanied by their teachers and nurses, last summer gathered enormous quantities of medicinal plants, wild berries and mushrooms.

With the same great zeal the children collected thousands of tons of metal scrap for the arms factories, great quantities of warm clothing and all sorts of other gifts for the troops at the front.

No small number of Red Army men have been wounded in battle and have been in hospital for treatment. They have seen how the children come to look after the wounded, to brighten their wards with flowers and to entertain them with reading, song and dance. We all know, too, how zealously the "Timur" children's brigades help the families of the Red Army men with the housework, touchingly look after the little children and correspond with the fathers and brothers at the front.

Work of Schools in Wartime

The Government of the Soviet Union decreed that, in spite of the war, the present school year should begin last September 1 in the case of the four primary classes. The senior classes started the new term on October 1, after they finished their agricultural work.

The Government's decision was strictly fulfilled. On September 1 the pupils of the first four classes sat down at their desks, fully supplied with text books and exercises. Soon after this date I visited several schools in the Moscow Region. I found the classes full of children engrossed in their work. I asked the boys and girls whether they were regular in their attendance. It appeared that there were almost no absentees. I inquired how matters stood with regard to exercise books, text books and other school material. The children showed me their new exercise and text books, pencils and pens, which had just been received.

I came away from the schools with the impression

that the new school year had not started badly. The People's Commissariat for Education and the teaching staffs are making every effort to ensure that school this year is more successful than ever before.

We made efforts this year to reduce over-crowding to a minimum. The Government arranged for adequate premises to be allotted to the schools. In nearly every district these premises have been reconditioned. In many places the pupils themselves, their teachers and parents, helped to do the repairs. They also took considerable pains to ensure that the schools were sufficiently supplied with fuel for the winter.

The Government ordered that enough wood, coal and peat for the entire winter must be supplied to the schools and the children's institutions by November 1. Provision was made for school meals, canteens opened and hot lunches supplied in all the schools.

In wartime the army's demands for equipment, footwear and war clothing must come first. For this reason it is, of course, more difficult than before to provide these things for the children. Nevertheless, the Government continues to make them a generous allotment of all that is necessary. Local industries and cooperatives were ordered by the Government to make clothes and shoes for the children out of local raw material. In the Chelyabinsk Region 10,000 sheepskins were prepared for children's fur coats, and a great quantity of wool released for the manufacture of children's warm stockings and mittens. In the Chkalovsk region, 1,200 pairs of shoes and more than 100,000 overcoats and suits were made for the children. You all realize, of course, that to give children proper shoes and clothes is to make it possible for them to attend school regularly.

How do matters stand with regard to school textbooks? In the new school year, in the Russian Republic alone, 13,000,000 copies were issued, in addition to those already in stock. There were also about 40,000,000 used text-books. Altogether, the schools in the Russian Republic received 56,000,000 text-books.

The military training of the pupils and their participation in agricultural work and other forms of social activity in no way hindered their successful instruction. More—it undoubtedly helped to increase the spirit of team work and discipline. We take care that the pupils assimilate what they are taught, and we endeavor to implant in them a strong sense of discipline.

We will strengthen in the children a burning Soviet patriotism. We will educate them to love their native country devotedly, to hate its enemies with an implacable hatred, and to be ready to shape their lives for the sake of victory.



Lubov Orlova, noted Soviet cinema actress, visiting children in the Moscow House of Pioneers

STALINGRAD'S SCHOOLS RAPIDLY RESTORED

In Stalingrad the Germans burned down 95 schools, all kindergartens and libraries, the Palace of Young Pioneers, the Physical Culture Institute and many theaters and cinemas. In the districts of the Stalingrad Region they destroyed 288 schools, 136 libraries and many hundreds of reading rooms and clubs.

Although only two months have passed since the last shot was fired in Stalingrad, 16 schools have been reopened with an enrollment of 3,250 children. The Saratov State Conservatory is helping to restore the Stalingrad Music College and the Children's Music School. The City Public Library has been reopened, the residents themselves collecting many books for this purpose.

Many teachers of Stalingrad who took part in the heroic defense of the city have now returned to peaceful pursuits. Among those distinguishing themselves in the fighting were Sviridyuk, director of Primary School No. 74; Lozovoi, former director of the 10th Astrakhan School, who commanded an anti-aircraft artillery battery which brought down 14 planes; the director of School No. 9, who served in the city's anti-aircraft defense headquarters, and many others.

In the Stalingrad Region, 326 schools had been reopened by March 10, and over 800 teachers had resumed work. Twelve libraries and 116 reading rooms have been restored in the districts of this region.

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT AS OF APRIL 2, 1943

By Colonel Alexander Andreyev

During the month of March the fighting on the Soviet-German front was waged with particular intensity in the area of the Northern Donets; and also on the Central Front, where the Red Army advanced west of Vyazma and south of Bely. Owing to the spring thaw which is now in full swing, the scale of hostilities declined in the latter days of March in a majority of sectors of the front.

In the Central sector, in the vicinity of the Smolensk-Vyazma railway, the upper reaches of the Dnieper and also north of Dukhovshchina, the fighting was of a local character. The Germans have retired behind heavily-fortified lines covering the approaches to Smolensk. They are continuing to hastily fortify their positions north of Dukhovshchina, in some places launching local counter-attacks, often with Luftwaffe support, in an attempt to seize tactically advantageous positions. But these counter-attacks are invariably repulsed by Soviet troops.

On the Northern Donets a large German infantry force and tank division tried on March 30 to force the river. Prisoners testify that the aim of the German Command was to pierce the Soviet defenses and to seize possession of an area which might serve as a jumping-off place for a subsequent offensive. On March 30 heavy fighting was also waged for positions held by Soviet troops on the right bank of the Northern Donets, where the Germans tried to seize a number of important heights giving access to river crossings of great importance to both sides; also an elbow of the river, which would make a big dent in Soviet positions. Every such elbow in German hands is in a way a wedge into the Soviet defenses and may serve as a vantage ground for a future offensive.

Although the Germans hurled into action on a narrow sector an entire tank division supported by powerful artillery fire and the Luftwaffe, Major General Tikhonov's Guards Division beat back all enemy assaults. Preliminary reports state that the Red Army in the course of the fighting on March 30 destroyed 10 German self-propelled guns and 22 tanks, while 18 German planes were shot down. Thus another German attempt to force the Northern Donets was thwarted. The crossings where the attempt was made are littered with German corpses, shattered tanks, motor vehicles and guns.

In several sections of the middle reaches of the Northern Donets the Germans are continuing their attempts to force a crossing, but so far without success.

In the Kuban the Red Army continued its active operations, clearing territory of the enemy. The Germans cling to every fold of ground, every inhabited place, every waterway now flooded with the spring waters. Taking advantage of the thaw, which slowed down the Soviet advance, the Germans have fortified their positions and in many cases built fairly solid defenses. Nevertheless, under the blows of the Red Army they are forced to retreat.

In the past few days Soviet troops captured several inhabited places, including the village of Anastasievskaya, lying west of the Slavyanskaya Railway station, on the highroad leading to Temryuk, a port on the Azov Sea. The importance of Anastasievskaya lies in the fact that it is the converging point of several roads connecting important German centers of resistance, which explains why the Germans put up such a stubborn defense in this village.

Exhibit of Azerbaijanian Art in Baku

Recently an exhibit of over 100 paintings and drawings by Azerbaijanian artists, dealing with the Patriotic War, was opened in Baku.

ZIMOVNIKI

(Continued from page four)

and torture; faces were mutilated, heads crushed, arms twisted, while knife wounds were many.

"This statement was drawn up and signed by I. Bondarenko, S. Kaplan, and P. Rozhkova; Red Army representatives Doctor V. Alexeyev, Major N. Poltorakov, Captain V. Lebedev, Senior Lieutenant A. Muravyev and Sergeant M. Doroshenko; and Red Army men I. Moiseenko, T. Belov and P. Ivashenko.

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SAVE OUR CHILDREN

An appeal to save the children, addressed to the liberating Red Army, was adopted in the recently freed Pokrovskoye village, Pokrovsky District, Orel Region, at a meeting held by mothers of children taken to Germany for slavery. One hundred and forty-three mothers from Pokrovskoye and surrounding

villages attended the meeting. The appeal, which follows, is another proof of the unparalleled atrocities committed by the German occupationists against Soviet civilians:

Sons, defenders and liberators—accept a mother's



A SOVIET CHILD VICTIM OF THE NAZI INVASION IN THE RUINS OF HIS HOME

blessing, a mother's joyful tears, at this long-awaited meeting! We bore you and reared you—you who are as our life once was—strong, free, joyous. It was this life that the German invader attacked and spoiled.

Our hearts are seared and shrivelled with suffering and grief. The accursed Germans destroyed all living things on this our native soil. Here they wiped out four village Soviets—Turstvetsky, Lipovetsky, Bere-zovsky and Uspensky. Each Soviet included several villages. During their 15 months' rule the Germans burned 1,735 collective farmers' houses, 456 public buildings and 30 schools. They stole 1,514 cows, 3,812 sheep, 10,405 metric centners of grain, 946 beehives—all this the collective farmers' personal property. This list does not include the collective farm pooled stock, beehives and grain, which were also stolen by the Germans.

Brothels, into which our girls were driven by force, were opened by the Germans for their officers and soldiers. Death stalked us daily, hourly. The wells were choked with the bodies of our children and old people. In Vyazobataya, which borders on Trudki, the corpses of nine men, one woman and a baby were walled up alive in a cellar which had just been dug. The exit of the cellar was blocked with boards and huge stones and earth. Thus hundreds were tortured, hanged, suffocated.

Children Driven Like Cattle to Germany

The German hangmen wanted to reduce us to obedient, unprotesting slaves. Our backs were bowed with toil beyond our strength; our daughters had identification tags tied around their necks and were driven like cattle into Hitlerite Germany.

All we lived on was the hope, the belief, that our Army would come. This was our only support and consolation during the darkest days. Upon this hope and belief our children are living now in fascist captivity.

From our district alone the enemy drove 2,532 girls, youths, and young women to this lair of beasts. They call this voluntary recruiting. Actually our children are torn from their mother's arms by force. Elizaveta Filina of Kuvan village had a 19-year-old daughter, Anna, who had just recovered from typhus and could hardly stand. The police came one evening and handed her mother a notice. Next morning at 8 o'clock armed men came and without even allowing her to take some bread, led Anna away.

The villagers of Zubkovo are still sorrowing for Elena Zubkova's girl, Valya, who was also taken away. In Kamenka village, Anna Tsareva's daughter, Valentina, was taken, but she contrived to send home a

letter and a photograph. Her parents did not recognize her. She wrote, "How I miss you and my home and the village, and all that was so dear and familiar. Were I home once more I would kiss the very ground and wet it with my tears. Every night I see you in my dreams and cry. Oh, if I could only reach home again! If you get this letter, send me something to eat."

Her friend Tanya wrote, "I live at my master's. A while ago when I was milking a cow, she overturned the bucket. As a punishment for this the mistress gave me what is called a red dress, in which I danced for two days."

Tanya is not the only one who gets a red dress—meaning that she is flogged until she is streaming with blood. Behind the barbed wire of concentration camps, behind prison walls, the German cannibals are drinking Russian blood, our children's blood.

Our children are perishing! To you, men of the Red Army—to you, brave fighters of the Russian land—we turn with a mother's heartfelt appeal, with passionate pleading: Hurry on your way to set our children free! Tear them from the fascists and their penal labor, restore our girls to us; reestablish peace and justice on the earth. Death to the accursed invaders, vile tyrants who have sown so much unhappiness and trouble in the world!

Signed on behalf of the meeting: Belyaeva, Davyd-kina, Zubkova, Seregina Elena and K. Zubkova, E. Zelenova, Mevoronina, Shepeleva, Romashkina, Malkina, Gorshkova, Levina, Skomkonova, Dmitrienko, Shevchenko. Pokrovskoye Selo, March 14, 1943.

Typhus Kills 1,000 Civilians Herded In Prison Camp

A concentration camp for civilians was set up by the Germans in the now liberated village of Rossoshki, Voronezh Region. To this small village, numbering only 89 houses, the Germans drove several thousand people from neighboring villages, forbidding them under pain of death to leave this "ghetto."

In the early part of winter a typhus epidemic broke out, which struck dozens of families. Instead of a medical staff, the Germans sent a dozen policemen, who crowded all the sick into a few houses. According to the testimony of the local population, in three months over 90 per cent of this camp had been stricken with typhus, and about 1,000 died.



КУКРЫНИКСЫ-42

In a letter found on Leonard Traudel, Nazi soldier on the Soviet-German front, Frau Traudel asked her husband to send her some things for the children. "Don't worry if they are soiled, or even blood-stained," she wrote, "they can be washed."

Cartoon by Kukriniki

"THERE ARE MANY LIKE HER"

By A. Alexandrov

Anya Tobisova was tormented by the thought that she might be unable to reach the Red Army man she could see lying in the small hollow ahead of her. From somewhere to one side came the regular shots of a German sniper, aimed at her. The German could surely see that she was unarmed, having only her first-aid kit slung over her shoulder. Nevertheless, he continued sending his bullets at her.

With her whole body pressed closed to the earth, inching her way along, Anya finally reached the wounded man. Through clenched teeth he asked for a drink. Anya first removed her helmet, placing it on the ridge beside them. "Let him shoot at that while I dress your wound," she said. "You'll have to lie here till evening—the German won't let me carry you away." She finished bandaging him, and set off to look for others.

The battle went on. Anya continued to work in a concentrated, methodical fashion, even succeeding in dragging several of the wounded from the field on her cape-tent. Her face was caked with mud, her hair matted; in spite of the cold wind the perspiration streamed from under her helmet.

She thought of nothing in these hours except the wounded lying and bleeding on the cold earth. For

them even a few moments of delay might be fatal. Suddenly cries and the trampling of feet sounded near her. Red Army men rushed past shouting, "To the attack!" Anya saw her friend, Olga Leonova, running after them. Then smoke hid the figures from view.

When darkness fell, wounded men limping back from the battle told her: "A girl has just been killed . . . a fair-haired girl."

Anya understood that Olga was dead. She thought with choking grief of her beloved friend; of Olga's mother, who had perished in Leningrad; of her own mother, left in occupied territory. But she did not pause in her work.

By the light of the moon the German sniper once more spotted her. She was bandaging a wounded man who lay about 20 yards beyond the barbed wire. The German fired, but Anya, paying no heed, placed the wounded man on her cape-tent and was crawling away when a terrific blow struck her left shoulder. The German's bullet had at last found its target.

Anya Tobisova was decorated by the Government for her heroism. There are many like her at the front. The Red Army men marvel how these young, seemingly fragile girls manage to carry their heavy living burdens out of the battle zone under enemy fire.

RARE OPERATIONS PERFORMED BY SOVIET SURGEONS

A rare operation was successfully performed by the well-known Moscow surgeon, Professor Kazansky, on Red Army man Belikov. Belikov was dangerously wounded by a mine splinter which pierced his left lung and lodged in the heart. Although the case appeared hopeless, Professor Kazansky gave Belikov a blood transfusion, opened his chest, and incised the pericardium.

When the pulsating heart was opened, Professor Kazansky was unable to locate the splinter. He then pulled the heart from the patient's chest and hung it up on a silk twine. A barely perceptible swelling betrayed the presence of the splinter, which was then extracted. Stitches were put in the still pulsating heart and it was returned to its place, the two ribs put back and the chest closed. The Red Army man's life was saved.

This bold operation is not the first of its kind performed by the brilliant Soviet surgeon. During the war he has successfully done 14 heart operations, including one which saved the life of a man who had a bayonet wound in the left ventricle of his heart. In

that case, thin patches of skin taken from other parts of the body were grafted on the heart.

A sarcomatous tumor of the lung was recently successfully removed by Professor Orlov of the Sklifassovsky Institute. The tumor, which threatened the life of 24-year-old Red Army tankist Ivan Babushkin, was the result of a heavy bomb shock. Immediate surgical aid was indicated, but access to the pleural cavity was blocked by a broken rib. Professor Orlov made an incision in the cavity, extracted the broken rib and then with three movements of a lancet removed the pernicious tumor, together with a part of the lung, and closed the wound. The patient is now on his way to recovery.

In preparing the patient for the operation, Professor Orlov successfully used the method of pneumothorax, hitherto used only as a cure for tuberculosis. Surgical methods of treating lung afflictions are now widely applied by the Sklifassovsky Institute. Recently a sarcomatous tumor which had spread to the whole lower part of the left lung was removed. So far this year 11 such operations have been performed. All the patients, who formerly would have been considered doomed, are now well and sound.



FIRST AID TO A WOUNDED SOVIET GUERRILLA FIGHTER

LIEUTENANT GENERAL PETROV RECEIVES ORDER OF KUTUZOV

One of the Red Army commanders recently decorated with the Order of Kutuzov, First Degree, is Lieutenant General Ivan Petrov, hero of the defense of Sevastopol, who later took part in the fighting on the Southwestern Front.

General Petrov, who is a little over 40, has traveled the long road from rank and file private to general and outstanding leader of troops. Son of a worker, and



Lieutenant General Ivan Petrov, one of the heroes of Sevastopol. (Photographed before his promotion from the rank of Major General)

in his early youth a turner in the Omsk Railway Car Repair Shops, Petrov received his baptism of fire in the Civil War, at the age of 18. Fighting near Omsk,

with two other Red Army men, he made a raid on the enemy's headquarters, killed the sentry and drove away a staff car containing a machine gun. The three friends threw the enemy garrison into a panic, and drove the captured car to the Red Army lines. This was the first "tactical" success of the future general.

A few months later Petrov, already a platoon commander, was sent to the Ukraine, where he confronted Germans for the first time. He had an account of his own to settle with them—they had killed his father and brother.

On one occasion Petrov was assigned to raid, for reconnoitering purposes, the headquarters of a German division stationed in a village. As his detachment was small and poorly armed, Petrov resorted to a trick. He detailed several Red Army men to attack a neighboring village, to confuse the enemy. Then the young commander struck at the German headquarters and took a German colonel and three more officers prisoner. For this action Petrov received the Order of the Red Banner and was sent to the Central Advanced Courses for Red Army commanders.

After the Civil War, Petrov entered the Frunze Military Academy and later the Academy of the General Staff. He developed an interest in the history of antique wars, and wrote a thesis on this subject which earned him the degree of Doctor of Military Sciences. From 1937 to 1939 he wrote 18 more studies in the tactics of military leaders of antiquity, and of Napoleon. He has mastered eight foreign languages.

The former turner became a teacher in the Frunze Military Academy. In 1939 he was promoted to the rank of Major General.

Petrov's name became widely known as one of the chief organizers of the heroic defense of Sevastopol. At that time he was awarded the highest Soviet decoration, the Order of Lenin. Later, having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General, he commanded a large Red Army formation on the Southwestern Front. Units under his command liberated the towns of Kletskaya, Millerovo and others from the German invaders.

Cruelty and Murder Are Part of German War Strategy

Cruelty is fundamental to the German method of warfare. It is planned, conscious. Torture, the murder of women and children, vilest sadism—these are as much a part of Germany's war strategy as her artillery, planes, tanks and mines.

Professor I. Zvavich.

RUSSIAN MOTHER

By Ilya Ehrenburg

The mother of Red Army man Grigory Smirnov lives in the Stalingrad Region. The old woman heard the other day that her son had distinguished himself in battle. She sent him a letter. I will quote her letter without changing its language or character:

"My dear little son, my little boy Grisha. I am sending you my motherly greetings and kiss you many times. Misha and Volodya also send you their love. Grisha, my dear son, I have received your letter, and when I started reading it, and reading about your deeds, I was full of joy and in my mind I pressed you crying to my aching heart, and I was happy that you were such a good son.

"I am so glad and happy that you are serving well. Beat the enemy till victory, drive him away from our soil. I am sick and tired of him. He intruded on us and leaves us no peace. But our men press him back and he runs in panic.

"At first, when the planes and guns were roaring, I was terrified and depressed. But now I am used to it. If I was younger I would go myself to fight the enemy, he fills me with such fury. But I am not young or strong enough. There are only military people about. Everybody is defending the motherland. . . ."

(Continued on page eight)



Wherever the Germans pass, they leave behind dreadful examples of their "new order"

TOTAL WAR IN RUMANIA

I. Konstantinovsky

The Antonescu coterie in Rumania are today harping on Berlin's latest slogans of total war and total mobilization. Actually total war began for Rumania on June 22, 1941.

In 20 months of war Antonescu managed not only to carry out the "total mobilization" of all those liable for military service, but also to lose the greater part of them. History offers few examples of such total defeat as that suffered by the Rumanian Army on the Soviet-German front. In the first three months alone of the Red Army's offensive in the winter of 1942-1943, Rumanian losses totalled almost the entire Rumanian army's peacetime strength. In the fighting at the approaches to Stalingrad the Red Army smashed or took prisoner 16 Rumanian divisions. In Stalingrad itself the Red Army annihilated two Rumanian divisions—the First Mounted and the Tenth Infantry—which were trapped there together with the German Sixth Army. At the same time two Rumanian divisions—the Second and Third Mountain Rifles—were annihilated in the North Caucasus.

When Soviet troops threatened the Third Rumanian Army, the Germans decided to "help" their allies. They dropped leaflets from planes with Hitler's order, "Die, but do not retreat." The Rumanians, however, proved more sensible. Whole formations of the Rumanian Army, together with their generals, surrendered. The Fifth Rumanian Army Corps surrendered in full force. Generals Lascar, Manoliu, Bratescu, Stanescu and others were taken prisoner.

The picture of the utter rout of the Rumanian Army is even more glaring when we add the 250,000 men and officers it lost at Odessa and Sevastopol. "When we think of Russia," wrote the Rumanian newspaper *Curentul*, "we cannot help recalling the Rumanian graves which extend from Odessa to Terek."

Annihilation of the entire Rumanian standing army sent to the Soviet-German front—this is the first and most important result of Antonescu's total war.

Total war, however, also involves the mobilization of all economic resources. Today, as a result of this, the Rumanian economic situation is disastrous.

The war revealed Rumania's lack of resources, and economic cooperation with Germany has reduced the country to utter poverty and ruin. The German sway in Rumania threatens the complete exhaustion of Rumanian oil resources, which constitute the prin-

cipal foundation of the country's wealth. Rumania's harvest in the last two years was completely "bought out" by Germany in advance. The last ounces of grain and other food products of Rumania have been requisitioned long since. Rumanian newspapers admit the indescribable poverty that reigns in the country. *Porunca Vremei* recently wrote that Rumanian children eat grass.

Such is Rumania's military and economic situation after 20 months of war.

Recently the Hitlerites compelled Rumania to sign a new economic agreement, according to which Rumanian deliveries to Germany are to be increased. At the direct demand of Berlin a new law was promulgated regarding the agricultural mobilization of Rumania. All Rumanians, men and women, from 12 to 70 years of age, will be drafted for work in the fields.

German newspapers express satisfaction, reporting that total mobilization has commenced in Rumania and that Antonescu is leading the country along the road of "total war." Closer to the truth, however, is the statement made by war prisoner Lieutenant Alexandru Badulescu, Commander of the First Platoon of the Third Infantry Regiment, 13th Rumanian Division, who on hearing the latest news from his country said, "Total war began in Rumania 20 months ago. What is now happening is the beginning of total ruin."

RUSSIAN MOTHER

(Continued from page seven)

I can see in my mind the modest, cheerful old woman with a strong heart. True, she felt terrified when she first heard the thunder of guns and saw the planes. But she quickly mastered her terror. She adapted herself to the difficulties, and in her heart joined her son in his struggle.

"Sick and tired!" she says. It is true. We are so sick and tired of the German invader that even old women long to go to the front.

To every one of us Smirnova is our own mother. The Germans have been driven away from her native place, and she can live in peace again. But how many old Russian women are still under the shadow of the Germans? We fight for them—for our mothers.

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STATEMENT OF EXTRAORDINARY STATE COMMITTEE

Following is the statement of the Extraordinary State Committee for the ascertaining and investigation of the crimes of the German-fascist invaders and their associates, and the damages caused by them to citizens, collective farms, public organizations, State enterprises and institutions of the USSR:

On the crimes committed by the German-fascist invaders in the towns of Vyazma, Gzhatsk and Sychevka, in the Smolensk Region; and in the town of Rzhev, Kalinin Region:

Retreating under the blows of the Red Army, the German-fascist army mercilessly destroys Soviet towns and villages, engages in violence, torture, tormenting and murder of peaceful citizens as well as of Soviet war prisoners.

History has never before witnessed such mass extermination of human beings as that perpetrated by the German-fascist invaders. Sentiments of pity and mercy are unknown to them. With monstrous cruelty they outrage helpless old people. Neither mothers' tears nor children's outstretched hands imploring for help stop them. The German Army, brought up by Hitler, torments and murders all those whom the Germans do not need, while those who can work for them they carry like cattle to slave markets in Germany.

Chairman of the Extraordinary State Committee N. Shvernik, and member of the Extraordinary State Committee Nikolai, Metropolitan of Kiev and Galich, personally ascertained in the Vyazma, Gzhatsk, Sychevka and Rzhev Districts the monstrous villainies of the German occupationists; the tormenting, torture and murder of Soviet citizens and their abduction to German slavery; and the demolition of towns and villages.

The crimes of the German fascists and their associates have been confirmed by the evidence of Soviet citizens who resided in these districts during the occupation, as well as by protocols drawn up by committees composed of representatives of Soviet economic, cooperative, trade union and other public

bodies, and of workers, employees, collective farmers, urban and rural intellectuals and Red Army men.

Murder and torture of Soviet citizens:

Having set themselves the aim of destroying the Soviet State, depriving the Soviet people of their shelter and national culture and turning them into German slaves, the German Military Command ordered its troops to deal mercilessly not only with war prisoners but also with the peaceful populations of villages and towns of the Soviet Union. In the Vyazma, Gzhatsk, Rzhev and Sychevka Districts, in disregard of all laws of human morality, Colonel General Heinritz, Commander of the Fourth German Army, and Colonel General Modl, of the Ninth German Army, outraged, tortured and murdered peaceful, perfectly innocent Soviet citizens. On their orders officers and soldiers of the German troops tortured, gouged out eyes, severed arms, legs and ears, and murdered women and children and old people.

Units of General Schieman's Gendarmerie Corps, Burgomaster Arnold Stammpf and Chief of the Gestapo Baron Adler, tortured to death and murdered thousands of peaceful citizens in the town of Vyazma. On December 10, 1943 they drove 34 men and women Soviet citizens out of town in trucks, forced them to dig their own graves and then shot them. On February 25, 1942, the fascists shot 65-year-old Surgeon Birstein of the Vyazma Municipal hospital, and 62-year-old oculist Dr. Lopyrev and his 16-year-old son. Seventy-four-year-old Murashevsky was subjected to atrocities and tortures. He was carrying a pail of water from a street well to his home. A German soldier who lived in the neighborhood called him into the house and there brutally murdered him. An examination of Murashevsky's body revealed that his

right cheek had been slashed and turned inside out to his right ear, the right ear torn off, the left ear gouged out, a triangle cut out of his eyelid, the upper lip cut off, a triangle cut out of his temple, and the skin on the back of the head cut off with a razor.

The German-fascist scoundrels forced women doctors to work in the hospitals as stretcher bearers. Lance Corporal Richter, Commandant of the Infectious Diseases Department of the hospital, beat the stretcher-bearers and nurses to unconsciousness for the slightest fault. Russian doctors and nurses were not permitted to use the toilets, on the doors of which hung signs: "Entrance forbidden to Russians. Penalty shooting."

In Sychevka the Commandant of the town, Senior Lieutenant Kissler, dealt ruthlessly with the women, children and old people. On January 7, 1943 he herded together about 100 Jewish women, old folk and children. First he beat them, and then took them to the outskirts of the town and shot them.

On February 28, 1943 the German-fascist fiends herded together residents of Sychevka who were sick with typhus into house No. 57, on Naberezhnaya Street, allegedly for rendering them medical aid, locked them up and set fire to the house. Some of the sick persons were nevertheless rescued during the fire by the efforts of Nurse Popova and other medical personnel.

Near the village of Kholmets, Sychevka District, it was necessary to remove mines from a section of the road. On order of Major General Fiesler, Commander of the 102nd German Infantry Division, the fascists herded together the residents of Kholmets and drove them along the mined road. All of these people perished among the exploding mines.

Fascist authorities suspected residents of the village of Korbutovka of connections with guerrillas and burned the village to the ground. When collective farmer Baranova protested this destruction, the Germans ripped open her stomach, slashed her face with a knife, wrenched the arms of her children out of their sockets, and broke their skulls. In Zaichiki village, Gestapo agents drove into one house 61-year-old Mikhail Zaikov, 69-year-old Nikifor Belyakov, 70-year-old Ekaterina Begorova, 70-year-old Ekaterina Golubeva, 5-year-old Egor Dadonov, 70-year-old Mira Zernova, and others—altogether 23 persons—set fire to the house and burned alive all inside.

In the village of Kliny the Germans flung the child of collective farmer Bogdanova into a bonfire and then burned her also. In the village of Vasilyevka, German hangmen suspended Tarbin, collective farm

chairman, and Yermolinsky, the warehouse-keeper, on iron hooks by their jaws. The gallows with their bodies remained in the street for a long time.

During the German retreat from the village of Drachevo, Gzhatsk District, in March, 1943, Lieutenant Boss, Assistant Chief of the German Field Gendarmerie, herded 200 residents of the villages of Drachevo, Zlobino, Astakhovo and Missino into the house of collective farmer Chistyakova, locked the door and set fire to the house. All of the 200 persons were burned to death. Among them were old people, women and children: 63-year-old Platonov, 59-year-old Platonova, 35-year-old Vasili Platonov and his children—five-year-old Vyacheslav, three-year-old Alexander; 42-year-old Vasilyeva and her daughters—11-year-old Maria and nine-year-old Anna, and her five-year-old son Arkadi; Vasiliev's 72-year-old mother; 64-year-old Chistyakova, her 13-year-old son Ivan and four-year-old grandson Yuri; 63-year-old Smirnov and his 58-year-old wife, Smirnova, and their 27-year-old daughter with her children of three and one-and-one-half years; the 15-year-old daughter of Smirnova, and others.

In the village of Stepaniki, Gzhatsk District, the German invaders put 35-year-old Elena Ilyina into the bathhouse, tortured her for seven days, flogged and clubbed her and poured cold water over her. On January 8, 1943, they drove all the villagers of Stepaniki to witness the execution and hanged Ilyina on a tree. In the villages of Kulikovo and Kolesniki, Gzhatsk District, the fascists burned all the villagers, young and old, in their houses.

In the central square of the town of Rzhev, where Lenin's monument formerly stood, on orders of the Commander of the 27th German Army Corps, Major General Weiss, the Commandant of the town, Major Kurtfeld, set up a gallows on which they hanged dozens of peaceful citizens: Alexander Drozdov, Anna Pomarskaya, Medotsiev, and others. Several thousand persons were shot.

On March 20, 1943, in house No. 47, Vorovsky Street, belonging to Palov, were discovered the bodies of three women and three little children murdered by the fascists. The property had been ransacked. In the next house was discovered the Sadov family, tortured to death by German soldiers: the father and mother had been shot, the 12-year-old daughter Raya bayoneted, the 15-year-old son Valentin shot in the temple, 18-year-old Zina raped and strangled, the five-months-old daughter Katya shot in the temple. In a ditch in a vegetable plot in one of the courtyards in block No. 116 were discovered eight bodies of Soviet citizens mutilated beyond recognition: 30-year-old Solovyeva with lips cut off, 28-year-old Andreyeva with bayonet wounds all over her body, and others.

Crimes against Soviet war prisoners:

Aiming at the mass extermination of Soviet war prisoners, the German military authorities doom the Red Army men to death from hunger, typhus and dysentery. War prisoners are not rendered any medical aid. In Vyazma there was a hospital for war prisoners in an unheated stone barn. Patients were given no treatment or care. From 20 to 30 men died



A village woman kneels beside the mutilated body of a Red Army man in the German camp for Soviet war prisoners at Vertyachi village, Stalingrad Region

daily. The patients were given half a bowl of soup without bread per day. According to Dr. Mikheev, 247 men died in that hospital in one day from exhaustion and disease. In addition, German soldiers used

the sick war prisoners and Red Army men as targets when they crossed the hospital courtyard.

Surgeon Razderishin, together with a group of doctors, had to spend one night in a war prisoners' camp. The doctors relate that all night long the shrieks of tortured people were heard from the various camp buildings: "Save!" "Help!" "Why do you beat us?" "Oh, I am dying!" In the daytime, when the food was being distributed, war prisoners crowded to the kitchen. To restore order the German guard took a grenade from his belt and flung it into the crowd. Several men were killed and many wounded.

In February, 1943, before the retreat from Vyazma, the fascists brought a group of arrested Soviet citizens and Red Army men prisoners to the station of Novotorzhskaya, near Vyazma. While being driven from Novotorzhskaya to the camp many men fell, exhausted by hunger. The German guards shot these people. Forty-three men were shot on the way from Novotorzhskaya to Vyazma.

Senior non-com Rautenberg, Commandant of Camp No. 2, subjected Soviet war prisoners to inhuman tortures and execution. After the liberation of Sychevka from the German occupationists, over 3,000 bodies of Red Army men prisoners and Soviet citizens were discovered in an enormous ditch in the camp. Examination of the bodies supplied evidence of brutal tortures: many had their arms and legs broken; skulls smashed in, noses and ears cut off, eyes gouged out, genitals severed. In January, 1943, in the village of Kharino, the fascists drove 79 Red Army men prisoners into the stable yards and burned them.

In November, 1941 in the village of Korytovka, German soldiers practiced shooting on Red Army men, killing thus 14 men. In June, 1942 on order of the Chief of Gendarmerie, Captain Schulz, five Red Army men were taken out of the Vyazma war prisoners' camp. The guards ordered them to run and opened fire on them. Three were killed at once, while two who had been wounded were finished off with rifle butts. In Vyazma, on Komsomolskaya Street, one Red Army man left a group of other prisoners to take a drink of water from a stream flowing near the sidewalk. The German guard beat the Red Army man with his rifle butt; then he took him aside and shot him. Near Vyazma station a prisoner Red Army man entered a workers' mess and asked for a plateful of soup. A guard followed him and ordered him to leave the mess at once. The prisoner asked to be permitted to finish the soup. The guard dragged the Red Army man out of the mess to the street and shot him in front of the door.

In December, 1942 a German guard shot two Red Army men prisoners in Sofia Perovskaya Street. Their bodies lay in the street for several days.

Abduction of Soviet citizens to German slavery:

According to far from complete data, during their occupation the fascists drove from Vyazma to penal servitude in Germany about 5,000 persons; from Sychevka, 1,500; from Gzhatsk and Rzhev, about 10,000. On March 2, 1943 the two daughters of Vyazma resident Vinogradov—20-year-old Vera and 16-year-old Nadezhda—were driven away to Germany. In reply to Vinogradov's request to spare his daughters and not to drive them away, the fascists set fire to his house.

The Germans selected 31 persons from the villages of Kulikova and Ivanovskaya and drove them to Germany. The remaining villagers were killed and the villages burned. German authorities drove to Germany 43 persons from the villages of Andreevskoye and Diatlovo: 40-year-old Vasili Nikonov, 15-year-old Raisa Malinina, 40-year-old Maria Rodionova; 18-year-old Vasili Chistov, 33-year-old Nikolai Voronov, 45-year-old Tatyana Khaldeeva, 41-year-old Nikolai Safonov, 45-year-old Maria Kolossova, 16-year-old Anna Fetisova, 17-year-old Egor Vetkin, 15-year-old Valentina Vetkina, and others.

There are no people over 50 years of age or under 15 on the lists of citizens whom the Germans drive to work in Germany. The Germans ruthlessly exterminate all those over 50 and below 15.

Destruction of towns, houses, cultural establishments and churches:

German military units plunder and demolish dwelling-houses, cultural establishments, enterprises and churches. These are not isolated acts committed by undisciplined military units, but a definite system previously arranged by the high military command.

The demolition of towns and villages, and the plunder of the peaceful population, as well as of cultural institutions and churches in the Rzhev, Sychevka and Gzhatsk Districts were done by units of the 87th Infantry Division of Lieutenant General Studnitz, the 129th Infantry Division of Major General Braun, the 72nd Infantry Division of Major General Meller, the 14th Motorized Division of Major General Eberdin, the 337th Infantry Division of Major General Schoene-mann and the 268th Infantry Division of General Greiner.

In Vyazma and Gzhatsk the commanders of the units of the 35th Infantry Division, of Major General Mercker; the 252nd Infantry Division of Major General Scheffer, the 7th Infantry Division of Major General Roppert, detailed special squads of incendiarys and miners who set on fire and blew up dwellings, schools, theaters, clubs, museums, libraries, hospitals, churches, stores and factories, leaving only ashes and ruins along the path of their retreat. In Vyazma, of 5,500 buildings only 51 wooden houses escaped destruction. Here from February 20 to March 6, 1943 the Germans effected 476 explosions, which destroyed

two hospitals, one maternity home, the Women's and Children's Consultation Station, the Tuberculosis Dispensary, the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, two polyclinics, the city drug store, 15 schools, the Normal School, two medical schools, a town theater, a cinema, the Central Public Library, the Pioneers Club, four workers clubs, one children's home, five children's nurseries, four kindergartens, the Teachers Club, the Red Army Club, the summer theater, the Collective Farmers Club, the State Bank, the Savings Banks, the Town Soviet, the District Executive Committee, the Town Trading Department, the District Cooperative Association, the People's Court and the Attorney's Office, the town bathhouse and bakery. In two town parks the trees were felled.

Retreating from Vyazma the Germans poisoned most of the wells with cyanide, blew up the Dukhovskaya and Troitskaya Churches, the Egoryevsk, Zuyev, Frolov, Suslenkov and Smolensk Bridges. In Gzhatsk, of 1,600 buildings only 300 houses escaped destruction. The following buildings were blown up or burned: the town power station, the waterworks, the hospital, the Agricultural School, two school dormitories, the Teachers Club, nurseries, Lenin Kindergarten, the cinema, the Town Club, the Red Army Club, the bakery, the bathhouse, the cooperative plant "The Metallist," the Invalid's Home, the District Veterinary Hospital, the District Military Commissariat Building, and other state enterprises and institutions.

Churches in Gzhatsk were turned into stables and warehouses. The Germans set up an abattoir for cattle in Blagoveshchensky Church. The Predtechenskaya Church and Kazan Cathedral were blown up. The wells in the town were poisoned and mined.

In Sychevka, of 1,000 dwelling houses 770 were blown up or burned. The museum was burned. Over 5,000 paintings, including works by Repin, Levitan, Perov, Aivazovsky, Korovin and others; sculptures by Antokolsky; and gold, silver and bronze articles by masters of the 17th, 18th and 19th Centuries perished in the fire. A valuable collection of tools of prehistoric man perished in the Department of History and Ethnography of the Museum. The following were blown up or burned: three secondary and two primary schools, vocational schools, the Collective Farming School, the Teachers Club, the Pioneers Club, a library, a hospital, a restaurant, two children's homes, the water-pumping tower, the town polyclinic, the telegraph office, the radio station and other buildings.

During the night of March 5 to 6, on the eve of the retreat from Sychevka, the German occupationists blew up all seven churches, including the ancient Old Creed and Cemetery Churches, the Cathedral and Monastery. The fascists outrage the religious feelings of the Russian people. In Sychevka they permitted them to open the Cemetery Church for services. The believers gathered in the church in holiday

attire. Then the Germans surrounded the church, took the believers out and plundered them.

In the Sychevka District, of 248 villages the German occupationists burned 137 to the ground. The German occupationists reduced the ancient Russian town of Rzhev to a heap of ruins. Of 5,443 buildings only 495 houses, more or less, escaped destruction. Thus the fascists demolished and burned the Drama Theater, the cinema, the Ethnographic Museum, the Pioneers Palace, the Central Library with its 60,000 books, three clubs, 22 primary and secondary schools, the Schools of Economic Planning and Agriculture, the School of Doctors' Assistants and Midwives, the Polyclinic, the Women's Consultation Station, a dispensary, a hospital, a bathhouse, the power station, and other establishments.

Railway equipment and rolling stock put out of commission; equipment of industrial enterprises carried away to Germany:

The buildings of Plant No. 307, the Alcohol Distillery, the Oil Mill, the Mechanical Plant, the Timber Mill, the Silk Thread and Button Factories, and

others, were burned or demolished. The Germans blew up the railway bridge over the Volga and five bridges over the Kholynka River.

In Rzhev the fascists felled all trees in the parks and gardens down to the last one. They demolished Uspensky Cathedral, the Varvarinskaya, Edinoverchenskaya, Ekaterininskaya, Rozhdestvenskaya, Ilyinskaya, Smolenskaya, Kazanskaya, Second Pokrovskaya, Old Creed, Third Pokrovskaya, Old Creed Predtechenskaya, Vladimirskaya, Spasskaya, and Blessed Old Creed churches, and the Polish Church. The Germans plundered Pokrovskaya Church and took away everything of value. They set up soldiers' barracks in the church. Priest Andrei Popov was shot. Before their retreat the fascist laid mines in Pokrovskaya Church and herded about 200 peaceful citizens into it. The fascists shot "for disobedience to German authorities" those men, women and children who refused to go to the church or were unable to reach it. Having driven the people into the church, they shut the doors tight but had no time to blow up the church. Red Army units which broke

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VERTYACHI VILLAGE, STALINGRAD REGION—Advancing Soviet troops found these bodies of Red Army men tortured and frozen at the entrance to a dugout in the German camp for war prisoners

HITLERITE BUSINESS MEN

By Lev Gumilevsky

I met at the club an elderly Russian writer who had just returned from the Central Front. He told me of a frank conversation he had had with a German prisoner who called himself a Doctor of Philosophy.

After the official cross-examination, it appears, my friend asked the commander's permission to have a private talk with this German intellectual. He assured the prisoner that he had no intention of making any notes, and asked him to feel quite free to refuse to answer any question that he found embarrassing. The German willingly consented to talk as soon as he learned the identity of my friend.

The first question was, "What do you think of the Red Army?"

The reply was: "Your army is a wonder, your soldiers are a wonder of wonders, and every single one is a hero."

My friend naturally doubted the German's sincerity, and he asked, "In what way does the German army differ?"

"We have no heroes," answered the prisoner. "The German army is an army of business men. We are simply thorough and conscientious employees of a great enterprise called The Eastern Campaign."

In the very village where the German Ph.D. had been taken prisoner my friend was able to observe the German army's businesslike methods. First of all they had seized from the villagers all the cattle and bread they needed. Then they made the rounds of the houses, taking clothing, blankets and pillows for their personal use. The food taken for the army was duly entered in the commandant's register. Things taken for the soldiers' personal use were duly entered in personal notebooks.

Then six peasants were hanged as a warning to the rest. Those chosen for the gallows were old men and women unfit to be sent to Germany, and whose usefulness for work was, in general, doubtful. These methodical German business men stripped them before execution so that their clothes might not be wasted.

Some time later, with just the same businesslike thoroughness, the Germans rounded up all the villagers aged between 12 and 30, forced them into the school building, subjected them to medical examination and took blood from them for transfusion purposes. They took it in such quantities that one boy died.

The business activities of the diligent German soldiers were cut short by the Soviet advance. When they realized that they were encircled they hastened to surrender.

Then it was discovered that they had prudently procured Soviet leaflets and passes. As the Red Army men approached they waved those leaflets with a businesslike air and asked anxiously where they had to go to give themselves up. They listened to all instructions with the greatest attention. Their only complaint seemed to be that there were no signposts, neatly lettered in German, saying "This way to surrender."

It is a favorite fascist argument that war is necessary because only in wartime can valiant people show their mettle. It appears that this war has not turned Hitler's soldiers into heroes. They remain businesslike individuals, disgusting in victory and in defeat.

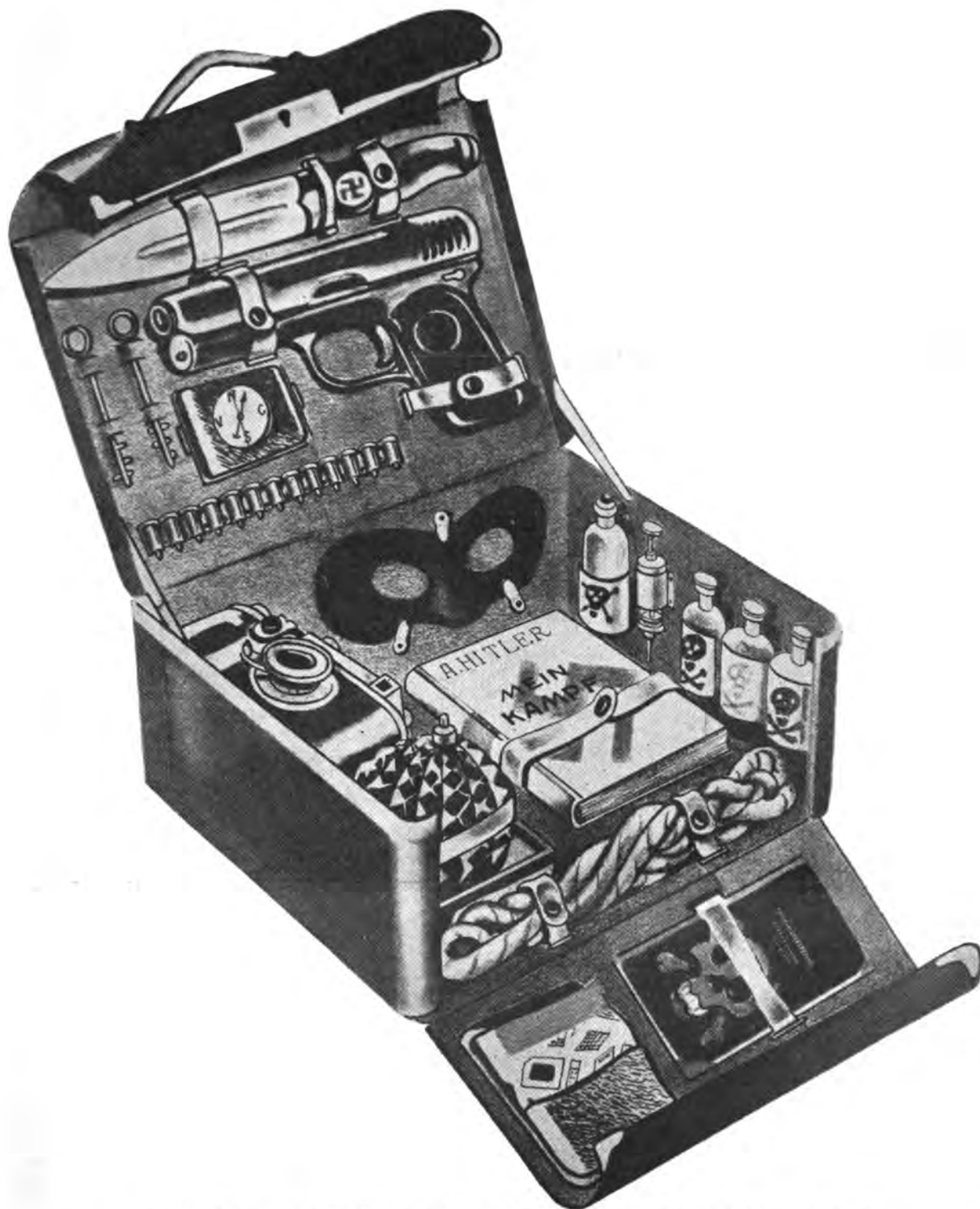
60,000,000 Rubles for Restoration of Liberated State Farms

Over 200 State farms, the largest producers of grain, vegetables, meat and wool, have been liberated from the German occupationists in the Kalmyk Republic, the Stalingrad and Rostov Regions and the Stavropol and Krasnodar Territories. Among these are the largest State farms of the Soviet Union—the Gigant and the Kuban.

Groups of engineers and agronomists have already left Moscow for these areas to direct the work of restoration. The Government has appropriated 60,000,000 rubles for the construction of elevators, repair shops and cattle barns.

Guerrillas Of Kiev Region Raid Railway Stations

A guerrilla detachment operating in a district of the Kiev Region recently made several successful raids on German-held railway stations, destroying equipment and smashing provision bases. A large amount of grain, potatoes and other food products was captured and distributed among the local population. Guerrillas of this same detachment also blew up a locomotive and 8 flat cars carrying German trucks.



"GENTLEMAN'S DRESSING-CASE" FOR HITLERITES TRAVELING ABROAD

Drawing by J. Gant

FACTORY HOME GUARD

By Dmitri Stonov

For the moment I quite forgot I was in a town somewhere in the rear. The patch of waste land adjoining the factory looked exactly like a corner of Stalingrad. In the center stood a ruined brick house. The basement had been turned into an underground fortified point. A machine gun appeared at a jagged gap in the wall. A well-camouflaged long-distance gun nestled close to a heap of gravel.

The entire field was a maze of trenches, dugouts and barbed wire. A burned-out truck was stranded at one side as though abandoned on the battlefield. I walked nearer, and found that it served as a shelter for a group of fighters. Beside them lay a pile of grenades ready for use the moment the enemy came close enough. There were also fire bottles in readiness to be used against enemy tanks.

I suspected that the defense of Stalingrad had inspired the creation of this "outpost," and asked the factory's home guard instructor, Sergei Karpov, about it. He confirmed my thought.

"It was the young people's idea," he explained. "For over six months they have been learning to handle rifles, tommy guns and machine guns, to throw hand grenades and petrol bottles, to dig themselves in and to go into the attack. The girls are training to

be first aid assistants, telephonists, liaison workers and gun crews.

"Our factory makes shells, bombs, grenades and bullets for the Red Army. And we're all ready to use our wares any moment!"

"Three times a week after work the boys and girls come to this patch of waste ground to put the finishing touches to their military training. I say 'finishing touches,' for they have long ago completed the basic course of military instruction.

"The 'outpost' was built only six weeks ago. Before that the factory workers did long-distance marches and learned to fight at any time of the day or night. They always tried to make the training as realistic as possible.

"The 'outpost' took quite a time to build. In spite of the arduous working day, everyone set about building it with the greatest enthusiasm. The burned-out truck was an old wreck brought from our 'cemetery.'"

Instructor Karpov glanced at his watch. Fifty minutes ago a whistle had announced the end of the working day. Gradually "Stalingrad" filled with young folk. Soon a fierce battle was under way. Karpov would have plenty of incidents to report in his communique!

EXTRAORDINARY COMMITTEE

(Continued from page five)

into the town prevented them from committing this crime.

The Extraordinary State Committee for the ascertaining and investigation of the crimes of the German-fascist invaders and their associates and the damage caused by them to the civilians, collective farms, public bodies, State enterprises and institutions of the USSR considers the following persons responsible for the torture and extermination of peaceful citizens and war prisoners, for the abduction of Soviet people to German slavery, for the destruction of the towns of Vyazma and Gzhatsk, Sychevka and Rzhev, as well as the villages:

Colonel General Heinritz, Commander of the 4th German Army and the Commanders of the 7th, 35th, 98th, 252nd, and 268th Infantry Divisions and Gendarmes Corps, forming part of this Army;

Major General Roppert, Major General Mercker, Major General Garais, Major General Scheffer, and General Greiner; Commander of the Gendarmes

Corps, General Schieman; Commander of the 9th German Army, Colonel General Modl; the Commander of the 27th Army Corps, Major General Weiss, and the Commanders of the 6th, 72nd, 87th, 102nd, 129th and 337th Infantry Divisions, forming part of this army;

Lieutenant General Grosemann, Major General Mueller, Lieutenant General Studnitz, Major General Fiesler, Major General Braun, Major General Schoenemann, Major General Eberdin;

The Burgomaster of Vyazma, Arnold Stammf; Chief of the Gestapo, Baron Adler; Commandant of Sychevka, Senior Lieutenant Kissler; chiefs of war prisoners camps senior non-coms Foks and Rautenberg;

The Military Commandant of Rzhev, Major Kurtfeld; and the Commandant of Gzhatsk, Senior Lieutenant Leimann.

They must bear the severe responsibility and deserved punishment for all their unspeakable crimes and villainies committed against the peoples of the USSR.

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SOVIET ARMENIA SPEAKS

The Armenian people have addressed a letter to their sons at the front—ardent words of love for the Soviet motherland and for their native Armenia, telling of duty, lofty and sacred, of courage, honor and the tradition of their people.

They say: We Armenians, living in freedom under the Soviet system, are inspired by one common spirit.

We live with one thought, one aim—to destroy the accursed enemy of mankind and of culture as quickly as possible.

The Germans drove towards the Caucasus foothills like a dark, menacing cloud—towards the flourishing plains. Soviet Georgia, Soviet Armenia, dazzled their greedy eyes. They stood poised, ready to come down



SOVIET MOUNTED SCOUTS IN THE NORTH CAUCASUS

from the hills like a deadly avalanche and destroy everything the Transcaucasian people had built with so much love during the happy years of Soviet life.

Every Armenian understands the program of the Hitlerite coalition. It is racial hatred, domination by "chosen nations," subjugation of other nations and seizure of their territory, economic enslavement of the subjugated nations and the plunder of their



Vigilant Soviet scouts guarded the highest passes of the Northern Caucasus

national wealth, the destruction of democratic rights, the establishment of the Hitlerite regime of brutal violence, savage pogroms and executions.

All of these ills the Armenian people have known in their centuries-old history. One of the oldest peoples

in the world, they have more than once been threatened with the destruction of their national culture—indeed, with utter physical extermination.

From time immemorial they have had many enemies. But German invasion capped the bitter story of Armenian sorrow. The atrocities of the German imperialists during the first World War are vivid in Armenian memory. The Armenian people remind their warrior sons of this.

Today we are faced with the same enemy, only still more vile, having lost all human semblance. He is stretching out his greedy paws towards the fertile Armenian land, towards our flourishing villages, our well-built towns and cultural monuments.

The whole Armenian people have risen to defend their native Soviet land. In the Soviet State, for the first time in their history, they have known the blessings of peace and security, under the sun of Stalin's Constitution. Their State independence was assured by that Constitution.

Lenin's and Stalin's policy of friendship among the peoples has enriched their national culture. The collective farm system has brought the ancient fertility back to the land Pushkin once described, the Ararat valley with its wonderful soil, whose fecundity is proverbial in the Far East.

All the peoples of the Soviet land admire flourishing Armenia, and are proud of her successes. They have helped her, with brotherly affection, to develop her culture. When the present-day barbarians broke into the Caucasus, the Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Georgians, Armenians, Azerbaijanians and other sons of the Soviet Union, in unbreakable unity, defended the inviolability of the mountains. Armenia was saved.

The Armenian people admonish their sons: Do not yield the initiative, which you have taken into your hands, for anything in the world. Press the enemy back and throw him to the west. Only by advancing towards the west can you return victorious to your own Armenia.

The gallant Armenian fighters know this well. They are enhancing their people's traditions of courage. An Armenian Hero of the Soviet Union, Captain Nemson Stepanyan, gained honor and fame throughout the USSR. He fought for his Armenia in the misty Baltic Sea, which also was dear and close to him. Two Armenian tankmen, Bagdasaran and Nerzayan, and the Byelorussian Yeskovich, three sons of the single Soviet country, helped to defend Moscow, the love of all three.

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CZECHOSLOVAK UNIT FIGHTS HEROICALLY IN USSR

By Alexander Fadeev

Well-known Soviet Author and War Correspondent

From an article recently published in PRAVDA, dealing with the Czechoslovak Unit formed in the USSR and fighting on one of the sectors of the Soviet-German front under the command of Colonel Svoboda:

Colonel Ludwig Svoboda was born in 1895 and was graduated from the Austro-Hungarian Officers School. At the beginning of the first World War he went over to the Russians, together with his comrades, and fought in the ranks of the Russian Army against the Germans.

In 1939, when the Germans occupied Czechoslovakia, Ludwig Svoboda was a battalion commander. One thing was clear to him: he must not surrender to the enemy, but fight to the bitter end. He gathered isolated groups of officers and men ready to face any hardships and illegally crossed the Czechoslovakian frontier.

Later he became the organizer and commander of the first Czechoslovak Unit formed in the USSR. The Soviet country supplied the soldiers of the Czechoslovak Republic with modern arms. These arms were in good hands. The officers and men did their best to reduce the time necessary for training—so eager were they to get to the front as soon as possible.

At the close of 1942, when the Stalingrad battles raged, Colonel Svoboda wrote to the Supreme Red Army Command: "I request that after the termination of tactical training in the front zone, which in my opinion should last two or three weeks, our unit be immediately sent to the front lines and there used at your discretion."

The first Czechoslovak Unit formed in the USSR left for the front. It was seen off by the whole population of the locality in which it had been organized. In token of fraternity and friendship, and on behalf of the population, a Russian woman attached a ribbon to the staff of the Unit's banner with the inscription, "Death to the German invaders!"

The Czechs arrived at a sector of the front where a large German force supported by tanks and planes had just launched a counter-offensive. Colonel Svoboda's unit was detailed to hold a very important sector of the defense line. The Unit's dispositions were incessantly shelled by enemy artillery and heavily bombed from the air. At the height of the

bombing about 60 enemy tanks, followed by troop carriers laden with automatic riflemen, launched an attack. The main thrust was directed against the village held by troops under Lieutenant Yarosh.

For the first time in the present war in Europe, the Germans and Czechs met in a life and death grip. For several hours the men under Lieutenant Yarosh continued to beat off violent attacks, disabling one enemy tank after another. More tanks arrived to replace the disabled ones. A considerable number of Czech anti-tank riflemen and gunners were killed or wounded, and some 20 enemy tanks broke through into the Czechoslovak defenses.

Despite heavy tank attacks, the surviving Czech machine gunners and automatic riflemen cut off the German infantry from its tanks and pinned it down. Meanwhile, deep within the defense zone, Czech infantry met German tanks with hand grenades and incendiary bottles.

The fierce and unequal engagement lasted all day and through the night. The Germans were finally forced to retreat, abandoning 19 tanks and about 400 dead on the battlefield.

Soviet Expedition Studies Cosmic Rays

An expedition of the Institute of Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has returned to Moscow from the mountain peaks of the Eastern Pamirs, where a study has been made of the chemical and physical properties of cosmic rays.

For six months, at altitudes of five to six kilometers above sea level, the expedition studied the effect of cosmic rays on the splitting of the atomic nucleus. Experiments revealed that the splitting is effected by cosmic particles with an absolutely small amplitude of oscillation closely adjoining the ultra-violet part of the spectrum. The results of the expedition are published in a volume edited by Alikhanov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences.

"THE MAIN THING IS NOT TO BE AFRAID"

By Maria Kukharskaya

I am often asked, "How is it, Marusya, that you have carried so many wounded men and their equipment from the battlefield? You are not very big or strong. How do you manage it?"

It is not a matter of strength. It is skill that is needed, and the main thing is not to be afraid. If you can get a wounded man away quickly, you can save his life. The less blood a man loses, the more strength he retains, and the sooner he can return to active service.

The medical orderlies are always with the company. When the company is in the trenches we are with them; when they advance, we advance with them. We are with them during and after an attack. It is important that the troops see that their medical orderlies are always there.

But this must be done carefully and intelligently; we must make good use of cover so as not to be put out of action. When the troops occupy a position they dig in, and we do not sit idle. We quickly inspect the locality and decide what sort of dugout, bunker or trench we need, and where. We find cover as near as possible to the firing line, dig ourselves in and shout loudly, "Dressing station in such and such a place. Slightly wounded, come yourselves; those who cannot walk will be brought in!"

In winter we dig into the snow and set up our dressing station. We rake up the snow around it and camouflage it, and here we bandage the men. The badly wounded are evacuated.

I learn the location of every trench on the battlefield and remember who is fighting there. I watch the battlefield, and when a man is wounded I run or crawl to him immediately. A medical worker is a soldier. She is responsible for her comrades. She cannot think of herself or be afraid. Whoever forgets that a wounded man must be helped is a traitor. We have none among our medical orderlies.

Another important thing is not to lose your head during a battle. Initiative and courage are just as necessary for a medical orderly as for any other fighter. In my first stiff battle Senior Lieutenant Belov was wounded in the leg and arm. I crawled over to him. Bullets were whistling all around, barely missing us. German machine gunners and tommy gunners were firing directly at us.

"I'll carry you away on my back," I said to the commander.

"You can't carry me," he said. "I am a great big hulk, and you . . . you are not very strong. Call somebody else . . ."

The troops had moved about 300 yards ahead. To crawl to them would be to lose time. And what sort of nurse would I be to interfere with the battle and ask for help every time I had something to do?

"Don't argue, Comrade Commander," I said. I helped him onto my back, and put his good arm around my neck. He crushed me to the ground with the weight of an oak tree! I tried to crawl, but I couldn't move from the spot.

I began to get angry. I can't give up, I thought. Gathering every bit of strength, I managed to move along, flat on the ground. My breath gave out and I got a stitch under my heart, and to make things worse the Germans added mortar bombs to the machine gun fire. It seemed to me they were concentrating all their fire on us.

I reached the river bank. My Commander was safe for the moment. I examined him and bandaged his wounds, placed him on my ground sheet and tried to drag him further. But I had no strength left. Then I found two old puttees and tied them through the holes in the ground sheet. I put them over my shoulders, like straps, and dragged the wounded man to the dressing station.

Afterward I had shoulder straps fitted to my ground sheet and now I often drag men away from the battlefield in this manner.

The medical orderly must not only remove the wounded man from the battlefield, but must also save his equipment. Speed is necessary, so that when the evacuation by horse or motor transport begins, the arms can be sent together with the wounded or immediately after them.

When I go into action I have my bag filled with bandages, and additional supplies of materials in my pocket. I carry everything I can, so as not to waste a moment. Time is the health and lives of our Red Army men.

Often we have not enough splints, so on the battlefield I watch for the wooden boxes in which shells or bombs have been carried, and even for old boards and branches of trees. I always carry a hatchet to break

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Red Army field nurse Nina Shershneva carried 25 wounded men with their equipment from a battlefield in the Crimea

"IS ANYONE ALIVE?"

A Soviet correspondent reports one of the most brutal and horrifying tales of German atrocities against Soviet civilians, which occurred in the town of Kamensk, Rostov Region:

In Kamensk I interviewed one of the two children who survived when 57 young boys were rounded up and shot by the Hitlerites.

The delicate, fair-haired 11-year-old Sergei sat beside his mother, Pelageya Udovichenko, who before the German occupation had been employed at one of the Kamensk industrial works. She is now working in the railway station. Sergei is her only son.

"During the fighting at the approaches to Kamensk," the mother said, "several Soviet tanks broke through to the town. Two of the tanks penetrated to our district and the Germans took cover in a dugout without opening fire. Three little boys came out of cellars to greet the Soviet machines. In the street fighting which followed, the Soviet tanks destroyed about 50 Hitlerites and a German gun. Then one of the tanks was set on fire, and the other got away.

"After the battle the Germans surrounded our district and dragged all the men and boys from the cellars. The men were sent to Germany and the boys were shot."

Sergei then told of the shooting of these boys.

"The men were separated from us," he said, "and we were marched off to the school building. From there we were taken to a ruined house across the road, and on the threshold the boys were shot in groups of three. The bodies of the boys fell down into the cellar. We had to watch the others being shot.

"When my turn came I asked Nikolai Chapliev to go with me. He was a big boy of 16. We went together—Nikolai Chapliev in front, and myself and Nikolai Novikov, who was only 10, behind. Nikolai Novikov cried and begged them to let him go.

"I am only a little boy . . . please let me go," he cried.

"The Germans shot Nikolai Chapliev first. When I saw his body fall I got frightened and dropped down into the cellar. The Germans fired at me three times, but only one bullet hit me, in the collarbone. It was pitch dark in the cellar. Fresh groups were brought and shot, and the bodies of the killed fell on us. Then the Germans hurled three hand-grenades into the cellar and left.

"I lay quietly for a long time. Sometime during the night I got to my feet and asked, 'Is anyone alive?' Someone answered, 'I am.'

"Is there anyone else?" I asked.

"A wounded boy in a corner spoke. The first boy crawled out of the cellar and when he had made sure there was no one in sight he helped me and the other boy to get out. The third boy was badly wounded and we helped him along.

"At home our wounds were dressed and we were put to bed."

Sergei's mother continued the story:

"The Germans found out that three of the boys had escaped. They started a search. The mother of one of the boys dressed him as a girl and concealed him with some friends. He is alive, but still very ill and in bed. The other boy was shot.

"Two days after the shooting two soldiers came to my house and asked for my boy. I wept, begging them to leave me my son. I told them that he had been wounded accidentally while crossing the street, but they did not believe me, and insisted on taking him away.

"Sergei begged me to go with him. I took him in my arms and went. But the women and children in the streets made such an outcry that the soldiers finally left, warning us not to leave the house. The moment they were gone I ran to Podtelkov Street, at the other end of town, and remained there until the Red Army came."

Sergei is now recovering. His mother says that he sleeps soundly and no longer jumps out of bed in terror, crying for his mother, as he used to do. The doctors have permitted him to go out into the street.

Just as I was about to leave, Sergei's school friends came to see him. From them I learned that Sergei and some of his friends have visited the place where the shooting occurred.

SOVIET ARMENIA

(Continued from page two)

During the years of Soviet power, Armenia changed beyond recognition. The once poverty-stricken devastated country, menaced by enemies, has become an advanced state with flourishing collective farms, new cities, many institutes and schools, a country with a rich literature and brilliant art. It has its branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

All of this Armenia has achieved in a historically short period of time, by her own work and with the aid of the fraternal peoples of the Soviet country, and of the Russian people first of all.

THE MYTH OF "FORTRESS EUROPE"

A Soviet Observer writes:

Together with the myth of the German army's invincibility, a prominent part of the Hitlerite propaganda is the myth of the invincibility of Germany's position in Europe. This myth has been launched in order to influence Germany's enemies, to intimidate them by the imaginary might of the German fortifications on the European Coast, and to convince them that the opening of a second front in Europe is not only dangerous, but impossible.

Thus, for instance, a certain anonymous "Hungarian journalist," clearly inspired by Berlin, comes out with the ridiculous assertion that "there is not a single meter of territory on the entire Atlantic Coast of Europe vulnerable to the enemy's armed forces." According to this correspondent "It is difficult even to imagine that the enemy may risk landing troops on the European coast."

The insistent propaganda of the invulnerability of Hitler's "European Fortress" is extremely significant. This campaign proves that the prospect of the opening of a second front in Europe by the Allies causes alarm bordering on panic in the camp of the Hitlerites.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Goebbels' propaganda machine has been set in motion in an attempt to convince the Allies of the impossibility of opening a front in Europe. This maneuver is not new.

Last summer the prospect of the opening of a second front also alarmed the Hitlerites. It was then that German propaganda for the first time put forth the thesis of the invulnerability of Hitlerism's position in Europe. Goebbels insolently boasted that the Germans would like to encounter British and American troops on the European Continent, and the sooner the better. Goebbels asserted that Germany's positions on the coast were so stable, the German armed forces in the Western Europe so strong, that any attempt to land would be repulsed immediately with losses for the Anglo-Saxons.

The crudeness of this propaganda is evident. Attempting to intimidate adversaries by their non-existent strength, the Germans merely expose their own weakness. And the louder the Hitlerites shout about the tremendous strength of their fortifications, the more they expose their own inability to organize a rebuff to the coming invasion of the Continent by the Allied countries.

A THOUSAND DAYS

Ilya Ehrenburg writes in *Pravda* of the devastation caused by the Hitlerite invaders in occupied territories. Summing up his impressions of the destroyed town of Gzhatsk, which he visited in the wake of the advancing Red Army, he says:

"Gzhatsk is alive on the map, it is alive in hearts . . . but it no longer exists on the earth. Now we see what fascism has brought to the occupied regions. The same desolation, the same scenes of humiliation, murder and barbarity, meet ones eyes all the way from Gzhatsk to Finisterre."

But Europe does not want to die, Ehrenburg emphasizes. Europe opposes the brown plague. Europe can be saved . . . but time does not wait. It is naive, he continues, to think that the peoples who have stood for a thousand days can endure for another thousand.

"This spring the defenders of the life and culture of all peoples fighting against fascist death are confronted with the portentous word: *Time*. No one doubts the final victory of the anti-Hitler coalition. Stalingrad has been its brilliant forerunner. We know that jointly with the Allies we shall deal a final blow to the Hitlerite war machine.

"But it is not enough to win. We must save the living forces of Europe. No matter how one or another statesman conceives the future of the Euro-

pean States, it can rest only on culture, on the rules of common existence, on human dignity."

MARIA KUKHARSKAYA

(Continued from page four)

them up. In my water-bottle I carry wine, with spirits or vodka added to it. When a wounded man is losing strength, I give him wine.

Carrying a man from the battlefield and bandaging him is only half the work. The wounded must be evacuated to a regimental field hospital or medical battalion.

At present I am a medical orderly in a reconnaissance company. I am proud that they will never go out on reconnaissance without me. I want to be where I am most needed, where the danger is greatest. This is the duty of Soviet medical workers—a sacred and honorable duty.

My mother and my family are in territory now occupied by the Germans. Whether my family is alive or not I don't know. Of course, I do not even consider the going back home without victory—all my thoughts and my heart are set on this victory. I have been wounded twice, but I have lived to fight on, and I want to live to see with my own eyes my mother, my sisters and brother once more free and happy.

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT AS OF APRIL 9, 1943

By Colonel Alexander Andreyev

No changes of any note occurred on the Soviet-German front in the past week. The Germans having sustained heavy losses in the fighting for the Northern Donets, the scale and weight of their attacks in this sector declined.

However, the Hitler Command has evidently not abandoned its aim of forcing the Northern Donets and seizing possession of vantage ground on the western bank of this river for future operations. Having suffered defeat south of Izyum, the Germans transferred their attacks to a new sector south of Balakley, where they likewise tried to penetrate the Soviet defenses with the help of infantry supported by tanks and aircraft. Heavy, persistent attacks launched by the enemy in this area were repulsed by the Soviet troops, who continue to hold their former positions.

Thus, in spite of heavy losses and the engagement of fresh reinforcements, the Hitler Command has so far failed in its attempt to straddle the important waterway of the Northern Donets in preparation for a subsequent large-scale operation.

On the western sector of the front, west of Vyazma, in the upper reaches of the Dnieper River, south of Bely and north of Dukovshchina, the lack of roads caused by the spring thaw and overflowing rivers is hampering active operations of Soviet troops. In these areas the fighting bears the character of local action, reconnaissance, and skirmishes, while in many parts the Soviet troops are consolidating positions already gained.

The central sector of the Soviet-German front consists largely of marshland and forest, which in view of the spring thaw influences the character of the fighting. The rapid thawing of the snow and the disappearance of ice from the rivers hamper the maneuvering of infantry, artillery and tanks, and all movement except by roads becomes exceedingly difficult. Hence the main purpose of both belligerents at present is to straddle the roads, which explains the stubborn character of the fighting for road intersections and inhabited places situated on convenient communication lines.

Soviet troops are slowly but persistently advancing, seizing the enemy's strong points and fortified posi-

tions, inflicting heavy losses on the Germans, and improving their own positions.

In the lower reaches of the Kuban River, Soviet troops are continuing their offensive and pressing the enemy back in spite of the difficulties of movement in marshy terrain and in the estuaries and fens of the Kuban River and its tributaries. Prolonged rains have spoiled the roads, especially those lying along the rivers with marshy banks, which considerably hampers the movement of Soviet infantry, tanks and artillery.

In the Kuban area the Germans hold advantageous defensive positions erected in the bends and elbows of rivers and difficult to attack on the flanks. This obliges the Soviet troops to launch frontal attacks. An important part is played in these offensive operations by guns and mortar batteries, which advance together with and support the Soviet infantry. After two days of continuous fighting Soviet forces seized possession of several important German positions and repulsed the enemy's counter-attacks.

Thus, notwithstanding the comparative lull on the Soviet-German front, local actions in certain sectors are of a very fierce character.

Song Dedicated to Soviet Field Nurse

Maria Kukharskaya, field nurse—whose story appears on page 4—has saved the lives of nearly 400 Red Army men and commanders, and although she has been twice wounded, is eager to return to the fight for her country and her people.

A song dedicated to Maria Kukharskaya by the well-known Soviet poet, E. Dolmatovsky, has already become a popular front line melody.

Agricultural Publishing House Advises Farmers on Spring Sowing

The Agricultural Publishing House of the USSR has just published some 60 books, pamphlets and leaflets advising farmers on problems connected with the spring sowing.

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STATEMENT OF AMBASSADOR LITVINOV

TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HAVANA (CUBA) PRESS, ~~AFTER THE PRESENTATION~~ OF HIS CREDENTIALS TO THE PRESIDENT OF CUBA ON APRIL 9, 1943.

"I am happy to greet you, representatives of the press in Cuba, and, through you, to express my appreciation of the spontaneous kindness I have received from the people of Havana.

"The peoples of the Soviet Union follow with the utmost attention the destinies of all nations, great and small, near and far, and have always felt great sympathy for the people of Cuba. I am happy to be here as the interpreter of these feelings of sympathy.

"Though we have had little first-hand knowledge of your island in the Soviet Union, Cuba has always been present to our imagination as a land of great charm and beauty, which it in reality is. I would therefore have been glad to be here in any circumstances, but feel special pleasure in being here now, amongst a people who find themselves on the same side of the front as the peoples of the Soviet Union—that front which divides the freedom-loving civilized nations from those of the Nazi-Fascist nations rattling back into barbarism.

"Through the Declaration of the United Nations of January 1, 1942, our two countries, signatories to that declaration, are bound by principles and obligations of cooperation for the attainment of victory over our common foes, representing this barbarism. The formal establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries was the logical and inevitable outcome of the situation thus created. My Government received with profound satisfaction the proposal of the Cuban Government for an exchange of diplomatic missions, as a result of which I find myself here.

"The efforts of all the United Nations are now directed toward the achievement of victory over the common foe. All of them are making sacrifices, enduring privations, bearing their part of the common burden. I do not think I need emphasize the fact that my country is bearing more than its share of the common lot. The Red Army has been holding back the main forces of the foe throughout twenty months,

wearing down and annihilating these forces, and preventing them from going to other theaters of war against the other United Nations.

"People sometimes ask: what is the objective of the Soviet Union? First and foremost it is, through the destruction of Hitler's armed forces, and by inflicting decisive blows upon them, the destruction of Hitler himself and of his gang, the destruction of the Fascist-Nazi regime, and the establishment of an international order, under which a recurrence of the present human tragedy would be impossible.

"It would seem that this must be the aim of the other United Nations also. It may be assumed that they have interrupted their peaceful activities and hurled themselves into the fight, not for the sake of defending this or that bit of territory coveted by Hitler, not for the restoration or alteration of this or that national frontier, but because they realized that the seizure of one bit of foreign territory after another, the infringement of one frontier after another, is but a part of the general Hitler plan for the destruction of the independence of all nations, their enslavement, and his domination over the whole world. This plan, having been recognized as a menace to all nations, they have accordingly combined for the destruction of its perpetrators, for the eradication of the regime capable of producing such a plan, a regime which is a disgrace to humanity. And yet, we again hear, and with increasing frequency, questions as to the objectives of the war, or, as it is sometimes put, "the objectives of the peace." Such questions can only be raised if we forget the fundamental objectives for the sake of which the United Nations accepted the challenge of Hitler—an objective sufficiently all-embracing, sufficiently noble, and, what is more important, sufficiently inevitable—to justify any sacrifices, any privations, any efforts, of which the United Nations are capable. The attainment of this objective would in itself be an unutterable blessing for all humanity.

"The establishment of the best possible interna-

tional order with maximum guarantees of peace and the satisfaction of just national aspirations, must naturally bring us face to face with problems to which we are all bound to devote much thought. They must not be overlooked. They must be discussed in the proper places. But the important thing is that we see all these problems in the right perspective, that they be not allowed to over-shadow our main objective, which must first be achieved—the destruction of the foe. There can be no differences of opinion about this. But it can hardly be right to dwell too insistently now upon potential or imaginary differences of tomorrow, thus possibly undermining the unity attained in regard to the main objective of today—to win the war.

“Stunning blows have been dealt at the foe during the preceding fall and winter. So far it has been demonstrated that he can be beaten again and again,

but that he has not yet been finally beaten. He still commands sufficient reserves to recover from the blows he has received and to continue his resistance, and even gain new military victories. And so it is early as yet to shout of victory. Certain of the United Nations will have to increase their present military efforts considerably not only in order to hasten victory, but even to make victory possible. The coordination of general military strategic plans is still much more important and timely than that of political strategy.”

Having been asked by one of the journalists whether Franco had declared war on the Soviet Union, Ambassador Litvinov replied that without a declaration of war Franco, belonging to Hitler's gang, is actually waging war on the Soviet Union by sending regular divisions of Spanish troops to the Soviet-German front.

A GREAT AMERICAN DEMOCRAT

By I. Yermashov

IZVESTIA published the following article in connection with the 200th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson:

Thomas Jefferson was born on April 13, 1743, when the struggle of the United States for independence was just beginning. Thirty years later he was already widely known in his native State of Virginia and beyond her confines as an ardent champion of liberty and independence. His fame grew with every year of his political activity.

Among the public leaders of that time Thomas Jefferson was outstanding for his profound democratic convictions and his simplicity and consistency. John Adams, one of the leading figures of the time, who by no means shared Jefferson's views, was bound nevertheless to admit that he was a straightforward, frank, sincere, unambiguous and resolute man. Even in his lifetime Jefferson was called the brilliant pen of American democracy. A highly educated man, he expounded views which were most progressive for his time.

With Jefferson's name is associated the birth of American democracy. The problems of internal and foreign policies which confronted the American people were not only complex in themselves, but their solution also involved a hard struggle that could be shouldered only by men certain of the justice of their cause and imbued with the readiness to fight with arms in hand. America had either to remain a

British colony or to break her fetters of feudal dependency and thus start a new page in her life.

Thomas Jefferson was one of the first to raise the banner of liberation and independence. Indeed, he was the first to put bluntly the question of the right of the American colonies to independence. He had deep faith in his people and his name may be placed alongside the most brilliant names of the progressive public leaders brought forward by the so-called “Third Estate” in Europe in the stormiest era of the struggle against absolutism and feudalism.

The ideals of independence formed the cornerstone of Jefferson's world outlook, of his political course and his practical policies. As early as 1774 he drafted a resolution—instructions for Virginia deputies to the Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia in September of the same year—which contained and expressed the basic ideas of the “Declaration of Independence” adopted by the Continental Congress at a later date—the Fourth of July, 1776.

The main authorship of this Declaration belonged to Thomas Jefferson. “The Declaration of Independence” is based on the principle that “all people are born equal” and enjoy inalienable rights, such as “life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.” The Declaration proclaimed “the consent of the governed” as “the source of just authority,” and that “if the present form of government becomes pernicious for this purpose, the nation has the right to change or

abolish it and to establish a new government based on such principles and with such an organization of power as in the opinion of this nation can best insure its safety and happiness."

Thomas Jefferson included in the original text of the Declaration a clause condemning slavery and slave-ownership—which was finally abolished in the United States after a violent struggle nearly a century later. Thus Jefferson anticipated by many years the necessity and imminence of the abolition of this most disgraceful anachronism, which hindered social progress.

This clause was removed from the Declaration on the insistence of deputies of certain States, but nonetheless the "Declaration of Independence" was a document of outstanding political significance, which embodied the most progressive ideas of the time and which tremendously influenced contemporaries throughout the world.

Thirteen years later the ideals of the "Declaration of Independence" found new expression in the "Declaration of the Rights of the Man and Citizen," adopted by the National Assembly in France in 1789.

Jefferson was also the author of many bills on the abolition of the big landed estates, the freedom of conscience, universal education, on banning the imports of slaves and on the limitation of slavery. It may well be said of him that he went ahead of his times and unhesitatingly plunged into the very maelstrom of the struggle which, according to Lenin, was one of "the great, truly liberative, truly revolutionary wars," which inaugurated the "history of the newest civilized America."

As distinguished from a number of other leaders of the American Revolution, Jefferson remained true to his ideals after the war for independence came to a victorious conclusion and the main purpose of that war was achieved. Properly speaking, this was for Jefferson only the beginning of the struggle, and he waged it in the most diverse conditions for a full half century afterward.

The young Republican Government entrusted to Jefferson the important post of Ambassador to France in the years which preceded the French Bourgeois Revolution. He enjoyed exceptional popularity in France. According to his biographer, Francis Philbrick, "Jefferson arrived in France as a teacher of revolutionary policy rather than as a pupil." In July, 1789, the National Assembly invited him to aid with his advice the committee elected to draft the Constitution. That period in Jefferson's activities is most interesting, as at that time the attitude tow-

ard Revolutionary France was the acid test for all those who proclaimed themselves partisans of liberty and progress.

Upon his return to the United States Jefferson, on George Washington's invitation, took up the post of Secretary of State in the new Federal Government. Those were the years of development of revolutionary events in France and of the beginning of the struggle of the reactionary feudal circles of Europe against the French Republic. Jefferson displayed deep understanding of the significance of the revolutionary developments in France as a powerful motive force of progress. He believed that the revolutionary changes in France would lead to a general transformation in Europe and the resurrection of the peoples to new life. He said that the tree of liberty must from time to time be freshened by the blood of patriots and tyrants. This is its natural fertilizer. He supported the French Republic because at home, too, he continued to be the enemy of reaction, which was headed at that time by Hamilton and his followers.

The Revolution in France greatly aroused the masses of the people in the United States as well, and this was used by Jefferson in his fight for the adoption by Congress of several democratic supplements to the Constitution. This was the famous "Bill of Rights," which established in the United States the freedom of press and assembly, trial by jury, representative government and freedom of religion. The Bill of Rights played a great progressive part in the subsequent development of the United States of America.

Jefferson was an uncompromising fighter against the reactionary circles which subsequently founded the Federal Party and pushed America toward deals with the enemies of Revolutionary France and of American democracy. In that struggle Jefferson leaned for support on the Democratic Party he had founded. He perfectly realized that the triumph of reaction in Europe would have been used at once by reaction in the United States for a campaign against democratic achievements. With complete justification he associated the destiny of American democracy with the victory of Revolutionary France over the coalition of feudal rulers.

Jefferson in every way aided the French Republic and insisted on establishing the closest and most friendly relations with her. It was just this problem of relations with Revolutionary France that rendered the struggle within Washington's Government so acute that Jefferson, in protest against the growth of the Federalists' influence, renounced the post of Secretary of State and withdrew from the Government to have a free hand for his irreconcilable cam-

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GREAT DEMOCRAT

(Continued from page three)

paign against reaction. Posterity highly appraised his courage.

To the end of his life Jefferson was hated by the reactionaries. In 1801, when he was elected President for the first time, aristocratic circles openly expressed their indignation at the fact that "this atheist and champion of equality from Virginia" had become the head of the United States. But the popular masses again demonstrated their confidence in him in 1805 by electing him President for another term.

Jefferson holds a place in the history of America as a statesman of the greatest caliber, a fiery democrat, and a leader and teacher of those democratic sections of American society which produced from their midst Abraham Lincoln and many other eminent leaders of subsequent generations.

Thomas Jefferson died on July fourth, 1826, the date of the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. He asked that the following inscription be engraved on his tombstone: "Here lies Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American In-

dependence, the Act on the Freedom of Conscience in Virginia, and father of Virginia University." Modesty prevented him from saying: "Father of American Democracy."

In our time, when progressive humanity and its American detachment must wage a just struggle against the dark Hitlerite tyranny which denies to nations the right to liberty, which encroaches on their very life—out of the past, with unfading light, shine the ideals and deeds of the fighters against tyranny, oppression and reaction. Victory in this struggle will be won by the united forces of all liberty-loving nations, with the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition at their head.

The nation which created Thomas Jefferson knows how to value its own liberty and that of other nations. Jefferson knew how to place the interests of liberty and progress above the selfish interests of individual groups of society. This principle of the great democrat is vital also in our days, when a struggle is being waged which calls for resolution and daring action by all those who cherish the liberty and independence of the peoples and are ready to fight for them with arms in hand.

Moslems Call for Vengeance Against Hitlerites

A general meeting of Moslem residents of Moscow was held on Friday, April 9, after the usual services in the Mosque. Speaking at this meeting, Halil Nasretdinov, Mukhtasib and Imam of the Capital, said:

"The Moslems have no enemy worse than Hitler and his blood-thirsty associates, who try to deprive us of our lives, freedom and religion. Wherever the Hitlerites have established their 'new order,' monstrous crimes are daily committed against the Moslems—the Mosques are demolished, the believers subjected to unheard-of tortures and outrages, books of the holy Koran are torn up and burned in bonfires.

"I call upon you to take revenge in the name of Allah. If you have children at the front, enjoin them to exterminate the vile Hitlerites ruthlessly. Let every one, in the rear and at the front, strain his forces to the utmost in order to personally expedite the defeat of hated fascism!"

The Imam's speech made an extremely strong impression on his audience. Many believers volunteered to go to the front to fight in the ranks of the Red Army against the German invaders.

French Fliers Fight Germans In USSR

A KRASNAIA ZVEZDA correspondent reports:

The French fliers of the Normandie Squadron impatiently awaited the day when they would take to the air in Soviet planes to fight the enemy. Fighter pilots Lieutenant Durand and Senior Lieutenant Preciosie were the first to receive an assignment. They were detailed to cover two of our bombers sent to bomb a railway section in the German rear.

The bombers crossed the front line in the morning. As they were returning after a successful raid, two German Focke-Wulfs attacked the leading Yak plane, piloted by Lieutenant Durand. The French pilots dodged the fire of the German fighters, and seizing their chance opened accurate fire at the enemy. Smoke enveloped the Focke-Wulf—it lost altitude and withdrew from the combat.

The other enemy fighter continued to fire. To trick the German plane Lieutenant Durand went into a tailspin. The German was apparently taken in by this maneuver and considered Durand's plane finished. He discontinued the chase, veered and began to climb. At this moment he was overtaken by the other French flier, Senior Lieutenant Preciosie, who attacked him vigorously and opened fire at close range. The Focke-Wulf crashed in the forest.

ACTIONS OF SOVIET LONG-RANGE AVIATION

A *Pravda* correspondent reports that the Soviet planes which raided Koenigsberg on the night of April 10-11 were led as on previous occasions by Hero of the Soviet Union and Major of the Guards Alexander Molodchii. This was Molodchii's fifth raid on Koenigsberg. It took place under complex weather conditions—the planes flying above the clouds for half the distance and unable to follow any landmarks. The navigators found their bearings by calculation and radio.

The crew under Captain of the Guards Semyon Lisnikovsky, who has a record of 95 operational flights, also took part in the raid. Over Koenigsberg the Soviet fliers saw heavy explosions and huge fires whose glow reached as high as 13,000 feet. Just before the flight, the General commanding long-range aviation handed the Guards Banner to one air unit which had just been re-formed into a unit of the Guards. Before taking off the Guardsmen swore to inflict crushing blows on the enemy and to scorn death. Commanders and men fulfilled their oath with credit. All the Soviet planes safely returned to their bases.

* * * * *

In connection with the recent Order of the Day of the People's Commissar of Defense on the re-forming of four divisions and seven regiments of long-range aviation into Guards formations and units, the Soviet press points out that during the war Soviet long-range aviation has grown and matured. It is staffed with the finest of fliers and navigators who are highly skilled in night and blind flying, and is equipped with the best of planes.

The services rendered by these Guardsmen to the Soviet country are great. There is not a single sector of the front, from the Arctic Ocean to the extreme South, where they have not operated. They have many times raided enemy capitals, showering bombs on Berlin, Budapest, Bucharest, Koenigsberg and Danzig.

The First Guards Division of long-range aviation has destroyed 75 enemy railway trains, 415 tanks, more than 1,000 trucks, 190 guns, 40 important depots and 300 planes. The Second Guards Division in one year carried out over 6,000 operational flights. The high skill of the Guardsmen fliers is attested by the fact that more than 70 of their number have received the highest decoration for gallantry in action—the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. The list of Heroes is headed by one of the finest fliers of long-range aviation, Alexander Molodchii, with a record of more

than 200 operational flights. Molodchii has twice been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Hundreds of other Guardsmen fliers have been decorated with various Orders.



Major K. A. Gruzdev, fighter plane pilot, has brought down 15 fascist planes

Kirov Plant Exceeds March Plan for Tanks and Motors

During March the Kirov Plant exceeded the plan for the output of tanks and motors, and in addition produced a large number of fighting machines for the Special Fund of the Supreme Command of the Red Army. The socialist competition for May Day is developing vigorously at this plant, with the participation of thousands of workers' brigades.

OPERATION OF A SOVIET SUBMARINE

By B. Semenov (*Member of the Crew*)

We are about to leave for enemy shores. News has just been received that enemy transports have been sighted. The Commander of our Naval unit grips the hand of our Commander, and we get under way at once.

The Barents Sea is unusually calm today. The seamen off duty admire the beautiful landscape. The whales try to keep up with us, but soon lag behind. Two men remain on deck, Lieutenant Butov and boatswain Nikolai Tikhonenko. In the morning I take the watch, with the motor operator Baranov.

Strange objects floated on the surface of the sea; we established that they were parts of a ship. Baranov suggested they might be parts of a large German transport we had sunk several days before.

A little later we clearly see the enemy shore. In the distance we sighted enemy transports. The order to prepare for submerging was passed from compartment to compartment. I descended the hatchway, followed by the Commander.

The submarine submerged and the silence was broken only by the whirr of electric motors. I took my place at the torpedoes and prepared for action. I didn't have to wait long. The enemy convoy, guarded by a strong escort, was heading straight for us. We attacked the largest vessel. The order, "Get ready," rang out; then "Fire!"—followed by several minutes of anxious waiting.

A dull explosion shook the boat. The torpedo had hit the target. Then things became lively. The escorts hurriedly dropped depth charges. I went into the fourth compartment to help navigator Tertichni. The charges fell closer and closer, the lights went out, water penetrated to some of the compartments, but we proceeded on our course. I counted the depth charges—180 so far.

But this was not the end. The enemy continued to pursue us. The lack of fresh air was beginning to affect everyone. Tikhonenko, the boatswain, was exhausted. It is not an easy matter to operate the rudder by hand. The Commander ordered someone to take his place. In the intervals between explosions complete silence reigned. The seamen were all at their places. Then came the alarm that water had penetrated into one of the compartments. The submarine was becoming difficult to handle.

The bombing continued for ten hours. Death was very near. Finally the enemy escort gave up the chase and our commander decided to rise to the surface. The fresh sea breeze put new life into us. The Germans sighted us and opened fire—tracer shells flew along-

side the boat, but we were now near our own shores. Our coastal batteries opened fire and drove the enemy off.

A little later an enemy plane dived from the clouds and we were again forced to submerge. Explosions shook the sides of our boat. All lights went out. Inside it was silent and dark. Not a single instrument



Hero of the Soviet Union Captain I. I. Fisanovich, whose boat was the first of the Northern Fleet to enter an enemy base and sink a ship

worked properly. But we were determined to live to wreak vengeance—and in spite of its wounds our boat finally reached its base. Our guns fired a volley to signalize the victory.

VISITING OUR NATIONAL REPUBLICS IN WARTIME

By Sergei Prokofieff

When the fascists attacked the Soviet Union, all the peoples rose in defense of their homeland. Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Kirghizians, Uzbeks, Armenians, Kazakhs, Georgians and others fight side by side. And in the rear, our people are together producing everything necessary for the country.

Soviet scientists and artists in the national republics are carrying on important and fruitful work. I have traveled a great deal throughout the Soviet Union during the war, and everywhere found the culture of the country flourishing.

In the autumn of 1941 I left with a group of musicians for Nalchik, capital of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic, a town beautifully situated in the moun-

tains of the North Caucasus. The people of Kabardino-Balkaria are very fond of music, and especially of their own melodies. The Republic has numerous folk songs, most of which were collected by the composer Taneev. Up to the present, about 700 musical themes have been set down.

The artists of Kabardino-Balkaria asked the composers of our group to develop these themes in our own music, which we did with great enthusiasm. Myaskovsky composed his *Twenty-third Symphony*, while I completed my *Second Quartet*—both based on Kabardino-Balkarian themes. The *Quartet* was very warmly received by the people of the mountain Re-

(Continued on page eight)



Sergei Prokofieff, famed Russian composer, completed his *Second Quartet*, based on the folk music of the Kabardino-Balkarian Republic, during his stay in Nalchik

SERGEI PROKOFIEFF

(Continued from page seven)

public, who recognized in it their own national characteristics.

From Nalchik we traveled to Tiflis, capital of the Georgian Republic. Bordering the city's main avenue—which bears the name of the Georgian poet, Rustaveli—are art galleries, Russian and Georgian theaters, the Opera House, concert halls and cinemas. During my six months' stay in Tiflis I attended the premieres of four operas. In the theater Shakespeare's *Othello* was presented in the Georgian language, with the title role played by Horava, a well-known actor of the Republic. The fine artistry of the players, their sensitive movements, and the beautiful stage settings impressed me tremendously. The performance would have been an event in any capital of Western Europe.

Chamber music concerts are held frequently in the concert halls of Tiflis, and each Monday symphony concerts are given in the Opera House. Beethoven's *Ninth Symphony*, Myaskovsky's *Twenty-second* and Shostakovich's *Seventh* were performed there last year. Concerts were devoted both to Georgian and Armenian music. I conducted a concert program of my own compositions.

I also visited Yerevan, capital of Soviet Armenia. Because of my short stay I did not hear the Opera, but I admired the Opera House, one of the most beautiful new buildings in the Soviet Union. The young composers in Armenia receive every encouragement, and are able to hear their compositions performed by the skilled orchestra of the Armenian Conservatory. I attended rehearsals of the works of two young composers.

In the summer of 1942 I left Tiflis for Alma-Ata, to work on the music for Eisenstein's film, "Ivan the Terrible." En route I stopped for a few days in Baku, capital of Azerbaijan. Here I visited the Opera, which has two companies of singers—one giving operas in the Azerbaijanian language and one in Russian. I was present at a performance of Tchaikovsky's *Queen of Spades*, and the opera *Hosrovano Jirin*, written by Niatsi, a young Azerbaijanian composer. The music was written in the European style, and one could see that the composer was well-acquainted with French orchestration.

The composers in Baku are divided into two groups—one maintaining that European musical technique should be applied to Azerbaijanian folklore, and the

other arguing that folklore should remain in its original form, untouched by European influence.

Very intensive work is in progress at the Central Cinema Studios in Alma-Ata, capital of Kazakhstan, where a large number of new films are being produced. I composed the music for the film "Kotovsky," which deals with the exploits of Kotovsky in 1918, during the Civil War and the German intervention. I also began work on the music for "Ivan the Terrible."

In Alma-Ata I lived next door to the Opera House. Various Kazakh motifs are embodied in the architecture of this beautiful building, which stands out strikingly against the background of snowy mountains. The Opera has two companies of singers—Russian and Kazakh. I attended a performance of Verdi's *Othello*, sung in Russian; two Kazakh operas based on native legends, and another about the present war.

The Kazakh music is very beautiful and original and I hope to write some compositions based on the popular folklore. There is no symphony orchestra in Alma-Ata, but the Moscow State Symphony orchestra has recently been there, playing Myaskovsky's *Twenty-Second Symphony*, the *Seventh Symphony* of Shostakovich, and my cantata, *Alexander Nevsky*.

Throughout the whole country I found intense activity among art workers and musicians, including composers, who are busy with new operas, symphonies, marches, and songs for the Red Army.

Trans-Baikal Trappers Make Gifts To Red Army

During the past winter the famous taiga trappers of the Trans-Baikal Region, who hunt squirrel, ermine and other valuable fur-bearing animals, have had one of their best seasons. Large donations of furs and game have been made to the Red Army—many trappers having contributed from 100 to 150 squirrel skins each for warm vests for Red Army men, and every hunter at least 25 pounds of game for food.

To increase the supply of meat and furs for the country, old hunters who had long since retired have again gone into the woods. In one district in the Krasnoyarsk area, 80-year-old Kilmak Hpashev organized a group of trappers, the youngest of whom is 60. In one month in Tarasib, these old trappers bagged over 1,500 squirrels, part of which they sent as a present to the front—particularly to their grandsons fighting Germans.

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EUROPE'S FATE

By Ilya Ehrenburg

APR 20 1943

Recently I visited Gzhatsk District, liberated from the Germans. The word "desert" is inadequate to convey the spectacle of the cataclysm, the terrible catastrophe, that meets the eye when you reach this place, where the Germans ruled for 17 months.

Gzhatsk was once a cheerful, rich and thriving district. Milk from its pedigreed cows was sent to Moscow; its tailors and seamstresses, past masters of their craft, came to the Capital. In our country the ancient and the modern were curiously intermingled; side



ILYA EHRENBURG TALKING WITH RED ARMY COMMANDERS ON THE WESTERN FRONT

by side with Gzhatsk's old Cathedral of the Kazan Virgin, and squat wooden houses, rose the spacious new buildings of schools, clubs and hospitals, molded with light. There were dark alleys and there were lads who dreamed of flight to the stratosphere.

Now in the place where the town stood there is only an unsightly pile of broken iron girders, smoke-blackened stone and crushed pebbles. Gzhatsk is still marked on the map, still marked in human hearts, but it is gone from the face of the earth. The vandals of our day have destroyed the town by what was the last word in modern technical methods. They blew up nurseries and churches with dynamite; bursting into houses they smashed the windows, poured gasoline over the walls, and were delighted with this species of "Bengal lights" they had created. Gzhatsk was burned. Half the villages in the district were also burned. Only those survived from which the Germans had to take to their heels under the pressure of the advancing Red Army.

Few people remained, for the Germans had driven 6,000 Russians from Gzhatsk to Germany. Visions of the dark ages of the dawn of man's history arise in the mind's eye. Vainly did mothers strive to hide their children from the German slave-traders. Mothers buried their boys in snow—they froze to death. Mothers hid their little girls in hay, but the Germans plunged their bayonets into the stacks. Through the streets of the town lads of 12 and 13 years of age were driven by German rifle butts: the Germans were sending the children into slavery. Sometimes they drove whole families, whole villages, and the rural district was soon deserted.

Hunger, typhus, diphtheria, and Gestapo torture cells did their work. But more terrible even than this physical extermination is the moral suppression of human dignity. When you enter a town liberated from the Germans, what frightens you is not only ruins and corpses, but human eyes in which all light seems to have been burned out. People talk in whispers, start at every footfall, recoil from every shadow. That is what I saw in Gzhatsk this March. That is what I saw in Kursk in February.

At the outbreak of the war the newspapers talked of what fascism was bringing to the world; now we see what fascism has brought to the regions captured by the Germans. The word "death" belongs too much to life—it is out of place here: better to say extinction or abyss. The old peasant woman was right when she told me sadly that the Germans were "worse than death."

Looking westward you see frightful scenes: somewhere far away there is another Kursk and another Gzhatsk—and they are called at first by familiar names—Minsk, Chernigov. Then the names change.

That charred pile was the French city called Arras; those people who were shot were brought from the Czech town of Tabor. The extreme western part of the Brittany Cape of Europe, jutting out toward the new world, is called by the French the Latin name of Finisterre—end of the earth. And now, from Gzhatsk to Brest to Finisterre, one can see the same night, the same desolation, the same scenes of ghastly mockery, slaughter and barbarity. The great European night has stretched to "the end of the earth."

We are passionately attached to our land, our sources, our history. We are proud of our Slavonic Hellas—Kiev; the Russian grace of Saint Sophia's Cathedral; Yaroslavna's Lament; Andrei Rublev's classic, clear-cut quality; Novgorod's civic liberties; and the military exploits of Alexander Nevsky and Dmitri Donskoi. But we have never drawn a dividing line between our culture and the European. For it is not wires and railways that link us, but a system of blood vessels and brain convolutions. We were not only diligent pupils but teachers of Europe.

Only an ignoramus would present Russia as a child admitted 200 years ago to the school of culture. The testament of ancient Greece, cradle of Europe's consciousness, reached us not through the Rome of conquerors and legislators, but through the Byzantium of philosophers and ascetics. We have only to compare Andrei Rublev's paintings with the frescoes of the early Renaissance—Cimabue or Giotto—to realize how much closer old Russia was to the spirit of Hellas with its clearness and gaiety.

When in the 19th Century Russia astounded the world with her loftiness of thought and word, it was not birth, it was maturity. Who shall say which moved Pushkin more—Byron's verses or the fairy tales told by his old nurse, Arina? The progressive minds of the last century in Russia felt Europe's passions, hopes and griefs, and contributed to the European consciousness the strong Russian emotions of truthfulness and humanity.

In Belinsky's vehemence, Chernyshevsky's asceticism, and the heroism of the Russian revolutionaries, we see more than gifts from the West, the heritage of humanism and the French Revolution: we feel the search for truth that was the historic path of Russian culture—"the seekers of the City." That is why Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Tchaikovsky and Moussorgsky enriched any cultured European, and gave profundity and breadth to Europe's every conception. That is why Lenin lives as Russia's example and State genius, the peak of European and human thought.

Not alone because we have our Gzhatsk, Kharkov, and Minsk do we understand France's woe, but also because the fate of European culture is infinitely

dear to us. We remember that the Decembrists were inspired by "the Declaration of Rights," because Turgenyev was the friend and inspirer of France's finest writers. We are not bystanders at Europe's tragedy.

For a thousand days the Germans have been trampling upon the European countries they conquered. I repeat—a thousand days. A Continent until a little while ago flourishing and so varied, has become a place of horror. Death is monotonous. The sight of Voronezh, Vyazma and Istra is sufficient to convey the idea of many European cities. Neither the Germans nor their henchmen can restore what has been destroyed: all their efforts are directed toward further destruction. Therefore to this day Spanish Guernica is a charred ruin; Almeria's streets—rubbish heaps. In all these five years General Franco has not been able to build a new Barcelona or Madrid. The Spaniards cannot put their house in order; they are obliged to wait upon the German administrative service and to die outside Leningrad for Berlin.

Rotterdam's ruins are the twins of Belgrade's ruins. Northern France, once reminiscent of an ant-hill, where the streets of one town led into the streets of another, has become a stony desert. The towns on the Atlantic seaboard are shattered and burned.

What has become of the people? A Gzhatsk woman whose four children had been carried away by the Germans and her home burned, said to me "Houses can be found—but you can't go on living without children." The Germans encroached not only upon Europe's ancient stones: they trampled her body, her youth, her children. The people have been deprived of the most elementary right: the right to live in their native country. *Voix du Nord*, a French paper published illegally, informs us that in Lille and Valenciennes professors from Kiev University and students from Kharkov and Minsk are doing penal labor. And in the towns of Zaporozhye French engineers and workers brought from Paris by the Germans are pining in the munitions works. Hitler does a driving trade in slaves: he has sent Poles to the Finnish forests and Slovenes as navvies for the earthworks in Poland. Alsations are sent to Ukraine to build German roads. Belgian lacemakers are digging Lithuanian ground. Germans carry out street raids in French towns, seize all the able-bodied and drive them eastward into slavery. Ten thousand captives are carried away daily from France.

The lament of the Gzhatsk mother sounds as an echo in Lyons—but it is not an echo—it is the mothers of Lyons weeping. "Our times can only be compared to the years of plague and murrain in the Middle Ages," wrote the *Journal de Geneve*. A French king once expressed the wish that every subject

should have a chicken in the pot. Before the Germans came there were 37,000 fowls in Gzhatsk—now there are only 110. Recently I read a very detailed article in a German economic magazine on the disappearance of eggs in Europe. The Herr Doctor analyzed the position occupied by eggs in international trade, and concluded gloomily that "new exports must be found for Denmark, France and the protectorate." They have been found, these exports. They are slaves. It is worthwhile noting, however, that in considering the causes of the disappearance of eggs from Europe, the German "scholar" neglected to mention one—the chicken-eating German soldier.

What have the people of Europe to eat these days? The French have eaten all the stocks of fodder and turnips, have eaten the crows and sparrows. The Southerners eat grass, which they call "salad Laval." The Northerners subsist on acorns and tree bark ground fine. Maddened by starvation the Greeks are devouring shrubs. Phantoms rove the streets of Athens—wraith-like figures of scientists, workers, artists and artisans. They are not given work because they have not sufficient strength to lift a spade. So they beg, and the German soldiers kick them away. There are no more dogs. They have all been eaten.

Deadly diseases strike down those whom the slave-owners have left in their native country, for like plague-bearing rats the Germans have brought infection with them. In well-fed, rosy-cheeked Holland, the country of Van Houten's Cocoa, tuberculosis has spread on a truly formidable scale. In the Hague alone, 17,000 cases of an acute form of tuberculosis were recorded in the first nine months of 1942.

In France, according to figures in the controlled newspaper *Sept Jours*, there are 1,000,000 persons suffering from an acute form of tuberculosis. The number of those suffering from syphilis has increased by 12 times; of those affected with skin diseases, by 30 times. Soap, medicines and bread are not to be found. One-third of the population of Greece has been swept away by hunger and epidemics. Diphtheria has attacked Poland and Czechoslovakia. There is no inoculation, and the mortality among children reaches 60 per cent.

But more terrible still is the life of the Europeans uprooted by the Germans. A half million French slaves have died in Germany; two million are awaiting death. "We are living in a horrible barracks among human excrement and lice. We are given only a broth brewed of potato peelings to eat. They beat us across our backs with sticks," a Frenchman who escaped from Germany writes in *Le Document*. A

Frenchman who recently escaped from the German "Danziger Forposten" reported that two Serbs had been sentenced to imprisonment for what was called a barbarous act: they had eaten a kitten belonging to a Danzig resident.

Europe is swarming with street waifs. A correspondent of the *Nazionale Zeitung* writes that in France he encountered "a mob of wild children who fled shrieking whenever anyone approached them." In the Salpetriere Hospital in Paris there are 286 girls between the ages of 9 and 14 suffering from syphilis. Two boys of 8 and 11 years of age were arrested on a murder charge in Marseilles. These waifs roam the streets of Serbia in groups of 20 to 30. Instances of cannibalism were noted among the street waifs in Greece.

Is it necessary to speak of the lapse of culture into savagery? Schools and universities are either closed or turned into hotbeds of Hitlerite ignorance. In the newspaper *Marseillaise* there is a description of lectures given by a "Professor of the College de France." He explained at some length that "when the chin was not clear-cut and the line of the oval somewhat wavy, it was a sign of race impurity." This in an auditorium where the mathematician Poincare, the chemist Perin, the physicist Langevin, once lectured. *Depeche de Toulouse* remarks ruefully, "Among the young men who pass graduation examinations the standard of education is extremely low."

After the Hitlerite burning of the Czech libraries, the stocks of books were reduced by 70 per cent. I have seen some books published in France during the German occupation; of the ideas they contained I shall not speak—even books on philosophy are full of the cattle-breeding sentiment which is inevitable in "Neo-Europe." I am speaking of something else: these books were written by savages. Every French schoolboy used to express himself ably and well. Now even "writers" in France are unable to express themselves.

A thousand days isn't such a short time—in a thousand days you can learn a great deal and you can unlearn a great deal. Living with wolves, Europe has forgotten how to speak articulately and has taken to howling like a wolf.

The institution of the system of hostages, the spectacle of executions and tortures, deform weak souls. Children see gallows; adolescents are bullied—"Betray your father and you will receive a tin of food and a bottle of wine. Refuse and we take you to the Gestapo, where they know how to drive pins under your nails." Terror deforms people and some grow cowardly, some pathologically cruel. Behavior standards disappear, the foundations of any social life are shaken.

Europe is thus exposed to infection, ready for the corruption of tissues to set in, ready for anarchy.

Europe does not want to die. Spilling their blood freely, the partisans of France and Yugoslavia fight on. There are still many sound and healthy cells. Red corpuscles are struggling against white. The heritage of centuries, Europe's splendid past, resist the brown plague's onslaught.

Europe can be saved—but time does not wait. It is naive to think that the peoples who have stood for a thousand days can endure for another thousand. This spring the defenders of the life and culture of all peoples fighting against fascist death are confronted with the portentous word: *Time!* No one doubts the final victory of the anti-Hitler coalition. Stalingrad has been its brilliant forerunner. The Red Army and the country supporting it displayed there their spiritual strength and resolution. We know that jointly with the Allies we shall deal a final blow to the Hitlerite war machine.

But the sleeping beauty must be set free from thrall before she becomes a dead beauty. I speak of Europe, held in fascist thrall. It is not enough to win. We must save the living forces of Europe. We must preserve those forces that will enable Burgundy's vine-growers to plant their grapes again; Norway's fishermen to cast their nets again; Europe's stonemasons to rebuild cities; scientists and scholars to hand the half-extinguished torch of knowledge to the new generation. Bitter indeed will be the dearly-won victory if there are neither doctors, artists, wine-distillers, or electricians left in France.

In the Smolensk, Orel and Kursk Regions I have seen villages that survived because the Germans did not have time to burn them. The Red Army has saved many precious things from destruction. It has saved millions from physical and moral death.

The armies of the anti-Hitlerite coalition could save Europe, her people, her culture, her soul; in Europe there is something dear to all of fascism's enemies. The scholars of Oxford and Kiev know what the Sorbonne or the Pasteur Institute mean to them. Capek's plays are liked in London, but without Prague alive and free there can be no Capek. Without a free France Americans can never again see the pictures of Matisse or Marquet.

No matter how this or that statesman conceives the future of the European States, it can rest only on culture, on the rules of common existence, on human dignity. Houses of widely differing architectural styles may be built of stone. But there is no stone in the desert—there is only sand, and nothing can be built of sand.

Never before has springtime wrought so strongly in the blood of old Europe. The spring of 1943 comes to Europe not only as a change of season, but also as the flood-tide of cosmic life. Springtime comes like the summons to a last decisive conflict—like the dawn of resurrection.

SOVIET DELEGATION TO FOOD CONFERENCE EXPECTED SHORTLY

The Soviet delegation to the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, opening on May 18th at Hot Springs, Virginia, is on the way to the United States. The members of the delegation are as follows:

A. D. Krutikov, Deputy People's Commissar of Foreign Trade, Chairman; Professor B. S. Nemchinov, Director of the Lenin Agricultural Academy; V. F. Starchenko, agronomist; D. D. Mishustin, member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat of Foreign

Trade; G. F. Saksin, Assistant General Secretary of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs; and P. I. Chtchegoula, Chief, Foodstuffs Division, Government Purchasing Commission of the USSR in the United States, who is now in Washington.

The delegation will be accompanied by the following experts: V. O. Gorsky, A. M. Smirnov, A. A. Arutiunian, S. E. Voronov, I. I. Krotov and V. F. Teplakov.

LARGE-SCALE OPERATIONS OF GUERRILLAS IN OCCUPIED UKRAINE

A *Pravda* correspondent reports that a large guerrilla detachment in the area of Teterev River recently carried out extensive operations which brought traffic on the important Kiev-Korosten railway to a standstill.

The correspondent visited one village with the guerrillas where there was no German garrison. The inhabitants gave the guerrillas an enthusiastic reception. They remained for several days without being molested, and by tapping telephone wires kept themselves well-posted on the movements of the Germans.

Their first operation was the blowing up of several bridges on the highways. Next day no Germans or their stool pigeons remained in two of the nearest district centers—police and local authorities had all fled to Kiev. The guerrillas cut the telephone wires linking the enemy garrisons and thus left them isolated. After that they proceeded with the most important part of their operation—the destruction of the railway bridge.

In an automobile and disguised as German soldiers guerrilla scouts reached the neighborhood of Ribny without interference and convinced themselves that the Germans were preparing to repel an attack. German infantry battalions were rushed from Korosten to Teterev station. In the vicinity of the bridge the Germans were building blockhouses and machine-gun nests and setting up guns. The guerrillas did not permit them to complete their preparations, but attacked them suddenly from the flank and rear. At the same time guerrilla tommy gunners crawled up to the Germans' positions and attacked them, dis-

posed of machine gun and artillery crews and turned guns and machine guns on the enemy.

The panic-stricken Germans fled. Meanwhile sappers rushed to the bridge and blew it up. When the Hitlerites recovered from their surprise they launched an offensive against the guerrillas. They surrounded the detachment four times, but each time the guerrillas slipped away and enticed the Germans deeper into the forest. At last, fearing a trap, the Hitlerites halted and withdrew.

In this operation, in which the guerrillas blew up five highway bridges and one large railway bridge, they lost five men killed and 12 wounded, against the enemy's 160 killed.

Collective Farmers Fight Hitlerites with Axes and Pitchforks

In the early part of March a German punitive detachment arrived in the village of Polikarpovka, Minsk Region. The collective farmers, who had been warned that the Hitlerites intended to burn the village and exterminate the entire population, resolved to sell their lives dearly.

Men, women and young boys and girls, led by Aksen Markov, charged the German bandits with axes and pitchforks. The struggle against the heavily-armed German fascists lasted several hours, and in this unequal combat the courageous Soviet patriots killed 20 Hitlerites.

HITLER'S BULGARIAN LACKEYS

From an editorial in IZVESTIA:

Recently two Bulgarian ministers, Vasilieff and Zaharieff, delivered themselves of speeches. One might say that the words of Kozma Prutkov (the pen name of a group of well-known Russian writers of the last century) apply to these orators: "Many people resemble a sausage—they carry in them whatever they are stuffed with."

The Bulgarian minister of Public Works Vasilieff and the Minister of Trade Zakhariieff are manifestly stuffed with Hitlerite propaganda. Speeches made from such stuffing sound stupid and ridiculous. On instructions from Berlin, Vasilieff, with a lackey's zeal, repeats the old slanderous fabrications concerning "exactions" made by the Soviet Union on Bulgaria, alleged attempts of the USSR against Turkish territory, and similar absurdities. He obligingly brings out again the old story that the USSR wanted to convert Bulgaria into a tool of its "aggressive policy in the Balkan countries."

Vasilieff exerts himself to convince the Bulgarians that "Russia never wanted Bulgaria to be united, strong and independent"; that Russia wants to entice Bulgaria into her "net" and "sovietize" her.

Posturing and styling himself "a true Slav," Vasilieff insolently slanders the Russian people and the Soviet Union, at the same time pouring forth expressions of loyalty for his German bosses. Cringing before Berlin, the ill-starred Bulgarian Minister is compelled, however, to admit that the sentiments of the Bulgarian people are quite different. Malice and impotence sound in Vasilieff's words when he speaks about the "traitorous sentiments" widespread in Bulgaria. The essence of these sentiments, it develops, is that "the Bulgarians and Slavs must go unfaithfully with the great Slav power — Soviet Russia."

Naturally, this traditional fraternal attitude of the Bulgarian people towards the Russian people causes grave concern to the Hitlerites and their underlings. Evidently the German bosses exert pressure on their vassals again and again. That is why the Bulgarian newspapers publish obsequious articles to please the Germans, and the Bulgarian Ministers deliver similar speeches. That is why, fawning upon his Berlin bosses, the Bulgarian Minister clumsily attempts to depict the Soviet Union as "menacing" the territorial integrity of neutral Turkey.

However, Vasilieff miscalculated. Hardly anyone in Turkey or elsewhere, other than the direct accom-

plishes of the Germans, will believe these hackneyed lies. "Strike a mare's nose and she will wag her tail." Berlin struck the nose and the tail wagged in Sofia. It is interesting that no sooner had Vasilieff finished his provocative speech than it was caught up by the German and Italian radios. The Minister's speech ends melodramatically: "We cannot prove ourselves scoundrels and refuse to bear the sacrifices pre-ordained by fate!" . . . "Pre-ordained by fate"—that is, Berlin.

The Bulgarian Minister Zakhariieff, another "true Slav," furnished some data about the sacrifices made by the Bulgarian people for the benefit of the Hitlerite slave-owners. "Servants who have no masters do not become free because of that: servility dwells in their hearts," said Heine. Zakhariieff and Vasilieff have masters in Berlin; servility dwells not only in their hearts but in their speeches.

Three or four barges of rye and oats arrived in the Bulgarian Danube port of Lom from Germany. On this occasion the Bulgarian Ministers raised an unbelievable hullabaloo. Minister Zakhariieff, choking himself with his enthusiasm, stated in his speech: "Foreign radio stations spread various tales to the effect that Bulgaria dispatches all her foodstuffs to Germany. At present our entire people and our enemies can see that on the contrary agricultural Bulgaria receives food from Germany."

It would be difficult to invent anything more cynical, obsequious and absurd. It thus appears that while Bulgaria is an agricultural country—foodstuffs are "supplied" to her by Germany.

The question suggests itself: "Where has Bulgarian grain disappeared to?" The whole world is aware that in Bulgaria, prior to her unfortunate "alliance" with Hitlerite Germany, the production of grain exceeded consumption. Three and a half million tons of grain crops were yearly harvested in Bulgaria, which averaged 500 kilograms per capita of the population. Bulgaria used to export a considerable part of her agricultural produce, including grain, to other European countries. Why was it necessary at this time to bring barges of "German grain" to Bulgaria?

The explanation is very simple. Bulgaria has been plundered bare by Hitlerite Germany. Last year Germany forcibly exported from Bulgaria 80 per cent of the total grain harvest. On orders of German agents, practically all grain stocks were requisitioned from the peasants. The Germans overshot their mark in plundering the Bulgarian peasants to such an extent that even the Hitlerite garrisons felt



THE PARASITES

the shortage of bread. The Bulgarian population, which was never before short of bread, now gets starvation rations of 200 to 300 grams. Well-fed Bulgaria has become a hungry country since the "new order" after the Hitlerite fashion was instituted there. What a malicious mockery of the Bulgarian people is the enthusiastic statement of Minister Zakhariyev that "agricultural Bulgaria receives food from Germany."

Zakhariyev blabbed in his speech that the policy of the Bulgarian authorities had reached a deadlock. Referring to supply difficulties, the Minister stated:

"If 5,000 gallows are required we shall erect them, but we shall preserve Bulgaria and her economy in the present condition."

The question arises as to why the Minister needed to threaten the Bulgarian people with gallows? According to Zakhariyev, supply difficulties in the country are compensated by the "importation of grain from Germany." Why then gallows—and 5,000 of them at that? Hungry people were never yet fed on gallows.

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VILE FABRICATIONS OF GERMAN-FASCIST HANGMEN

On April 15 the Soviet Information Bureau issued the following statement:

In the past two or three days the Goebbels slanderers have been circulating vile and slanderous fabrications alleging that in the spring of 1940 Soviet bodies effected the mass shooting of Polish officers in the Smolensk area.

In launching this fresh monstrous fabrication, the German-fascist scoundrels do not hesitate before the most unscrupulous and base lies in an attempt to cover up the unparalleled crimes which, as it has now become obvious, were committed by themselves. The German-fascist reports on this subject leave no doubt whatsoever as to the tragic fate of the former Polish war prisoners who in 1941 were engaged in building work in the areas west of Smolensk and, together with many Soviet people who were residents of the Smolensk Region, fell into the hands of the German-fascist hangmen after the retreat of Soviet troops from the Smolensk area in the summer of 1941.

Beyond any doubt the Goebbels slanderers now endeavor to cover up with lies and slander the sangui-

nary crimes committed by the Hitlerite highwaymen. In their clumsily-forged story about the numerous graves allegedly discovered by the Germans near Smolensk, the Goebbels liars mention the village of Gnezdovaya, but like true crooks they pass in silence the fact that it was precisely near the village of Gnezdovaya that archaeologists had effected excavations of a historic "Gnezdovaya burial place."

The Hitlerite frauds resort to the crudest forgery and juggling with facts when they circulate slanderous fabrications about some Soviet atrocities allegedly perpetrated in the spring of 1940, and thus try to disclaim their own responsibility for the brutal crimes committed by the Hitlerites.

The arrant German-fascist murderers whose hands are stained with the blood of hundreds of thousands of innocent victims, who engage in systematic extermination of the occupied countries without sparing children, women or old folk, who exterminated many hundreds of thousands of Polish citizens in Poland proper, will fail to deceive anyone by their base lies and slander. The Hitlerite murderers will not escape just and inevitable retribution for their bloody crimes.

HITLER'S LACKEYS

(Continued from page seven)

The Bulgarian Ministers dragged out Goebbels' threadbare bugaboo of the "Bolshevization of Europe." The Minister's speeches were also made with a view to reassuring public opinion in Bulgaria. They hardly succeeded in this. Messrs. Vasilieff and Zakharieff will not be able to strangle the growing sympathies of the Bulgarian people for the Soviet Union and the natural aspiration of the Bulgarians for solidarity with other freedom-loving peoples in the struggle against Hitlerism—the worst enemy of freedom.

The speeches of Vasilieff and Zakharieff are not accidental. They reveal the growing alarm of the German-fascist vassals in the face of the inevitable collapse of the Hitlerite "new order" with its gallows and plunder.

Lastly, the Vasilieffs and the Zakharieffs wish to spoil relations between the USSR and Turkey, and thus to ward off from themselves the punishing hand

of history. This fraudulent trick is doomed to failure. The USSR cannot forget that in the course of the past 25 years Turkey has invariably pursued a policy of good-neighborly relations with the Russian people. The USSR will all the more remember that in the course of the past 25 years Bulgaria, through the kindness of the Messrs. Vasilieffs and Zakharieffs, is for the second time in the camp of the enemies of the Russian people. No amount of fraudulent tricks can gloss over these facts.

American Ondatra in Archangelsk

Fifty specimens of the American ondatra brought to Archangelsk 14 years ago have splendidly acclimatized in the lakes of the Archangelsk Region. Since 1935 trappers have annually obtained tens of thousands of ondatra pelts. A large number of ondatras have been shipped to Siberia, Kazakhstan and other regions.

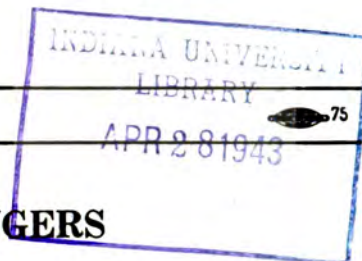
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THE RED ARMY IS AN ARMY OF AVENGERS

By N. P. Vasilyev

The "new order" in the German-occupied countries of Europe, and the atrocities perpetrated by the German army in the temporarily-occupied Soviet districts, have completely revealed the Hitlerite clique as a band of robbers, violators and cutthroats.

A delirious racial "theory" is called upon to justify the evil aspirations of the German imperialists, their goal being to subjugate and partly annihilate the freedom-loving nations of the world. The occupation of Europe, the attack on the USSR, the blow at

Great Britain and the United States—all these are consecutive links in this misanthropic plan.

Unprecedented cruelty is a necessary means of accomplishing the program of these modern savages. The darkest pages of the history of the Mediaeval Inquisition pale into insignificance before the crimes committed by the fascists. Nothing is too base for them. Fulfilling the direct orders of the Hitlerite Army Command to "Kill every Soviet Russian—do not hesitate if they are old men or women, boys or



Soviet artillerymen destroying an enemy gun emplacement by point-blank fire

girls—kill,” the fascist officers and soldiers have tortured hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens in Minsk, Vitebsk, Smolensk, Kiev, Rostov, Kursk, Kharkov and other temporarily-occupied Soviet cities and towns. These fascist gangsters murder defenseless Soviet citizens—women, children, old people and wounded prisoners of war—with unheard-of sadism.

The Hitlerite hangmen who call themselves the representatives of a “superior” race take great pleasure in torturing and killing parents in front of their children and children in front of their parents. In one of the villages in the Smolensk Region the Hitlerite marauders tortured to death Nina and Grisha, the children of Valentina Ivanovna, secretary of the village Soviet. But first these beasts bound the mother and before her eyes cut off the children's ears, gouged out the boy's eye, and hacked all the fingers off the little girl's hand.

Mass Slaughter of Soviet War Prisoners

Thousands of corpses of Soviet prisoners of war mutilated beyond recognition have been discovered in the liberated territory. The so-called camps for prisoners of war are appalling examples of bestiality. Herded into them are great numbers of peaceful Soviet people whom the German Command classifies as prisoners of war. They are robbed of their last possessions and stripped of their clothes and shoes. Encouraged by Hitler's order: “All condescension and compassion toward prisoners of war are strictly punishable,” the fascists have turned these camps into places of mass butchery and slaughter.

The Hitlerites forcibly drive the Soviet people to Germany and make 20th Century slaves of them. Prisoners are made to perform the heaviest and vilest work, and often have to substitute for horses. Exhausted and enfeebled, they are constantly beaten by the overseers. Weakened prisoners who are unable to work are shot outright.

A letter from Germany recounts the following with imperturbable calm: “There are 50 Russians in Rheinfeld. They are very badly fed. Five were recently shot for not completing work assigned them. They were most probably on the verge of collapse.” Such is fascist imprisonment.

In the liberated towns and villages a terrible picture of the temporary German rule is revealed. Here, for example, is cell No. 4 in the building occupied by the Gestapo during the occupation of Lozovaya. This cell is filled with the corpses of tortured Soviet people, among whom are many children, adolescents and women.

Or take the village of Gruzinov, in the Rostov Region. The whole male population, from 12 years of

age, was lined up before a large pit. The people were then ordered to lie down in rows and were shot in cold blood. Thus 261 inhabitants were done to death. In Averinsk village, Lapichevsk Soviet, Kalachevsk District, Stalingrad Region, on the 25th Anniversary of the Revolution the Nazis publicly shot 10 children from 9 to 14 years of age, the excuse being that a German officer had lost a packet of cigarettes.

Long is the list of German crimes—but not one shall the Red Army forgive. The grief of the Soviet people is inexpressible as it learns of ever new examples of fascist savagery. But the people's wrath and will to revenge the base deeds of the enemy is as great as the German terror. By inhuman outrages the Hitlerites hoped to break the will of the people to fight for victory, and to frighten them into subordination.

But they have miscalculated. Only cowards can be thus frightened. These atrocities give rise to a mighty wave of sacred indignation and harden the Soviet peoples in their struggle—for the Soviet peoples are a union of heroic nations whose forefathers were Alexander Nevsky, Suvorov and Kutuzov; a union of nations brought up by Lenin and Stalin.

The Red Army is an army of avengers of the violence and humiliation exercised by the German-fascist criminals against our brothers and sisters in the occupied regions of our country. The noblest sentiments of the Red Army men's hearts are hatred, revenge and mercilessness. These feelings are directed to the defense of the people's interests and of our progressive cause. In this is their chief difference from the mad, beastly rancor of the fascists, a rancor which drives them to make frantic efforts to turn back the wheel of history.

Hatred for Hitlerites is Real Humanism

The feelings of revenge which inspire Soviet patriots are free of any racial hatred toward other people, including the German people. The Red Army does not aim to annihilate the German people. It has not shamed itself by the torture and extermination of enemy prisoners of war. But in the name of saving humanity from the threat of the brown plague, the Red Army must destroy those enemies who are unwilling to lay down their arms. “If the enemy does not surrender, he must be annihilated!” Such is the law of the Patriotic War of liberation of the Soviet people.

Hatred and revenge born in the fierce struggle for the people's happiness; hatred and revenge which inspire the Red Army men to sacrifice their lives for the sake of victory over the enemies of culture and civilization—these are the finest expressions of real humanism.

This was well expressed by the Uzbek people in a letter to their sons at the front: "The Uzbek people demand that you be merciless in battle. Your humaneness is measured by the number of Germans you have killed." Noble feelings of hatred and revenge multiply the fighting qualities of the Red Army men—like a flame they fuse the intellect and will-power of the patriot into a single aim—to destroy the enemy. Obstacles do not exist for the fighter who is fired with a sacred desire for vengeance. Mortally wounded and bleeding he continues the fight.

Real hatred is that which was sung by the great writer and humanist, Maxim Gorky, in his picture of the proud falcon. The words of the dying falcon are a hymn to righteous hatred for the enemy:

*"Oh, but to rise again to the heavens . . .
I would press the enemy to the wounds in my breast,
That he might choke in my blood!"*

Guardsman Tulegen Tokhtarov, a Kazakh, died the death of this proud falcon. He had killed 115 Hitlerites during the war. In his last battle, mortally

wounded by several dumdum bullets, he saw a German officer whom he had shot attempting to escape. Tokhtarov had used up all his cartridges, but the dying hero summoned his last strength, crawled to the fascist, and finished him with a blow of his tommy-gun.

Soviet fliers crashing their burning planes on enemy troop columns, blowing themselves up together with the enemy; tankists burning to death in their blazing machines in order to keep up their fire to the last cartridge—all are inspired by hatred, and their glorious names will outlive time.

Despite the hardships that may yet be encountered by the Red Army, we are convinced that not a single Hitlerite criminal who has crossed the boundaries of the USSR with violence, robbery and subjugation as his aim will escape the avenging sword of our Soviet heroes. This sword will remain unsheathed until the whole Soviet land is swept clean of the Hitlerite scum, until all Soviet citizens are liberated from fascist slavery, until conditions are reached guaranteeing a lasting peace and a hasty healing of the wounds inflicted by Hitlerite Germany and her henchmen.

GERMANS EXTERMINATING POPULATION OF LATVIA

News of the monstrous atrocities perpetrated by the Hitlerites in Latvia are brought from the German-occupied Soviet Baltic Republics across the front line by guerrilla fighters and citizens who manage to escape from fascist captivity.

For 18 months the Germans have been brutally and methodically exterminating the population of Latvia. Over 120,000 Letts and 65,000 Jews were hanged, shot or tortured to death in Gestapo cells. In Riga alone the fascist hangmen tortured to death some 80,000 peaceful residents.

German punitive detachments razed to the ground the large village of Barsuki and shot all the villagers, young and old, because they allegedly gave shelter to a Soviet war prisoner. In the Tzessis District the Hitlerites maimed hundreds of persons whom they suspected of "unreliability," hacking off their arms and legs.

The Hitlerite barbarians have brought not only death, but appalling devastation. In their frequent campaigns for the collection of scrap iron they do

not leave a single monument standing, except a monument to "liberty" erected by fascist officials in Riga.

The people of the country have learned with profound indignation that the Hitlerites demolished the Riga Church of St. Peter—a masterpiece of Gothic architecture and the pride of the Latvians. The Germans also ruthlessly destroyed the "House of Blackhead," a historic memorial of Latvian architecture erected in the 14th Century, and dozens of other buildings of tremendous historic and architectural value.

GOMEL GUERRILLAS DESTROY GERMAN HEADQUARTERS AND TROOP TRAINS

In the first half of March, a guerrilla detachment operating in one district of the Gomel Region destroyed three headquarters of the German command. Fifty-three Hitlerites, including six officers, were killed. In the same period the guerrillas blew up two German troop trains and one gasoline train.

HEROES OF CZECHOSLOVAK MILITARY UNIT IN USSR AWARDED DECORATIONS

For exemplary execution of the assignments of the Command and for valor and heroism displayed in fighting the German invaders, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR conferred the title of Hero of the Soviet Union on Senior Lieutenant Otakar Yerosh, of the Czechoslovak Military Unit in the USSR, and decorated him with the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star.

For exemplary execution of the assignments of the Command and for valor and courage displayed in fighting the German invaders, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR awarded orders and medals to the following officers and soldiers of the Czechoslovak Military Unit in the USSR:

The Order of Lenin to Colonel Ludvik Svoboda; the Order of the Red Banner to Sergeant Arnosht Brodavka, Sergeant Kurt Wof, Sergeant Karl Komansk, Sub-lieutenant Frantisek Karl, Senior Lieutenant Jan Kudlich, Senior Lieutenant Yaroslav Lorer-Lom, Senior Sergeant Bedrikh Raitsman, Lance-Corporal Hugo Redisch, Lance-Corporal Joseph Solanich, Sub-Lieutenant Anton Sokhor, Lance Corporal Joseph Cherny, Private Joseph Schved, Private Joseph Shed, Corporal Irzhy Schmolik, Lance Corporal Ignatz Schprigel;

The Order of the Patriotic War, First Degree, to Captain Bogumil Lomsky;

The Order of the Patriotic War, Second Degree, to Sergeant Rudolf Burd, Senior Sergeant Otto Viteck, Corporal Karl Wof, Lance Corporal Mikulash Hans, Corporal Mikhail Gorovsky, Private Irzhy Gussak, Private Vasil Czhimurat, Private Gerzhman Kilhman, Private Joseph Korzhinsk, Lance Corporal Vaclav Kubesch, Sergeant Major Alfred Lusk, Private Robert Miretsky, Sergeant Rostislav Prudek, Senior Lieutenant Itakar Richter-Rytirzh, Private Mikulasch Soukup, Sergeant Major Stanislav Steiskal, Sub-Lieutenant Itzhi Frank, Lance Corporal Jan Shainman, Senior Lieutenant Morislav Schmoldas, and Lieutenant Frantisek Engel;

The Order of the Red Star to: Sergeant Major Joseph Burschik, Senior Sergeant Frantisek Valent, Senior Sergeant Rudolf Vaschek, Sergeant Major Ginek Vorach, Private Peter Deri, Lance Corporal Schimon Drich, Senior Sergeant Ladislav Echminek, Sergeant Mikhail Katernyuk, Private Mariya Lyalkova, Senior Sergeant Jan Maresch, Private Bernard Menakhovsky, Sergeant Jan Nedvidek, Sergeant Major Frantisek Nemets, Senior Sergeant Jan Novack, Sergeant Major Frantisek Ruzhicka, Senior Lieutenant Frantisek Serlachek, Sergeant Major Rihard

Tesarzhik, Sergeant Erick Freschl, Sergeant Malovina Fridmanova, Private Herman Schwarz, Senior Sergeant Voitekh Ekstein, Sub-Lieutenant Albert Alovich;

The Medal For Valor to: Private Sara Akkermanova, Senior Sergeant Frantisek Bedrzhikh, Senior Sergeant Bernard Brazhino, Lance Corporal Bogumil Weismann, Senior Sergeant Maks Weber, Corporal Joseph Gaba, Sub-Lieutenant Boris Gibner, Sub-Lieutenant Konstantin Gibner, Lance Corporal Gretta Goldmanova, Private Fedor Derbal, Lance Corporal Jan Ivantso, Private Anton Kovachik, Private Yuri Kurin, Lance Corporal Ivan Linishinets, Private Gretta Olshanova, Lance Corporal Vlaita Paul Cova, Sergeant Lyumir Pissarsky, Private Mariya Pishlova, Lance Corporal Anna Ptachkova, Private Stanislav Steglik, Corporal Pavel Fiyal, Private Bogumil Tsupal, Private Bedrzhikh Scharf, Corporal Bedrzhikh Steiner, Senior Lieutenant Yaroslav Ernest-Zgor, Senior Lieutenant Vladimir Janko;

The Medal for Distinction in Action to Corporal Kurt Markovich.

Soviet Government Allots Large Sums For Restoration in Smolensk Region

The Soviet Government has allotted large sums for the relief of the population of the Smolensk Region, plundered by the German occupationists and now liberated by the Red Army.

In addition to 3,500,000 rubles credit to the collective farmers for the restoration of farms, 4,000,000 rubles were allotted for the restoration of machine tractor stations. Two hundred and fifty tractors and a number of harvester combines, trucks and various agricultural implements are being sent to the liberated districts. Seeds of cereals, vegetables and flax, for which the Smolensk Region has always been noted, were issued to the farmers for the spring sowing.

In addition to the usual rations, the liberated towns and villages will receive about 1,000,000 tons of various foodstuffs, and hundreds of thousand of yards of fabrics, scores of thousands of pairs of footwear, and other clothing.

The Government has allotted 2,000,000 rubles for urgent work on the restoration of towns and district centers, many of which were reduced to heaps of rubble by the Hitlerites.



THE APE HITLER TO THE APE HIMMLER: "Destroy them quickly, or they will destroy us!"

BLIND SOVIET HISTORIAN LECTURES TO RED ARMY MEN

"Men who are able to listen to a lecture on history before going into battle cannot be defeated," says the noted Moscow historian, Professor Valentin Bochkarev. This 63-year-old scientist, almost totally blind, is a frequent guest of Red Army units at the front, and during the war has delivered over 300 lectures on the history of Russia and her culture to the men in the fighting lines. He is as great a favorite with Red Army commanders and men as he was formerly with his students in the Pedagogical and Librarians' Institutes.

In an article about Professor Bochkarev, whose war-time activities are typical of many Soviet scientists, the well-known author Vsevolod Ivanov recently wrote:

"Professor Bochkarev humorously explains his almost fanatical passion for the history of his country by the fact that the famous Russian historian, Nikolai Karamzin, and the renowned general and guerrilla leader of the patriotic War of 1812, Dokhturov, were his great-great-grandfathers, while his grandfather was the famous revolutionary, Peter Kropotkin.

"Bochkarev's passion for science must have been very strong indeed, because since the age of 17 he has been unable to read anything for himself. All his work was done through a reader. Forty-six years ago he suddenly lost his sight as a result of a mysterious malady which had already afflicted five members of his family. In spite of this, Professor Bochkarev has written over 240 scientific studies and is at present working on a new book on the history of the founding of the Russian National State.

"In the autumn of 1941, when the Germans approached Moscow, the professor saw his young son, an engineer who had volunteered for Red Army service, off to the front. He decided to remain in Moscow to assist the Red Army in every way possible. Since then his tall figure has been constantly seen in hospitals, at anti-craft batteries, and at the front.

"His lectures on the history of the Russian people and the Russian State proved to be as necessary to the Red Army as the knowledge of his engineer son, or the arms and ammunition supplied to the Red Army by the Moscow workers. The old scientist taught his audience to respect the past history of their country, for which they were fighting here in the advanced lines.

"The Professor, of course, could not see the faces of the men, but he was able to sense their response

by their breathing. And the breathing of these Red Army men was perhaps the most agitated of any audience he had ever lectured to. At first he talked to the men in dugouts, but his audiences grew so rapidly he had to shift his lectures to the open air. There was no chair for the Professor to stand on in the forest clearings, but the tankists would open the trapdoor of a tank and the Professor would lecture from the gun turret.

"Often at the close of his talk the signal for an attack would be sounded, and the tank on which he had stood would rush with the others into action—his lecture a valedictory message to the tankists.

"The old Professor's son has fallen in action. He grieved deeply, but not for a single day did he cease his work for the Red Army."

Soviet Sports Enthusiasts in Spring Try-Outs

By Anatoli Finogenov

Spring is coming into its own. Bicyclists, including the national champion, Alexei Logunov, and the Moscow record-holder, Boris Chistyakov, have already made their first runs around the track.

Football players have commenced their early seasonal training. The Spartak teams are working out three times a week in their big gymnasium under the direction of Peter Isakov. A basket-ball match between the Tiflis and Baku women's basketball teams held in the Georgian Capital ended in a 51 to 15 victory for the Baku players.

Track and field athletes are already in light training throughout Soviet Union. The Gorky sportsmen are competing for the best preparation for the sports season. The Vetluzh District youth, for example, pledged themselves to organize a sports playground for every school by May 1.

Forty pairs of young boxers met in the championships held in Moscow recently. The participants, pupils of the various children's athletic schools, were agile and alert. Konstantin Gradopolov, veteran boxer who has trained several hundred youthful pupils, was the chief umpire.

FAILURE OF HITLERITE STRATEGY

A Soviet Observer writes:

The meeting of Hitler and Mussolini, the two principal instigators of war who bear the responsibility for all the horrors and calamities it has brought to mankind, took place at a time when the war is approaching its decisive stage. But the communique published by the German Information Bureau in this connection asserts that the meeting was allegedly arranged "not for the purpose of recording the present war situation or the possible prospects of the war."

Thus the Hitlerites try to mislead world opinion and to create the impression that Hitler and Mussolini are least of all worried by present-day problems, and that their four-day talks were concerned solely with the problems of some distant future. This assertion is nothing but an attempt to conceal from world opinion the profound apprehensions now felt by Hitler and Mussolini concerning the outcome of the war.

No less interesting is the statement of the German Information Bureau to the effect that the Axis powers are but in the "initial stage of total war." It is a matter of common knowledge that Hitler proclaimed a blitzkrieg. Thus, as recently as in the fall of 1942, Hitler and Goebbels officially stated that "the most difficult stage is over," and that early victory awaits the Axis powers. And now Hitler and Mussolini declare unexpectedly that they are "in the initial stage of the war."

What is the true meaning of this talk about the initial stage of the war at a time when Hitlerite Germany and Italy have been weakened by the gravest defeats on the Soviet-German front and in North Africa; when they have nearly reached the limit of their reserves? Is not this an admission of the beginning of the end; an admission of the utter failure of Hitler's gambling strategy?

The aggressive war aims of Hitlerite imperialism and its allies are very clearly reflected in the comments on the Hitler-Mussolini meeting by the German Information Bureau, which tries to formulate the war aims of the Axis powers. These comments deserve attention not only because they once more reveal what a terrible menace to Europe would be implied by a Hitler victory, but also because they contain certain new ideas differing from those predominant of late in Hitlerite propaganda.

According to the German communique, the chief aim of the Hitlerite coalition is the destruction of the adversaries of Hitlerism both in the West and in the

East. The Stefani Agency's comments on the Hitler-Mussolini meeting advocate still more explicitly the "destruction of the Anglo-Saxon hegemony." These statements run counter to all the Hitlerite propaganda of the recent period. They provide proof of the failure of the attempts of Hitler and his allies to pose as the "saviors of Europe" from an imaginary Soviet menace.

Having failed in their attempts to sow discord among the freedom-loving countries, Hitler and Mussolini are now forced to openly formulate their real intentions of routing and enslaving the peoples united in the ranks of the anti-Hitler coalition. The Hitlerites and their Italian allies tried to disguise themselves as "the champions of the rights of small nations," but this fraudulent subterfuge has failed as ignominiously as their attempt to derive profit from their provocational concoctions regarding the Soviet Union.

The war aim of the Hitlerite coalition is, as stated in the communique of the German Information Bureau "the settling of the status of peoples in accordance with a European conception." The "European conception" of the Hitlerite clique means undisguised German domination in Europe and forcible imposition of the hateful Hitlerite "new order" on the European nations. The Hitler-Mussolini meeting once more demonstrates what a threat for liberty-loving humanity and West European civilization is carried by the Hitlerite coalition of aggressors.

At the same time this meeting revealed the utter bankruptcy not only of Hitler's strategy but of his policy as well—the utter failure of the Hitlerites' foul tricks and maneuvers aimed at sowing discord and disorganization within the united front of the freedom-loving nations of the world who have risen to the struggle for the utter defeat and destruction of Hitlerism.

14,000 SOVIET DOCTORS DETAILED TO LIBERATED REGIONS

Fourteen thousand doctors have been appointed to work in the regions liberated from the German occupationists. Medical aid to the liberated towns and villages is constantly improving. Five hundred and sixty doctors are now working in the Kalinin Region, where only a hundred remained after the Hitlerite invaders were driven out.

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT AS OF APRIL 16, 1943

By Colonel Alexander Andreyev

Despite the bad spring roads, several stubborn battles of local character have been fought on various sectors of the front, particularly in the area of the Northern Donets, Kuban and Volkhov, as well as on the Leningrad Front. The main reason for these engagements is the endeavor of each side to improve its tactical positions for the development of operations as soon as fighting conditions are restored.

There has been renewed fighting south of Balakleya after the German failure to force the Northern Donets and capture Soviet positions in the district of Chuguyev and south of Izyum. Beginning on April 7 the Germans launched numerous attacks with strong forces of infantry and tanks in an attempt to penetrate into the Soviet defenses. Despite heavy losses in manpower and arms the enemy continues to attack in this sector.

Simultaneously with the operations south of Balakleya engagements of a less stubborn nature are taking place in the district south of Izyum. As a rule all enemy attacks are beaten off and Soviet forces hold their positions.

German air activities have also increased in the region of the Northern Donets. The Hitlerite aircraft operate on a wider front and a majority of battles are fought in the rear. Within the past two weeks large formations of German aircraft numbering 30 to 50 bombers have raided railroad junctions and certain inhabited localities. The Soviet air forces have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy aircraft. In the majority of cases the enemy used Heinkel 111 bombing planes, attempting to demoralize the rear with mass raids.

In view of the fact that the enemy maneuvers on a wide front, we have reason to believe that in all the recent raids the same planes have been used.

The Soviet air force is successfully supporting the land operations of Soviet troops by attacking the infantry and tanks of the enemy. Soviet Stormoviks are taking an active part in repulsing enemy attacks and aid in the operations of land forces in the district of Izyum. Despite rainy weather, Soviet troops are conducting active operations in the Kuban, and have forced the river and captured enemy trenches. The Hitlerites brought up reinforcements and counter-

attacked, supported by 46 tanks. Soviet troops repulsed the attack, disabling 19 tanks.

In the last few days the Hitlerite forces made attempts to commence large scale offensive operations on the Volkhov Front. After intense artillery preparation, the Germans launched six attacks against Soviet positions in one day. All the attacks were repulsed. The Hitlerites left on this sector over 2,000 soldiers and officers in killed alone. Soviet troops retain all their positions.

Tank Columns Presented to Red Army by Soviet Workers

The tank column "Leningrad," built by the workers of the well-known Kirov Plant on their own initiative and recently presented by them to the troops of the Northwestern Front, played a part in the destruction of the German fortified place d'armes in the Demyansk area. Many of the tanks in this column were driven by plant workers and former tank testers, who joined the Red Army as volunteers.

More and more tank columns built with money contributed by the people are arriving on the battlefields. According to a tradition which has developed, these tanks are put in charge of the best tankmen—those who have displayed exceptional skill and courage in action.

Recently one Red Army unit on the Western Front was presented with the "Polyarnik" tank column, built with money collected by the people of the remotest Arctic wintering stations. By the end of one month, the unit commander was able to report to them that their tanks had already destroyed 300 German guns and trench mortars and 218 trucks, and had annihilated about 8,000 Hitlerites.

In the battle of Stalingrad, special distinction was gained by the Fourth Tank Corps, which had many tanks built by the contributions of individual patriots. By order of the People's Commissar of Defense Stalin, this Corps has been honored with the title of the Fourth Stalingrad Tank Corps of the Guards.

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HITLER'S POLISH COLLABORATORS

On April 19 PRAVDA published the following editorial:

Slander spreads quickly. The ink had hardly dried on the pens of the German-fascist hack writers when the heinous fabrications of Goebbels and Company regarding the alleged mass shooting of Polish officers by Soviet authorities in 1940 were caught up not only by Hitler's faithful flunkies but, surprising as it may be, also by General Sikorski's ministerial circles.

According to the Reuter's Agency, the Polish Ministry of National Defense published a communique about this Hitlerite forgery. It would seem that the Polish Ministry ought to be well aware of the vile reputation of German propaganda, which has long since beat every record for monstrous provocation lying. It would seem that the Polish Ministers ought to realize the purpose of the Hitlerite forgeries and provocations as well.

Indeed, even this very communique of the Polish Ministry for National Defense states: "We are accustomed to the lies of German propaganda and we understand the purpose of its latest exposures." And yet, in defiance of common sense, the Polish Ministry found nothing better than to take up in its communique the heinous provocation launched by the Hitlerites and to address the International Red Cross with a request that it "investigate" events that never took place; or rather, what was done by the Berlin executioners and then fraudulently ascribed to Soviet authorities.

Polish leaders unpardonably swallowed the bait of the Goebbels' inveterate provocateurs and by so doing actually supported the swindling tricks and slanderous fabrications of the hangmen of the Polish people. After this, one need not feel surprised that Hitler, too, addressed the International Red Cross with a suggestion that it "investigate" this frame-up staged by his expert criminals. Thus the paths of the German provocateurs and their Polish accomplices met.

However, the Polish ministerial circles ought to

know that this is not the first time the Hitlerite liars have resorted to such a method of influencing public opinion; that they now act in exactly the same manner as they attempted to act in Lvov in 1941, in connection with the so-called "victims of Bolshevik terror in Lvov." At that time the Soviet Information Bureau published a large number of statements by Lvov residents who escaped from the bloodstained Hitlerite clutches, and who witnessed and irrefutably proved that the Hitlerites exterminate populations captured by the German-fascist troops.

Kovalskaya, a woman teacher; Bryantsev, a worker of the Aida Cigarette Factory; Khaletsky, a student of the Technical School; Barmash, a worker of the Bolshevik Confectionery Factory; Zhutina, Barvinsky, Godovanets, Balatrik, Mrachek, and scores and hundreds of people—eye-witnesses of horrible facts, eye-witnesses of mass executions of the peaceful residents of Lvov perpetrated by the Hitlerite hangmen—exposed the Hitlerite slander, the heinous lies about "Bolshevik atrocities in Lvov," and nailed to the pillory the Hitlerite bandits who attempted to calumniate the Soviet authorities.

Summing up the Lvov tragedy, the Soviet Information Bureau wrote on August 8, 1941: "At present it is quite clear to world public opinion how these wild tales about 'the victims of Bolshevik terror' were fabricated. Thousands of innocent people were herded into squares and stadiums, where they were outraged by drunken fascist officers and soldiers. Hundreds of people, chiefly workers of public bodies and trade unions, and men and women Stakhanovites, were shot without trial or investigation. The German storm-troopers mercilessly bayoneted everyone who attempted to protest against the inhuman treatment of the peaceful population by Gestapo men. The infuriated fascist bandits broke into houses, ransacked property and raped girls and women, murdering them afterwards with bayonets and rifle-butts. Hundreds of victims of fascist terror were brought from all parts of the city to one place; then the Lvov residents under pain of shooting were driven to examine the bodies passed by the fascists as 'victims of Bolshevik terror.' German cinema cameramen and photographers took photos of these mounds of bodies

and fabricated forgeries about 'Bolshevik atrocities.' Fascist propaganda trumpeted for the whole world to hear that after the occupation of Lvov the Germans allegedly found proofs of 'Bolshevik atrocities.' The testimonies of Lvov residents—eye-witnesses of the monstrous crimes committed by the fascists in the very first days of their rule in the occupied city—irrefutably prove that the fantastic concoctions of Hitlerite propaganda about the so-called 'Bolshevik atrocities' constituted a clumsy attempt to conceal the unparalleled brutalities and outrages perpetrated against the Lvov residents by the German bandits themselves." (Communique of Soviet Information Bureau of August 8, 1941.)

A similar vile provocation has been launched by the Hitlerites at this time, too. As has now become perfectly clear, the Germans captured the former Polish war prisoners who in 1941 were employed in construction work in the areas west of Smolensk, and who together with many Soviet citizens—residents of the Smolensk Region—fell into the hands of the German-fascist hangmen in the summer of 1941 after the retreat of Soviet troops from the Smolensk area. The Germans brutally murdered the former Polish war prisoners and many Soviet citizens, and now wish to efface the traces of their crimes; and hoping to find credulous people who will believe this, they attempt to cover up their monstrous villainies with a fresh set of heinous fabrications.

The Hitlerite sadists with amazing competence describe the "details" and particulars of the murder of Polish officers. However, the more of these "details" they report—down to visiting cards and identification papers which they themselves far-sightedly put into the pockets of officers they brutally tortured to death—the more manifest it becomes that the Hitlerite hangmen who passed a full course of training in Himmler's torture chambers describe their own rich experience.

The entire world is aware that no one but the Hitlerites brutally tortured to death the many hundreds of thousands of workers, peasants, intellectuals, and in particular officers, in Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, Belgium, Holland and other occupied countries. The vile fabrications of the Hitlerite hangmen pursue a quite definite purpose—to efface the traces of their own monstrous villainies and to cover up their own bloody crimes, for which they will have to bear severe responsibility. The animal fear of imminent retribution for their sanguinary crimes prompts these accomplished hangmen of the Slav and other freedom-loving peoples to invent new swindling methods, to embark upon fresh provocations in search of salvation.

Feeling the supreme wrath of entire progressive humanity evoked by the massacres of defenseless

peaceful populations, and in particular of the Jews, the Hitlerites do their utmost to incite credulous and naive people against the Jews. With this end in view the Hitlerites invent some imaginary Jewish "commissars" who allegedly participated in the murder of 10,000 Polish officers. The past masters of provocation find no difficulty in inventing several names of persons who never existed. These "commissars"—Lev Rybak, Avraam Borisovich, Pavel Brodninsky and Chaim Finberg—named by the German Information Bureau, were merely invented by the German-fascist crooks, as such "commissars" never existed nor exist in "the Smolensk branch of the GPU," or in any institutions of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs in general.

All of this has been fabricated in a too crude and clumsy manner to permit such tales to pass as even the shadow of reality, and is too monstrous to permit anyone to endorse to any extent and in any form whatever this heinous deed.

In the light of these facts, the appeal of the Polish Ministry of National Defense to the International Red Cross can be appraised only as a direct and obvious assistance to the Hitlerite provocateurs in the fabrication of their vile forgeries. Such forgeries can only evoke the disgust of all sober-minded people and especially of those who have themselves experienced the nightmare of Hitlerite tyranny.

The Polish people, as well as other freedom-loving peoples, will never forgive the German-fascist hangmen for their sanguinary crimes. The whole world knows what the Hitlerites did to Poland, how the Hitlerites torment the Polish people, who are methodically exterminated by the Hitlerite hangmen and carried away to slavery in German forced labor camps.

The Polish people will sweep aside the Hitlerite slander of the fraternal Soviet people, which showed to the entire world miracles of heroism, courage and nobility. And those Poles who willingly catch up the Hitlerite fake, support it and are ready to collaborate with the Hitlerite hangmen of the Polish people, will go down in history as helpers of the cannibal Hitler. The Polish people will turn away from them as from those who render assistance to the sworn enemy of Poland—to Hitler.

Maikop Oil Flows Again

The restoration of the Maikop oil industry is proceeding at full speed. The richest section, run by the Khadizhan Oil Trust, is now in production. Courses for the training of borers and other skilled workers have begun.

TASS STATEMENT

On the basis of inquiries made, TASS is in a position to state that the *Pravda* editorial of April 19, 1943, entitled "Hitler's Polish Collaborators," concerning the notorious provocational communique of the Polish Ministry of National Defense, fully reflects the position of leading Soviet circles in the given matter.

The statement of the Sikorski Government on the same subject which appeared on April 18 does not improve matters, but makes them worse, inasmuch as it endorses the above provocational communique of the Polish Ministry of National Defense and thereby helps the German occupationists to cover up

their crimes against the Russian and Polish people.

The fact that the anti-Soviet campaign was begun simultaneously in the German and Polish press and follows the same lines—this striking fact gives ground for the surmise that the said anti-Soviet campaign is conducted upon a preliminary accord between the German occupationists and the pro-Hitler elements in Sikorski's ministerial circles.

The statement of the Polish Government testifies to the fact that the pro-Hitler elements wield a great influence in the Polish Government and that they take new steps to worsen the relations between Poland and the USSR.

"CZECHOSLOVAKS WILL FIGHT UNTIL ULTIMATE VICTORY"

Zdenek Needly, Professor of Prague University and a prominent public leader of Czechoslovakia, stated in a recent interview with a Soviet correspondent:

The gallant sons of the Czech people who are fighting the German hordes shoulder to shoulder with the valiant Red Army have been decorated with Soviet orders and medals. This is the best appraisal of the fighting achievements of the Czechoslovaks, who continue the heroic struggle against their age-old enemy—the German invaders.

I recall the terrible day for my people—March 15, 1939. The Germans occupied Czechoslovakia, turning our freedom-loving, happy people into slaves. On the day of the fall of Prague many Czech officers and soldiers left their native land with an iron determination to avenge Czechoslovakia, to avenge the disgrace of Munich.

For centuries the German conquerors infringed on the honor and freedom of my homeland. We Czechoslovaks hate the Germans who attempt to destroy Czechoslovakia and to turn her into an enslaved state. However, the glorious traditions of Jan Hus and Jan Ziska—courageous fighters for the freedom of our motherland—are still fresh and will remain forever fresh in the memory of the Czech people.

In the Near East, in Africa and in Great Britain, soldiers of the Czech Army, continuing the cause of their great predecessors, fight for the honor and freedom of their outraged motherland. But the Czechoslovak Army has never yet fought beside such a strong, loyal and just ally as the Red Army. It is a great honor, indeed, to fight shoulder to shoulder

with the Russian fighter for the noble and sacred cause of the liberation of the world from German tyranny.

I am happy for my people: the Russians have appreciated its staunchness in fighting for a just cause; its selflessness. Our friendship rests on a community of aims—in this its strength is rooted. Our companionship in arms is cemented with the blood of the Czech soldiers shed on Russian soil in fighting the German invaders.

Only one of our units now fights on the Soviet-German front. However, I know with what impatience the Czechoslovak units within the Allied armies await the battle orders. They will justify the confidence and recognition of the Soviet people; they will fight the Germans as courageously as does my old friend Colonel Svoboda, and Senior Lieutenant Yerosh—son of the Czechoslovak people and Hero of the Soviet Union.

The Czechoslovak people knows that only in a fighting alliance with the great Russian people will it be able to clear the homeland of the German invaders and insure her a free and independent existence. We firmly believe that with the assistance of the USSR the Hitlerite "new order," hated by the whole of mankind—this regime of sanguinary terror, starvation and slavery—will be wiped out.

The people of my country will learn of the success of their brothers and will see in this success a ray of hope. The Czech soldiers, together with the Russians, together with all the armies of the freedom-loving countries, are fighting and will fight until ultimate victory, until the utter defeat of Hitlerism.

LATVIAN HEROES OF THE PATRIOTIC WAR

Willis Latsis, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Latvian Soviet Republic, who visited the units of the Latvian Division of the Guards holding one sector of the Soviet-German front, writes:

"The Latvian Rifle Division has traversed a long and glorious path of battles in the course of the war. It has put out of action over 100,000 fascist officers and men, of whom over 30,000 were killed. It has captured many trophies and liberated several dozens of populated places. No matter how heavily the enemy pressed or how intense his fire, the Latvian riflemen never retreated unless ordered to by the Command. Their staunchness and stamina were highly appreciated by the Supreme Commander in Chief, Marshal of the Soviet Union Stalin, who reformed this division into a Division of the Guards."

Over 800 commanders and men of the Latvian Division have been decorated with orders and medals. The Division Commander, Major General Brantkaln, and Colonels Barkalis and Zutis, are veterans of the division. It was they who formed it and traversed in its ranks a long path of battles.

At the Command post Latsis met Captain Janis Wilhelms, Hero of the Soviet Union, who destroyed 158 German officers and men. Snipers trained by him killed within a few months over 2500 fascists—an entire regiment. Excellent results have been scored also by the Latvian women volunteers. Monica Meinshane killed 58 Germans; the skiing champion of Latvia, Erica Gaile, killed 32. Many men have displayed true heroism in recent battles. In the course of one engagement 18 Red Army men penetrated the enemy's dispositions and captured two blockhouses. The Germans tried to wipe out this handful of heroes. The riflemen, headed by Red Army man Boluzh, fought for two days and two nights without a break, without food or sleep. They repelled one attack after another, killed over 80 fascists and retained an important position until the arrival of the main forces.

The sons of the Latvian people, says Latsis, shoulder to shoulder with the sons of the other Soviet peoples defend their motherland, expediting by their common efforts the liberation of Soviet Latvia and other Soviet territories.

THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF NOVOROSSISK

After the seizure of Novorossisk the Germans attempted to convert the city into a resistance center and a base for further offensives against the Caucasus and the Black Sea Coast. They set up a number of offices to carry out the restoration and exploitation of local industry and the port.

But all their attempts were frustrated. Our fleet air arm and the coastal batteries did not permit the Germans to make use of the Novorossisk harbor. The commander of one of the Soviet batteries is jokingly referred to as "the traffic cop of the Novorossisk port." The Germans were also prevented from making use of the local cement works.

From the first day of the German occupation of the city, gallows appeared in various sections of the city—in Chaikovsky Street, in Stanichka and elsewhere. Hundreds of Soviet citizens were tortured to death, shot or hanged. The Germans put all the able-bodied men in concentration camps set up in the suburban settlements of Kirillovka, Vladimirovka and at the brick works.

More than 4,000 persons herded into the brick works camp are daily driven to hard labor under guard. All other residents of the city are registered at the labor exchange and must report there twice a week, and be ready at a moment's notice to be sent to

compulsory labor. Hundreds of able-bodied men and women have been forcibly removed to Germany.

Street traffic is permitted only from 5 A. M. to 5 P. M. Violation of this order is punished by shooting on the spot. A prohibited zone has been established in the town. The residents were evicted from their houses, but ordered to leave all their property. The German headquarters, the commandant's office and the Gestapo were then set up in the vacated district. Trespassing in the prohibited zone is punishable by shooting.

The town has suffered grave destruction. Heavy damage was done to the railway station, the grain elevator (one of the largest in the country), the cement works, various plants, and the city theater. The Germans turned the city park into a cemetery, while the Rumanians used October Square as their cemetery. Part of the streets and some large courtyards were also converted into cemeteries.

Plunder, violence and murder reign in the suburban villages. Thirty workers of the famous vine-growing State farm, Abrau Durso, were shot, with their wives and children. Near the village of Rayevskaya the Germans shot 44 persons. In January the invaders burned the village of Dorstroy, consisting of 18 houses, the village of Maly Kumatyr, of 40 houses, and others. A large number of inhabitants of these villages were arrested and their fate is unknown.

LENINGRAD ARCHITECTS PLAN RESTORATION OF CITY

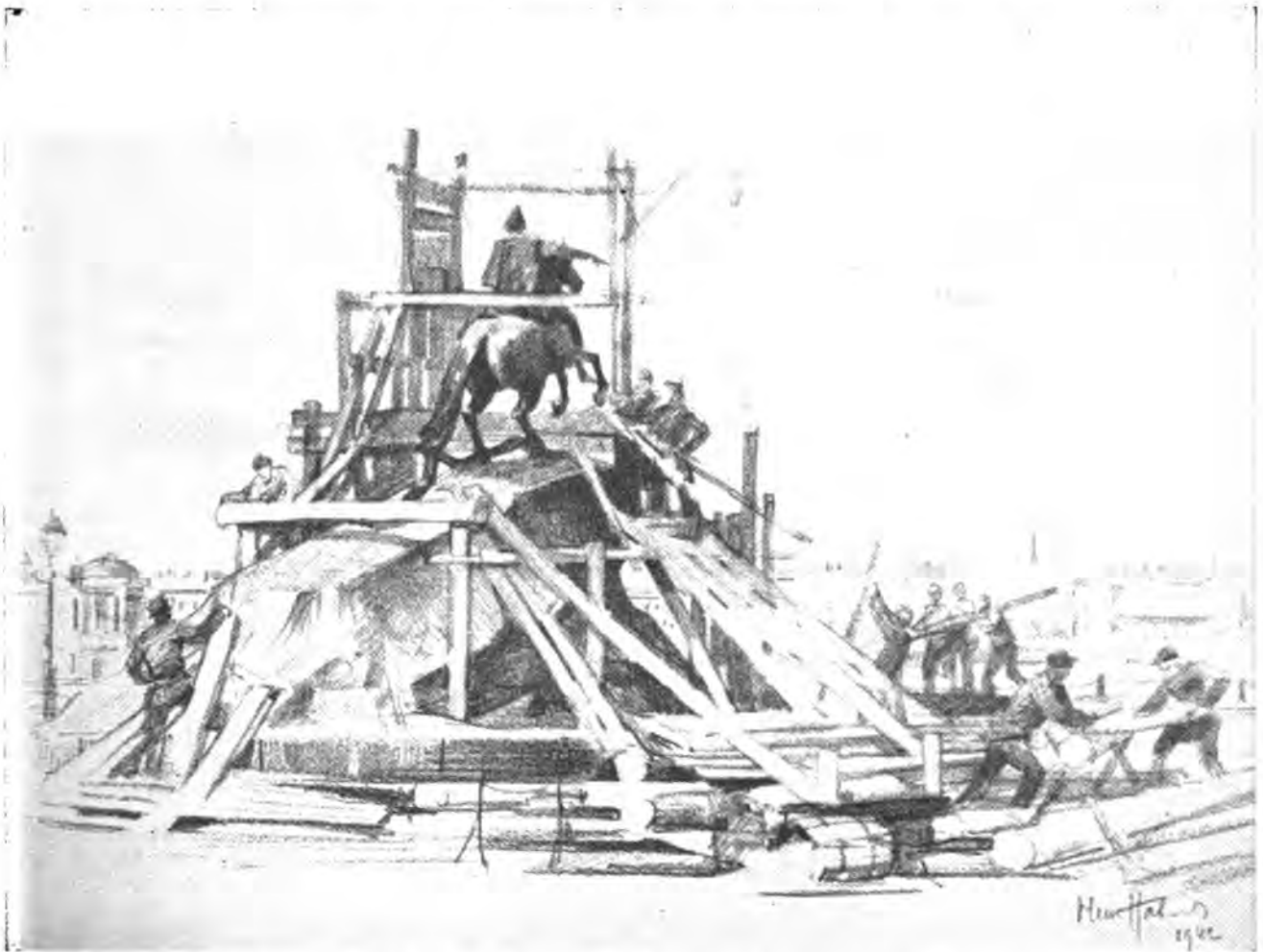
A large exhibition devoted to the work of Leningrad architects during the 16 months of the blockade was recently opened in the Moscow House of Architects. Brought by plane from Leningrad were drafts for the restoration of buildings demolished or damaged by German bombs, as well as projects for the rebuilding of certain blocks, for monuments to the heroes of the defense of the city, and for a memorial to be erected on the site where Red Army troops pierced the blockade.

The architects of the unconquerable city spared no efforts to protect and preserve the most valuable

architectural monuments of Leningrad. Especial care was taken that no damage befall the famous monument to Peter I, the fine statues on the Anichkov Bridge, and others.

Leningrad architects also helped in planning protection for the tombs of the great Russian military leaders: Peter I, Alexander Nevsky, Suvorov and Kutuzov, which are now visited daily by hundreds of Leningrad citizens.

Many projects on display at the exhibition are the work of architects now with the Red Army in the field.



LENINGRAD DURING THE BLOCKADE—Citizens hastily give a protective covering to the famous statue of Peter I, overlooking the Neva

Drawing by N. Pavlov, from the series "Leningrad During the Blockade."

RESULTS OF 1942 SOCIALIST COMPETITION IN AGRICULTURE

After summing up the results of the socialist competition in agriculture among the regions, districts and republics of the Soviet Union for 1942, the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR has awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the State Defense Committee and first prizes as follows:

To the Moscow Region for the best work of machine tractor stations, to the Kalinin Region for high harvest yields, and to the Kazakh Republic for the development of collective farm cattle breeding.

Second and third prizes for high harvest yields were awarded to the Gorky Region and the Kirghiz Republic; and for the development of collective farm cattle breeding to the Chuvash Autonomous Republic and the Yaroslavl Region. In addition, the Council of People's Commissars commended the good work of the machine tractor stations and the successes achieved in agriculture and cattle breeding in a number of regions, territories and republics.

The Moscow Region exceeded the plan for tractor work by 18.5 per cent. The collective farmers of the Kalinin Region, plundered and tortured by the German occupationists, nevertheless found in themselves strength to begin the vigorous restoration of agricul-

ture the day after the invaders were driven out. Overcoming tremendous difficulties, the Kalinin farmers not only fulfilled, but exceeded, the plan for the spring and autumn sowing, extended the area under winter crops by 44 per cent as compared with 1941, and collected a bumper harvest.

Kazakhstan, which is the main cattle breeding area of the country, increased the number of cattle in 1942 by 22 per cent, of sheep and goats by 18 per cent, and of hogs by 13 per cent—at the same time increasing the sown area and raising the output of agricultural products.

The Soviet press comments that the wide scope of socialist competition in agriculture in the days of the Patriotic War reflects the high enthusiasm of the collective farmers, their ardent love for their homeland and hatred for the enemy. Having attained through the Soviet system a prosperous, cultured life, the collective farmers, like other Soviet citizens, fight to maintain their liberty, and for a stronger and richer State, with a free and happy people.

It has been decided to continue socialist competition in agriculture in 1943 under the same conditions as in the 1942 competition.

NEW BOOK ON SOVIET WOMEN IN WAR INDUSTRIES

The Publishing House of Soviet Trade Unions has just issued *At the Lathes, In the Shops and Mines*, a book on the work of Soviet women in war industries. It tells of the achievements of former housewives and schoolgirls who have become highly-skilled industrial workers.

Thousands of tons of pig iron have been supplied for munitions production by the blast furnace operators Evdokia Shcherbakova and Faina Sharunova, who have demonstrated their ability in a trade hitherto considered the monopoly of men.

After seeing her husband off to the front, Polina Solapova, mother of three children, took his place in a tin mine. Irina Dyomina, 20 years of age, has become a foreman at the Ordnance Works. "Without the device manufactured by Dyomina's brigade, a gun is blind," says the manager of the plant. "From the hands of this young girl come the eyes of the guns, which see far and keenly."

Elena Evstigneyeva, a motor operator of the Volodarsky Sewing Factory in Kalinin, expresses the sentiment of millions of Soviet women in her article in the new book: "There were many pleasant and happy things in my life—studies, my work at the factory, recreation. Now I have only one purpose: Vengeance against the Hitlerite murderers—help to our beloved Red Army."

New Power Station in Uzbekistan

A powerful new hydro-electric station has been built on the ancient canal of Zakh in Uzbekistan. Its construction took 14 months; before the war at least three years would have been required for the work. The job involved the excavation of over 400,000 cubic yards of earth and the laying of over 10,000 cubic yards of concrete. Collective farmers of the Tashkent Region volunteered in large numbers to take part in the work.



INSPECTING SHELLS IN A SOVIET MUNITIONS PLANT

HITLER INTENSIFIES PRESSURE ON EUROPE

By K. Hofman

Nazi preparations for new military ventures are attended by an increased pumping of manpower reserves, raw materials and foodstuffs from the vassal and occupied countries and by Hitler's intensified pressure on the European hinterland.

The problems connected with the mobilization of manpower reserves and material resources have played an important part in the numerous military and diplomatic conferences lately held between Hitler and Mussolini. Meetings of the various Hitler vassals among themselves and with Hitler individually show that there is by no means such "solidarity of interests" in the enemy camp as the official communiques invariably state after each meeting.

Hitler's vassals are aware that Germany now depends upon their assistance to a larger extent than a year ago. They are trying to drive a harder bargain, to obtain from Hitler the greatest possible compensation for their deliveries of soldiers, labor power and raw materials. That is primarily the attitude of Italy and Hungary, and to a lesser extent of Rumania. Bulgaria is in a class by itself. So far Hitler has used a part of its armed forces to replenish the garrisons in occupied Yugoslavia and Greece. Now he demands that Bulgaria, too, take an active part in the war.

The maneuvers of the individual vassals and the bargaining for cannon fodder indicate to a certain extent the difficulties experienced by Germany. After Mussolini's return from Hitler's headquarters, his personal organ, *Popolo di Italia*, published an editorial announcing the reversion "to military and political reality." In Mussolini's interpretation, however, this "reality" signifies the consolidation of the alliance with Hitler, whose support enables him to maintain the fascist regime which has been largely undermined by the systematic reverses suffered by the Italian army. For this support Mussolini is prepared to pay any price. He is forcing not only the Italian people but the peoples of the Danubian and Balkan countries to sacrifice their vital interests for the sake of Hitler.

Hitler is of course compelled to reckon with the fact that the changed situation in North Africa and the likely loss of Tunisia in the near future bring closer the time when hostilities will be transferred to the European Continent. This prospect is, however, considered at the present juncture as of secondary importance compared with the danger threatening Germany's main forces concentrated on the Soviet-German front.

It is not an accident that simultaneously with the publication of the official communique regarding the

four-day talks between Hitler and Mussolini, the military observer General Dietmar stressed in his review, "It goes without saying that the Eastern front is in the foreground of all our military and political interests."

The military situation shaping up at present demands of Hitler a concentration of forces to defend the occupied countries of the European Continent. Hitler cannot now afford new adventures in Africa. If the German troops were not held on the Soviet-German front, Hitler would undoubtedly send help to the German and Italian forces in Africa. But he is not in a position to do this at present.

A year ago the situation was different. Rommel was advancing toward Alexandria. During Hitler's meeting with Mussolini at the Brenner Pass in April, 1942, the Axis powers were still able to discuss adventurous prospects of the conquest of the "Continent." Now all their thoughts are centered on how to maintain themselves on the European Continent and to escape utter rout.

Hitler's intensified pressure upon the European hinterland takes a variety of forms. Economic pressure, political blackmail, threats, intimidation—all these are applied to mobilize the manpower reserves of the European countries. But while the Hitlerites expect to use Europe's manpower resources in a protracted war, they again, as so many times before, commit the fatal error of over-rating the potentialities of their own forces and under-rating the strength and potentialities of the coalition of freedom-loving nations. The German army has paid dearly for under-rating the Red Army's mighty reserves and first-class fighting equipment. It will pay still more dearly for the illusion that it can carry on a long and successful war against the USSR and the Anglo-Saxon countries by mobilizing the forces of European nations which hate and curse Hitler.

The Red Army is aware of the enemy's strong and weak points. It knows that this spring and summer it will face a hard struggle against the still strong enemy. But the Red Army has powerful Allies. The Germans now fear more than ever the formation of a second front in Europe. They dread the emergency which will compel them to scatter their forces. They noisily advertise their "impregnable" fortifications on the western coast of Europe. But in no matter what glowing terms the Hitlerites describe their "Atlantic wall," it will not save Germany from heavy blows in the West, just as the "impregnable East wall" did not save it from the Stalingrad debacle.

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OBVIOUS HITLERITE FRAME-UP

A Soviet Observer writes:

The hue and cry raised by the Germans over the bodies of Polish officers goes on. For a full week the German broadcasting stations filled the air with effusions about the sensational discovery allegedly made by the Germans in Katyn Forest in the vicinity of Smolensk. Of course in reality no "discovery" has been made there. The Germans dug up bodies of people they themselves murdered and buried, and certainly remembered well where and when they had buried them.

The communique of the Soviet Information Bureau clearly states that in 1941, at the time of the retreat of Soviet troops from Smolensk, many Soviet citizens failed to leave in time the districts captured by the Germans. Former Polish war prisoners who were there also failed to escape. Their fate was unknown. It has now become known. The Germans will not succeed in deceiving the peoples of Europe with their sanguinary frame-up. The lists of "identified" bodies, the personal documents, photos and letters which were allegedly preserved in the soil for three years, the testimonies of the so-called "witnesses" and experts—all these methods of the German Gestapo have been long since known to Europe. Such "atrocities" are usually staged by the Hitlerites when their bandit policy calls for some fresh piece of blackmail.

In 1938 they staged "atrocities" against the Sudeten Germans and ascribed these atrocities to the Czechs. Dead bodies, documents and photos figured there too. The Hitlerites needed them to justify their predatory attack on free Czechoslovakia and the brutal atrocities to which they subjected and continue to subject the Czechoslovak people.

In 1941 they staged a trial of Poles who allegedly killed 36,000 Germans. "Suddenly" discovered graves, tortures, fetters, ropes, documents and various accessories to the crime ascribed by the Germans to the Poles figured there too. The Hitlerites needed this to "justify" the unbridled terror in which the Germans indulge in Poland.

The same vile game is now in progress. The Ger-

man English-language radio commentator William Joyce, alias Lord Haw-Haw, in his latest review blabbed the following about the Katyn "sensation": "Germany has made a remarkable discovery and just in time." This "discovery" came "in time" indeed, because it was timed by the Hitlerites in their campaign of duping the peoples of Europe with "new slogans."

The campaign of intimidating Europe with the spectre of an imaginary "Bolshevik aggression" failed. The attempt to rally Europe around Germany by means of fear collapsed. Now the Hitlerites intensify the terror and simultaneously promise the peoples of Europe all blessings in the future, even "humaneness" and "the free development of nations."

But what about Poland, whose martyred people are irrefutable evidence of German brutality and violence? How can Hitler call himself the benefactor of the Polish people when he exterminated the flower of this people and converted the rest into slaves? It was under these difficult circumstances that the Katyn Forest frameup became necessary for the Germans. The Hitlerites are used to massacring people and then shedding tears over the bodies of their victims—to methodically exterminating a people and calling themselves its benefactor.

The Germans are not content with enslaving, trampling upon and murdering people. They like to humiliate human beings. Do they not write that they defend the Poles from the Russians, the French from the British, and the peoples of South America from the United States? They may as well show the graves of the Czechs they shot in Lidice as evidence of the "liberating" mission of the German Army in Czechoslovakia.

German commentators argue very weakly and unconvincingly against the calm and well founded statement of the Soviet Information Bureau. Especially characteristic are the comments by Dr. Frank. Unable to prove by any means that the Polish officers were killed by the Russians and not by the Germans, in

(Continued on page two)

ESTONIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN MOSCOW CELEBRATE HISTORIC ANNIVERSARY

A crowded meeting of representatives of the Estonian people was held in Moscow on St. George Night, the 600th anniversary of the revolt against the German knights. The hall was filled with commanders and men of the Estonian National Units of the Red Army, men and women guerrillas who have been fighting the enemy in the Baltic forests, and prominent figures of the Estonian Republic—scientists, actors, artists, workers and peasants.

The meeting was opened by Johannes Vares, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, who is a popular poet of Estonia and author of the recently published poem, "Suite of St. George Night."

"The flame of St. George Night," Vares said, "has been blazing in the breast of every Estonian during these 600 years. The great struggle for liberation waged by our ancestors will always remain fresh in our memory, and will never be obliterated from the history of the Estonian people. These epoch-making battles are especially near to us now, when the Estonian people as in the old days fights the same enemy and enslaver. The same brutal atrocities, the same crimes, suffered by the Estonian people in the 14th Century, are now repeated by the fascist hangmen. The revolt of Saint George Night reminds each true Estonian patriot to fight the present invaders as courageously as did our heroic ancestors in 1343."

The Principal of Tartu University, Doctor of Historical Science Hans Kruus, said of this historic and dramatic event: "The revolt of St. George Night was a manifestation of the passionate love of the Estonians for freedom, and their hatred for the German enslavers who invaded their country. The Germans repeatedly brought the Estonian people to the verge of death. The enemy did this for the first time at the beginning of the 13th Century. Most savagely and basely he does it now."

"But the Estonian people will rise again! Now it fights not alone, but in companionship in arms with all the peoples of the Soviet Union. The mighty Soviet Union and its valiant Red Army are the principal force which will break the sword the enemy has raised over the heads of the Estonian people."

Nikolai Karotamm, outstanding Estonian public speaker, talked of the struggles of his people in far-off times.

"The chronicles of those days tell us," said Karotamm. "The Estonians marched all through the land and killed all the Germans they could catch. Those

who succeeded in escaping from the net were killed by the Estonian women.' Our ancestors ardently loved freedom and their motherland. With all their heart and soul they hated the German invaders and relentlessly annihilated them. And now the Estonians hate the fascist occupationists with the same unquenchable hatred. This is proved by the courageous and selfless struggle waged by the Estonian guerrillas in the enemy rear. This is proved by the war exploits of the Estonian Units of the Red Army, which killed 3,500 Hitlerites near Velikie Luki and took prisoner over 1,500 German officers and men. The hour of liberation of our native Estonia from the yoke of the German fascists is not distant!"

Sniper Suvennym, of one Estonian Unit of the Red Army, who came to the meeting from the front lines, declared: "We shall find the enemy and ferret him out of every hole, every shelter. The bullets of our snipers will whistle until the last German brigand finds his death on Soviet soil. May our unbounded love for our motherland and people guide us in our struggle. May our hatred for the enemy sharpen the eyes of the Estonian snipers and steel their hands. Blood for blood, death for death!"

The well-known Estonian writer August Jacobson, People's Artist of the Estonian Republic Lauter, and others, also spoke. The meeting addressed a letter of greeting to Supreme Commander-in-Chief and Marshal of the Soviet Union Stalin, and messages to the Estonian National Units of the Red Army and the Estonian people.

HITLERITE FRAME-UP

(Continued from page one)

1940 and not in 1941, he refers to the testimony of the German medical service and of the Polish delegations. As to the German doctors—what would these doctors, who are capable of murdering sick, wounded and old people en masse with poison gas, refuse to confirm? As to the so-called Polish delegations, the whole world knows the possibilities of a "delegation" which finds itself in the clutches of the Gestapo.

The German lie is obvious. The purpose of this provocation is absolutely clear. Here, as in every criminal case, it is easiest to find the culprit by following the well known maxim: "A crime is committed by one whom it would benefit." The Germans alone can hope to derive profit from the sanguinary tragedy which took place near Smolensk. A trail of blood leads from Katyn to Berlin—where similar trails converge from all the countries of Europe.

WHOLE SOVIET COUNTRY REBUILDS STALINGRAD

"The miracle of the defense of Stalingrad is followed by the miracle of its restoration," *Pravda* writes.

"The Soviet people will not permit the city twice hallowed by the glory of heroic struggle to remain in ruins. In Tsaritsyn great Stalin dealt a fatal blow to the counter-revolution of the whiteguards; in Stalingrad, with Stalin's plan and under his leadership, the fascist gang of slave-owners was routed.

"Construction is in full blast in Stalingrad; electricity lights up the first restored houses; the streets are cleared of bricks and rubble, traffic is moving; public institutions have begun to function. Stalingrad is alive, and the whole country hurries to its assistance.

"This city has become the symbol of our honor, an inspiring memorial of our love for the motherland. The whole country defended Stalingrad—the whole country will rebuild it. It will emerge from the ruins still more beautiful.

"Aid to Stalingrad has grown into an enormous, nation-wide movement. Trainloads of building materials leave for Stalingrad in a steady stream from the Gorky Region. The Molotov Automobile Plant has turned over 25 ambulance cars, 25 tractors and 50 motors for harvester-combines. The Krasnoe Sormovo Works has allotted 10 tons of sheet iron for roofing. In addition to trainloads of building materials, Kazan sends 140 workers of the building trades. Besides industrial goods, Azerbaijan contributes 4,450 head of cattle and 4,000 pounds of grain, butter, and other foodstuffs. Trains laden with everything necessary for the speediest restoration of Stalingrad are leaving Kuibyshev, Saratov and other regions and cities.

"The Soviet patriots hurry to assist Stalingrad with their own savings and with personal labor for the restoration of the heroic city. In remote Bodaibo gold prospectors pledged themselves to collect 72 pounds of gold for the purchase of machinery for the Stalingrad plants.

"Thus the movement born of the patriotic upsurge of the Soviet people widens and grows in its inexhaustible might, its readiness to sacrifice everything for the homeland."

Government Appropriates Large Sums for Restoration

Returning from a visit to Stalingrad, Makarov, People's Commissar of Municipal Economy of the

RSFSR, reported: "On the Government's decision, extensive construction work will be launched in Stalingrad in April and May. A Special Administration for the restoration of Stalingrad dwellings and municipal services has been established under our Commissariat. This Administration will also be charged with the task of building new cultural and municipal institutions in the city.

"First, the most important buildings of local administrative institutions and the theaters, hospitals, clinics, hotels and department stores will be rebuilt. Work has begun on the restoration of the street-car system and the waterworks. Huge sums have been appropriated by the Government for this purpose.

"This year 250,000 square meters of living space must be provided. Stalingrad citizens will also receive credits from the Government for the restoration of individual homes, which will add another 50,000 meters of living space. The restoration is being carried out in full accord with the plan for the construction of the city formerly approved.

"A large group of architects and engineers is already working in Stalingrad, and teams of highly-skilled builders, plumbers and street railwaymen are en route to the Volga city."

Citizens Repair Homes; Care for Orphaned Children

"Life comes into its own in this embattled city," a Soviet correspondent reports. "Citizens who have returned to Stalingrad are repairing their demolished houses. Where the damage was slight, they board up windows, fill in holes in walls with bricks, and set up little iron stoves. Some have temporarily taken up quarters in dugouts and blindages.

"Their lives are difficult, lacking in the most elementary comforts, but they staunchly endure all privations. After arranging makeshift dwellings, they hasten to offer their services for the restoration of the city. Explosions constantly rend the air as sappers clear away the mines with which the Germans generously filled many buildings.

In the footsteps of sappers follow the citizens. They have completed the work of clearing the city of enemy dead. A tremendous amount of war material has been gathered. The main thoroughfares of the city are already open for traffic; temporary hospitals have been set up: soon a regular hospital will be opened in the building of the maternity home. The curve of contagious diseases has dropped sharply.

Special solicitude is displayed for the orphaned children. The smallest are taken care of in nurseries;



IN THE BATTLE FOR STALINGRAD ASSAULT GROUPS OF THE 62ND ARMY DISLODGED THE GERMANS

the older ones in children's homes. Many have been adopted by families. Studies have been resumed; seven schools are regularly functioning. The people have been supplied with bread, and canteens and some shops have been opened.

Every sign of return to normal life is hailed with joy by the citizens. Even the opening of a newspaper stand is an event, and when an electric lamp lights up a flat, or music pours from a loudspeaker, tears come to the eyes of the people—tears of happiness.

Restoration of Stalingrad Industry

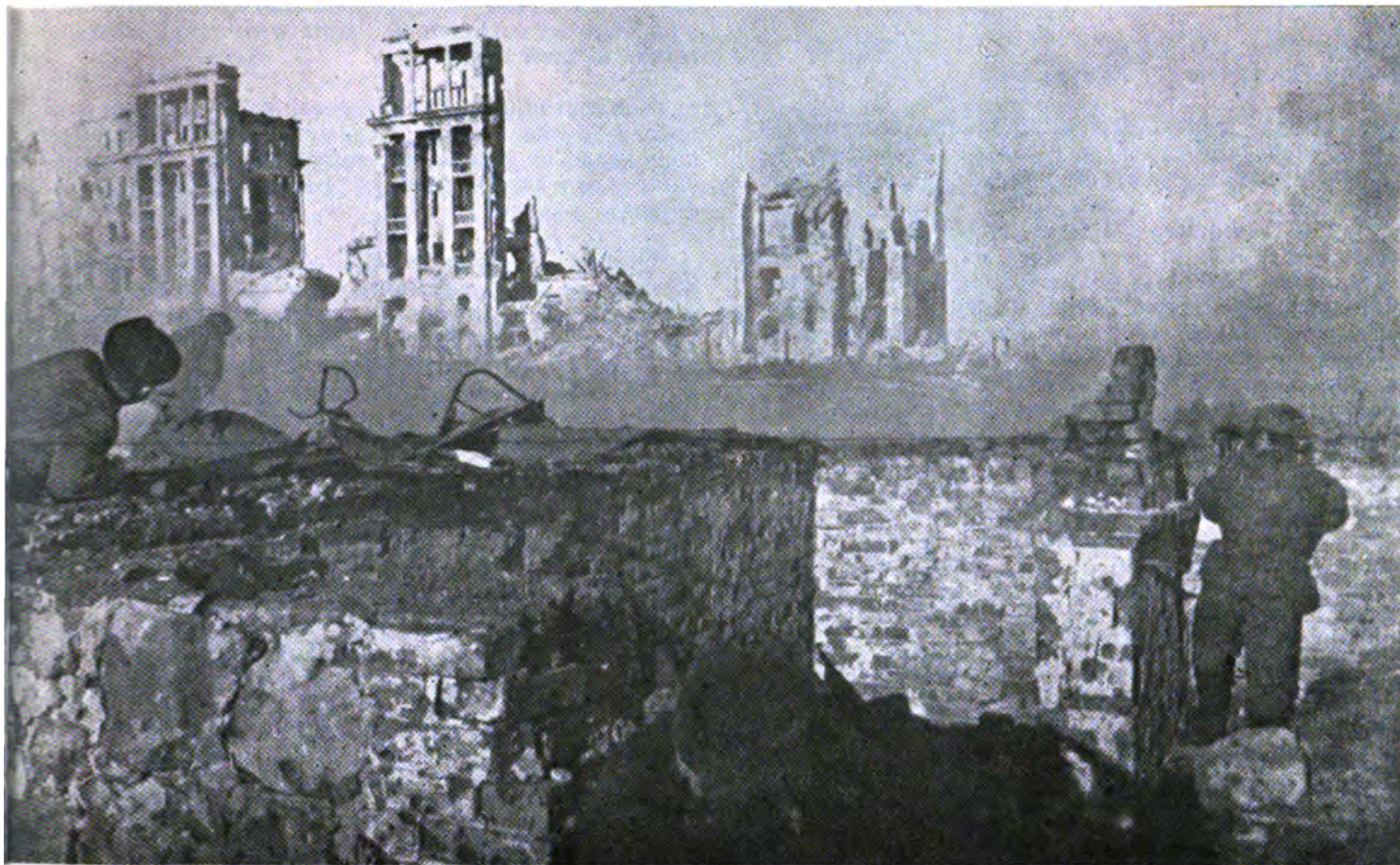
Direct railway communication between Moscow and Stalingrad has been restored. On April 11, the first train left the Capital for Stalingrad.

Vigorous preparations for the coming shipping season are in progress at Stalingrad Port. Submerged ships are being salvaged, piers repaired and roadsteads cleared. Stalingrad sailors, steeled in the

long battle for the city, are making every effort to reduce the time necessary for the rehabilitation of the river port and the beginning of its operations.

According to experts, a number of shops of the Stalingrad Tractor Works will be restored within a comparatively short time. The heroic epic of the second birth of the Tractor Works has begun. Assembling and building squads of the People's Commissariat of the Building Industry and several teams of designers and assemblers are already at work. The schedule for launching the most important sections of the plant is already fixed. Sappers who rendered scores of thousands of German mines harmless have been succeeded by managers of workshops, engineers, fitters and general workers.

Tkachev, director of the Tractor Works, chief engineer Gavrilov, and a number of other executives who virtually never left the plant, resumed their regular duties at 10 A. M. on February 2, as soon as the annihilation of the surrounded German troops was completed. The silence of shops riddled by



FROM HOUSE AFTER HOUSE, BASEMENT AFTER BASEMENT, TIGHTENING THE IRON RING AROUND THEM

bullets, shells and bombs was broken by human voices, the tapping of hammers and the buzzing of saws.

German helmets, gas-masks, machine-gun bandoliers and cartridges still littered the demolished plant. Women workers attacked the piles of debris; with crowbars they broke the shattered mass of brick, concrete and rubble and carried it away. They looked like heavy laborers, but they were the skilled workers of the plant who readily undertook this most difficult of work. They rejoiced in every foot of floor space cleared and dreamed of the day when the shops of the industrial giant would again hum with life.

The Stalingrad Tractor Works was built by the whole Soviet people and the whole country now assists in its restoration. The largest plants of the Soviet Union—the Urals Machine Building Plant, the Nizhni Tagil, the Kirov and others, help the Stalingrad Works with building materials, electrical and other equipment. On a decision of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League, its members

have taken under their care the restoration of the Tractor Works, and 10,000 young people are being mobilized for this purpose.

From all parts of the country come letters from former men and women workers and engineers who had been evacuated to the rear and now ask to return to assist in the restoration of their plant. They express eagerness to work under any conditions, to endure any difficulties and privations. Others voice their desire to give all their strength for the rebuilding of this first-born child of the Stalin Five-Year Plans.

Back to the Tractor Works also come the men who joined Workers' Battalions and guerrilla detachments during the defense of the city. Former commissar of the People's Volunteer Forces of the District, Stepanov, limped into the personnel office directly from the hospital and said simply, "I want to help the plant."

(Continued on page six)

(Continued from page five)

A Plant That Carried on During the Battle for Stalingrad

One of the largest Stalingrad plants continued to repair tanks throughout the heroic defense of the city, under the rain of enemy bombs, shells and mines.

Part of the equipment of this plant was evacuated, but the rest remained on barges on the Volga. As soon as the Red Army launched its offensive near Stalingrad, the Soviet Command ordered the equipment brought back to the shops. This was a most difficult undertaking. There were no cranes, but tractors were adapted for hoisting heavy machines. There was no power, and electricity for lighting was supplied by temporary Diesel engine power units, which also operated the mechanism for pumping water and for production of oxygen for the needs of the plant and for the army. There were not enough parts, so a search was made of the battlefields, where missing parts were recovered from shattered tanks. There was a shortage of labor, but this was overcome by training youths, housewives and unskilled workers.

The Plant is now being fully repaired and restored, the work continuing day and night.

Life Beginning Anew

In an article, "Stalingrad Today," the Soviet author Mikhail Lobachev writes: "In the largest city district, near the Tractor Works, which had a population of 85,000, there remained but seven half-destroyed rooms. There were no other premises suitable for human habitation. But great is the creative zeal of the people who defended their city in battles and are rebuilding life again on its ruins. They have already repaired and adapted for the needs of the medical services the best buildings remaining. Thirty-six medical and prophylactic stations, drug stores, milk kitchens for children and first aid stations were opened in March.

"Life is beginning anew even in the Krasny Oktyabr District, where the giant steel-smelting works was located. Here the battles lasted for 100 days and the Germans dropped millions of high-explosives and incendiary bombs, mines and shells.

"In a building which by some chance escaped destruction, the old school-teacher Praskovya Burova has opened classes. One reaches the school only by skirting an enormous crater left by an air bomb. In the classroom everything is a bit unusual—inkstands are replaced by tin cans, and the blackboard by a green board brought from a blindage. But here in this schoolroom one feels the festive mood of a people who are able to breathe freely. Twenty such

schools are already serving the children of Stalingrad, who endured so much and now with great emotion return to their desks.

"The first cinema theater, seating 150 persons, was opened in the Voroshilov district, which had been demolished by bombs and gutted by fire. There the citizens saw the newsreel of their city and its heroic defense.

"One of the chief tasks confronting municipal groups was the removal of corpses of German officers and men. Seven thousand were taken from an area of two square kilometers in the center of the city, while in all 68,000 were carried away from Stalingrad and buried in the steppe. The farmers of a neighboring village assisted the townspeople in this work, and now the Stalingrad citizens say 'The spring air will be healthy and clean.'"

Railway Engineer Gives Trainload of Coal to City

Nikolai Lunin, the renowned Siberian railway engine driver and Stalin Prize Winner, bought a trainload of coal with his own savings and drove it to Stalingrad himself as a gift to the courageous city. Lunin covered a distance of 4,000 kilometers in eight days, and delivered 1,150 tons of high-grade coal.

The people of Stalingrad warmly welcomed Lunin and the delegation of Siberian railwaymen who accompanied him. Pigolev, Chairman of the Stalingrad City Soviet, cordially thanked the famous engine driver. At a meeting held in the railway station, Lunin stated that Siberia is now preparing more "trainloads of fraternal aid" for Stalingrad—machine tools, equipment and building materials. The workers of the Tyumen railway station have bought 50 carloads of building materials for the city with their contributions.

"By our common efforts we will revive Stalingrad—the symbol of the invincibility of our country," Lunin said.

Timber For Restoration

Archangel lumberjacks are stacking thousands of miles of timber in excess of plan for the restoration of Stalingrad and other towns. The February timber cutting plan was exceeded by 60,000 rubles' worth. The people of the region have collected over 60 million rubles for tanks and planes. The fishing plan has been over-fulfilled and the collective farms have undertaken to sow 37,000 acres in excess of plan.

MANY POPULAR SOVIET WAR SONGS COMPOSED BY WOMEN

Many of the popular Soviet instrumental and vocal pieces come from the pens of women composers. The repertoire of famous Soviet pianists and violinists—David Oistrakh, Marina Kozolupova and others—include sonatas and pieces for violin and piano by Zara Levina. This young woman is also the author of several songs, among them "The Birch Tree," "A Letter" and "Wait For Me" (the last to the text by Konstantin Simonov), which are very popular with Red Army men. Her song, "The Elusive Guerrilla," conveys in an original and vivid manner the image of the people's avenger whom the Germans cannot succeed in capturing.

Prominent among women composers is Nina Makarova, author of a cantata dedicated to Molotov, and a well-known cycle of songs to the verses of the great Georgian poet, Shota Rustaveli. She has also written

concert pieces for the French horn, oboe and violin. Together with her husband, the well-known Armenian composer Aram Khachaturyan, she has written the music for several films. A native of a Volga village, Makarova draws freely upon the folk melodies dear to her since childhood.

During the war Makarova has written a number of songs, the most popular of which are "You Will Come Back to Me with Victory," and "Girl Comrade-in-Arms." She is working now on an opera, "Courage," based on the novel by Vera Ketlinskaya devoted to the building of the "City of Youth"—Komsomolsk, on the Amur River.

Very popular in the USSR are the military songs of Vera Gerchik, particularly "The Kremlin Tower," dedicated to the heroic defenders of Moscow.



MOSCOW ARTISTS GIVE A CONCERT FOR GUARDSMEN OF THE BLACK SEA FLEET

THE RUMANIAN OCCUPATION OF BESSARABIA

By I. Konstantinovskiy

Not very long ago Rumanian newspapers stated that Rumania had entered the war in order to "completely destroy the Russian State." One of the Rumanian imperialists demanded the expansion of Rumanian borders as far as the Volga.

At the present moment, influenced by the victorious Soviet winter offensive, the Rumanians say that their country "is prosecuting the war purely on account of Bessarabia." In connection with this it is worthy of mention that 25 years ago the Rumanian Prime Minister Marghiloman, who decided on the plunder of Bessarabia, was a fierce Germanophile and concluded a capitulatory separate peace at Buftea. After having handed their country over to the Germans to plunder, the Rumanians decided to compensate by plunder on their own account.

Rumania has never, either at present or in the past, looked upon Bessarabia as being a part of that country, but regarded it merely as a colony which could be exploited. The result of Rumanian rule in Bessarabia from 1923 to 1939 was that the Bessarabian peasantry were robbed of 394,285 acres of land; the area under crops dwindled to less than half; the number of head of cattle was halved, and the annual output of grain decreased by 30,000 carloads. During the whole period of their rule in Bessarabia the Rumanians did not build a single kilometer of railway, a single large factory, a single hospital or school. The death rate from tuberculosis increased 44 per cent, from pellagra 33 per cent. Typhus epidemics rage the whole year round in Bessarabia. During the years of Rumanian rule the number of illiterates reached the record figure of 61.3 per cent.

The present state of affairs brought about by the rule of the Rumanian occupants of Bessarabia, however, leaves all past years far behind. Invading Bessarabia in July, 1941, the Rumanians organized the "night of the long knife," which has already lasted almost two years. Burned and deserted Bessarabian towns are the only result of the Rumanian rule during that period.

The Rumanians are carrying out a mass expropriation of peasant land in Bessarabia. They have already confiscated 439,172 acres of land which was made over to the peasants under the Soviet power. In addition to this, thousands of colonists, Rumanian officers and soldiers have been given grants of land.

Besides the 50,000 Jews shot during the first months of the occupation ("there is not a single Jew left in Bessarabia," Rumanian newspapers boasted), no less than 30,000 Bessarabians were murdered during the year and half of Rumanian rule. Thousands of peasants were deprived of their land and exiled from their native villages.

According to figures admitted by the Rumanian press, the consumption of bread in Bessarabia is 30 per cent less than in the hunger districts of Rumania itself. Rumanian newspapers recently admitted that hunger is rife in Bessarabia.

The Rumanian occupants are devastating, plundering and destroying Bessarabian soil. The Bessarabians are retaliating with implacable hatred and unceasing struggle. Rumanian newspapers have had to admit that guerrilla warfare is on the increase. The Bessarabians are fighting for their freedom, for the honor and independence of their country. There is no doubt that they will achieve this freedom and the Rumanian and German invaders will be driven out of Bessarabia, just as they will be driven out of all the Soviet territory which they have occupied.

Liberated Voroshilovgrad Region Producing for Front

Although over 50,000 residents of the liberated Voroshilovgrad Region were driven to Germany by the occupationists, vigorous restoration work is already in progress there. Trains are running and coal is being mined in several dozen restored pits.

Work has begun on 890 collective farms, 72 State farms and 45 machine and tractor stations. A number of local industrial enterprises are producing goods for the front.

Order of Lenin Awarded To Communications School

The Frunze School of Communications in Lenin-grad has been awarded the Order of Lenin on the occasion of its 25th anniversary. The award was conferred for excellent services in the speedy training of commanders of railway troops and military communications. The school already holds the award of the Red Banner. Awards have also been made to the teaching personnel.

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SOVIET WAR MEDICINE

By Professor N. I. Propper-Graschenkov

This is the first of a series of articles on the above subject by Professor Propper-Graschenkov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences:

The Soviet war medical service is based wholly on

the material and manpower resources available in the health protection system and on all the latest achievements of medical science. In today's war, Soviet health protection has unconditionally placed all its resources and potentialities at the disposal of



AMBULANCE WORKER NINA KURGANOVA HAS BEEN AWARDED THE MEDAL FOR VALOR FOR HER SERVICES AT THE FRONT

the war medical service, and the vast number of hospital accommodations already available, as well as all the medical personnel, today serve the needs of war medicine.

A large number of physicians and secondary medical personnel have been mobilized and now serve in the various Red Army and Navy medical institutions. The rest, while remaining at work in civil health protection organizations, nevertheless do a great deal of work to meet the needs of wartime. A system of evacuation hospitals has been set up under the auspices of Narkomzdrav (People's Commissariats of Health of the various Union Republics), to accommodate wounded and sick Red Army men after initial medical and surgical treatment in the mobile field and front-line hospitals, which are under the province of the Chief Administration of the Red Army Medical Service.

But in modern warfare the front and rear form a single entity. Therefore, besides offering all its personnel, its material resources and its hospital accommodations for setting up evacuation hospitals, the civil health protection is faced with a number of specific tasks posed by wartime conditions.

Combating Infectious Diseases

In the first place these tasks involve the enacting of the most complete measures for decreasing the incidence and preventing spread of infectious diseases, particularly prone to arise on a wide scale during wartime conditions, owing to the specific circumstances of the migration of populations, the accommodation of large military units, etc. All the efforts of practical health protection and of the medical institutions were therefore directed, on the one hand, to instituting measures for the prevention, immediate diagnosis and efficacious treatment of infectious diseases and, on the other hand, to the effective treatment of war wounds.

Working jointly with the various research institutes, Soviet health protection achieved notable success in combating infectious diseases, the broadening of systematic sanitary hygienic measures, wide-scale inoculation, combating parasite carriers of typhus fever, etc. Despite the fact that the regions which the Hitlerite army had temporarily occupied and from which they were subsequently expelled by the Red Army were left by the Germans in a grievously unsanitary condition, Soviet military and civil health protection succeeded in quickly restoring these areas to a sanitary state. With the exception of solitary instances and speedily localized cases of typhus, the latter reached no considerable proportions despite the fairly large-scale migration of the population and the great mobility of modern warfare.

Medical science and Soviet microbiology in particular have done a great deal toward preventing spotted typhus, manufacturing anti-typhus vaccines, and in the wide-scale inoculation of the corresponding groups of the population. Vaccines employed for this purpose include those prepared after the Weigle method (which involves much labor) and also vaccines prepared on a wide scale by Professor Krantovskiy after the method of Durand, and the Cox vaccine kindly sent by Dr. Stroad, of the American Red Cross. Thanks to the latter's gift, Professor Smorodintsev prepared an ample quantity of Cox vaccines.

Together with his co-workers Professor Smorodintsev was able—for the first time under conditions of an actual epidemic center—to make a comparative evaluation of the efficacy of all three vaccines mentioned above. The most acceptable vaccine, from the point of view of a reaction, was found to be that of Cox. As regards effectiveness, all three vaccines were more or less equal. In respect to simplicity in preparation and convenience in use, the Durand and Cox methods were found most suitable.

By utilizing local raw materials and waste chemical products, Soviet specialists in parasitology, chemistry and infectious diseases succeeded in synthesizing and in preparing several effective insecticides from natural raw materials; these insecticides showing themselves to have excellent delousing properties. Considerable work in this direction was accomplished by Professors Petrishev, Ushakov and other collaborators of the USSR Institute of Experimental Medicine.

Professor Smorodintsev and his collaborators worked out a method for the rapid diagnosis of spotted typhus, making it possible for this malady to be definitely determined on the second day of the disease. Combined anavaccines against both typhoid and dysentery were likewise evolved, and fairly considerable groups of the population inoculated with this dual preparation.

Treatment of War Wounds

Most of the measures undertaken, both in research and in practical medicine, were related to the treatment of war wounds. In this connection special mention should be made of the fruitful research work of Professor Magidson, which was verified in the practical treatment of war wounds. Professor Magidson worked out several methods for synthesizing a number of active chemico-therapeutic preparations. Among the considerable number of such preparations synthesized by Professor Magidson and his collaborators, special mention should be made of the sulfonamide group—streptocid, sulfidin and sulfasol. These drugs not only showed themselves to be potent anti-bacterial agents—particularly in respect to micro-organisms



ACADEMICIAN A. N. BURDENKO, CHIEF SURGEON OF THE RED ARMY

causing grave infectious diseases, but also powerful bacteriostatic agents against pathogenic micro-organisms infecting wounds.

War wounds have always been considered as infected wounds, and today, in view of the wide-scale use of mine-throwers and artillery fire, resulting in great destructive force and soiling, all wounds can be said to be infected. Successful treatment is possible only by the employment of bacteriocidal and bacteriostatic agents.

All three sulfonamide preparations named above were synthesized even before the war, and today find full application in the treatment of war wounds. Besides this, Professors Magidson and Feldman continue their work on synthesizing new and even more active bacteriocidal agents. Professor Feldman has synthesized a preparation which he has named "Quartasol" which, upon being tested clinically, was found to be a powerful bacteriocidal agent against all cocci groups, and showed itself highly efficacious in muscle wounds.

Soviet medical research workers are now bending all their efforts to utilizing a number of biological agents as powerful bacteriocidal factors. Gramicidin was found to be three times as active as any of the three above-mentioned sulfonamide preparations in respect to all the cocci group of micro-organisms, including cases of gravely-festering wounds. Another agent, penicilin, was found to be even more potent. Professor Yermolova is at present working on ways and means of obtaining an ample supply of gramicidin for treating infected wounds.

Synthesizing of Bacteriocidal Agents

Together with several colleagues, Professor Tokin is engaged in deriving powerful bacteriocidal agents from certain plants. Several chemical laboratories are simultaneously working on the chemical synthesis of this drug, with the aim of ensuring an adequate supply, as the quantity derived from organic sources would be insufficient to meet today's requirements.

As is known, Professor Zbarsky, even before the outbreak of war—but with such an eventuality in mind—synthesized an exceedingly powerful bacteriocidal agent which he named bacteriocid, and which found practical clinical utility even in peacetime.

Today Soviet medical science strives to ensure a supply of war medicine with highly active bacteriostatic and bacteriocidal agents, and all that is now required of medical science is that it urgently complete its work on the questions of the derivation and the chemical synthesizing of such potent bacteriocidal agent as gramicidin, penicilin and bacteriocids obtained from vegetable raw materials by Professor

Tokin. What must be done is that practical medicine—or rather, the pharmaceutical industry—take over the prescriptions and formulas worked out and set about the production of these preparations on an adequate scale and thus supply war medicine with the best available means for treating the wounded.

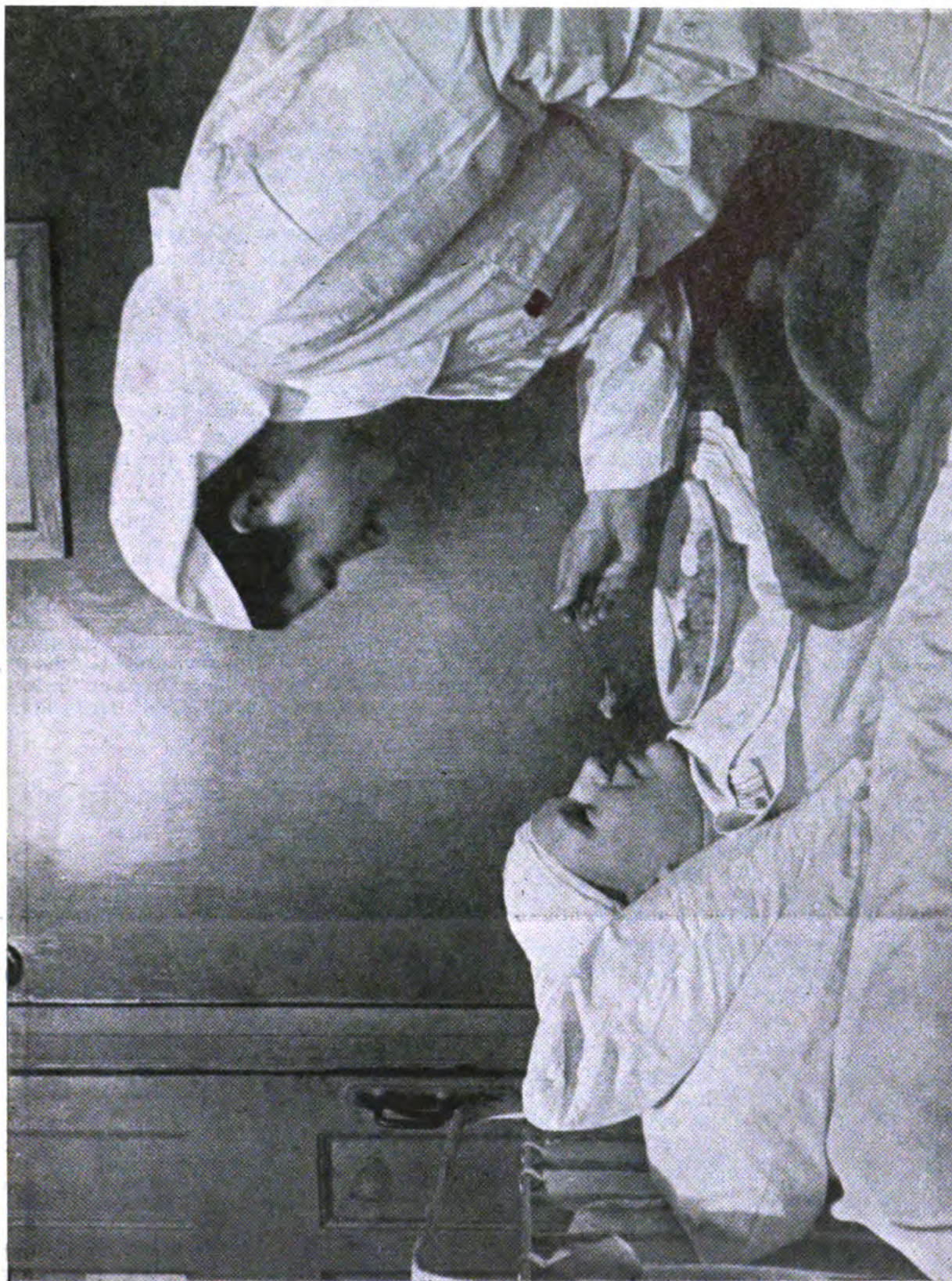
But the range—though it be extensive—of bacterostatic and bacteriocidal means does not in itself settle the entire problem. The treatment of wounded men is not restricted solely to the application of bacteriostatic and bacteriocidal means, but also necessitates the employment of numerous physical agents—various physio-therapeutic procedures; rational nutrition as a highly important feature in strengthening the organism's power of resistance which, ultimately, promotes the speedy and favorable course of the war injury; and in the application of various of the numerous vitamins.

Research in Problems of Nutrition

In this connection it may be pointed out that questions of rational nutrition have been worked out on a sufficiently wide scale and continue to be the subject of further research. The feeding rations worked out by the Institute of Nutrition today find wide application in treating the wounded, both in war and civil hospitals. Professor Lavrov had done a great deal of research in this direction, and continues working on the synthesizing of various vitamins and on vitaminizing different foods which serve to supply the needs of military units in action and also of hospitals. Professor Lavrov has done a great deal toward utilizing natural raw material resources rich in vitamins, particularly that of pine needles. He has worked out several methods of eliminating the unpleasantly bitter flavor of the pine needle extract containing the vitamin product.

Considerable work is being done in utilizing domestic raw materials and in elaborating methods for synthesizing the most important vitamins and their analogs. Professor Shemyakin is working on a variation of these methods dependent on the changes in the raw materials and the technological possibilities of industry. He is also working on the problem of obtaining new vitamin analogs of a simpler structure and more easily obtained, and also those possessing new biological properties.

In the present war Professor Shemyakin has centered his attention on three vitamins—Vitamin K with blood coagulant properties; Vitamin C, ascorbic acid; and Vitamin PP, nicotinic acid. Besides this, other laboratories are working on the problem of obtaining analogs of Thiamin Chloride (Vitamin B₁) which is of so much importance in treating cranial and cerebro-spinal wounds and injuries of the peripheral nerves.



As a result of efficient medical and hospital care, 70 per cent of the Soviet wounded return to the ranks

THE GERMAN TERROR IN POLAND

By Frieda Rubiner

The entire world knows the wanton infamies the Hitler army is perpetrating in Poland. Despite the barbed wire entanglements within which the German occupationists isolate the tormented Polish population from the world, many reports trickle through of the wholesale shootings, torture and sadistic torments of the Polish population under the German occupation.

Polish soldiers of Hitler's army taken prisoner by the Russians report numerous concrete instances. August Gwozdziński, of the 7th Company, 111th Regiment, 35th Infantry Division of the German Army, who was taken prisoner on the Central Front in February, stated in part:

"Hundreds of thousands of Poles are rotting in the concentration camps and prisons of the German occupation authorities. I myself spent eight months in a concentration camp at Soldau only because I refused to do slave labor for the landlords at one mark daily. In the concentration camp I received 25 lashes. The punishment was administered as follows: They stripped off my clothes, placed me on a bench, then two Gestapo men sat on my legs and head and the lashing began. With blood streaming I was flung into a neighboring room.

"Many times I saw the Gestapo dogs leading whole families into the camp yard, where they shot them."

Other Polish war prisoners also tell of the wholesale shooting of the Polish population. And not only Poles tell of these deeds. German non-commissioned officer Heinz Engler, of the 3rd Company, 3rd Artillery Regiment, a resident of Berlin, S. W., 29 Gneisenaustrasse 103, stated:

"In the middle of September when our regiment passed through Bromberg I saw 150 Polish war prisoners led under guard from the barracks to an open space in front of it. The 150 war prisoners were herded close together and mowed down with two machine guns. These 150 captured Polish soldiers were shot in retaliation for a German oberleutnant who had allegedly been assassinated."

The Hitlerite troops treat Polish war prisoners and Polish civilians brutally, in line with their *Weltanschauung*. The physical annihilation of the population, the extermination of the Poles as an "inferior" race, is part of the catechism of the Hitler bandits.

PRIESTS OF NORTHERN CAUCASUS MURDERED BY HITLERITES

Bishop Sergei of Tashkent and Samarkand, prominent dignitary of the Orthodox Church, describing the Hitlerites' monstrous crimes in the Northern Caucasus, stated:

"A report has come to my hands written by Metropolitan Vasili of the Northern Caucasus and Daghestan, in which he tells of the massacre of priests by the Germans. Many clergymen of our Church who failed to evacuate in time died the death of martyrs to their religious convictions and loyalty to their country. Vasili Genrellov, priest of one of the Pyatigorsk churches, who was loved and respected by all believers, was basely murdered.

"Alexei Pavliki, Stavropol priest whom the German hangmen tried to force to betray his country, con-

ducted himself courageously in his last moments. Three times the German soldiers trained their automatic rifles on him, but he steadfastly refused all the bribes of the German officers. Many other priests were put to a terrible death by the Hitlerites. During the occupation the parishioners were unable to gather in their churches. Soon after the arrival of the Germans, consistent and methodical destruction of one church after another was begun. All church buildings in a number of districts of the Stavropol area were demolished. The Hitlerites plundered all church property, even removing articles of religious ritual which were of no value to them.

"The Orthodox Church keeps an account of the unspeakable crimes of the Hitlerites. The time will come when they will answer in full for these crimes."

A SOVIET DOCUMENTARY FILM ON IRAN

By Alexander Solovyov

Iran is one of the world's oldest countries and has a history which goes back 3,000 years. Modern Iran is carefully preserving and restoring the great architectural monuments of her past. The palaces covered with delicate mosaics, roofed in sheet gold and adorned with minarets are the work of an unknown architect of antiquity.

All of this is recorded in the Soviet documentary film *Iran*, produced by Joseph Poselsky, Stalin Prize Winner, who worked with cameraman V. Statland, also a Stalin Prize Winner, and the writer Boris Agapov. The excellent shots, accompanied by splendid music, give the audiences a real picture of Iran, past and present.

Ancient and Modern Iran

We see, like travelers in a magic fairy tale, the ancient towns of Iran: Tus, once the home of the great poet, Firdausi; Sheraz Meshed, where Haroun al Raschid was buried—a name we remember from our first reading of the *Arabian Nights*.

It is only in recent years that Iran has begun to absorb modern western culture. Camel caravans still wander leisurely along her ancient roads, through endless sandy wastes and mountain ravines. Parallel with them are excellent modern motor roads and the Trans-Iranian Railway, completed in 1937, which cuts across the whole country and is one of the world's marvels of railway engineering. It passes through 224 mountain tunnels and over 5,000 bridges hanging high over the mountain rivers and valleys. The film shows the splendid factories and mills which have been built to take care of modern demands. Alongside them is shown the marvellous work of hereditary craftsmen and artisans, who weave by hand the world-famous Persian carpets, the rich colors of which never fade.

Until quite recently women in Iran were deprived of all rights, forced to wear veils and to live in seclusion. It was only seven years ago that women abandoned the veil and were given the right to receive an education. Now they work beside men in factories and mills.

About half a million children attend new schools, built in the best European fashion. Thus a new culture and a new way of life are gradually penetrating into ancient Iran. But the ancient cultural elements are still alive. The film acquaints audiences with the life of the Kurds, a tribe which has retained intact the old clan system. The head of the clan is treated

with the greatest honor, and each Kurd unquestioningly obeys his will. But even here the new culture makes itself felt—witness the interest with which a meeting of these preservers of ancient traditions listens to a broadcast over the latest model radio.

There is much that is unusual, much that is exotic, in this film. There is the large city of Ahwaz, on the Korun River. The river runs between fine granite embankments. The water is very tempting, but the policemen, exhausted by the heat, keep a sharp lookout to see that no one tries to bathe. The jaws of a shark or a blow from a sawfish, in which this river abounds, threaten the life of any bather.

Many scenes in the film show the activities of the Shah-in-Shah, Mohammed Reza Pehlevi, head of the Iranian Constitutional Monarchy. Shah-in-Shah Mohammed Reza Pehlevi is shown engaged in the business of State, in his family circle, and among the people as he distributes prizes to the country's best sportsmen at the annual Sports Festival held on his birthday.

In accordance with a treaty concluded on January 29, 1942, Iran became an ally of the countries fighting against fascist Germany. Cinemagoers will see convoys of Allied ships arriving in Iranian ports with aircraft, tanks and other war materiel for the Soviet Union and the Allied Armies in the middle East.

This documentary film, which reveals accurately and profoundly the history, culture and life of Iran, is of great interest and importance.

Conference of Newsreel Cameramen in Moscow

A conference of directors of the groups of newsreel cameramen working at the front has been called in Moscow by the Committee on Cinematography of the Council of People's Commissars to discuss their further tasks.

Some 120 cameramen are at present filming all the most important developments at the front. They supplied the material for the films "Stalingrad," "Black Sea Sailors," "The 69th Parallel," and more than 90 newsreels issued last year. The most important stages of the winter campaign of the Red Army have been shown in the latest newsreels.

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT AS OF APRIL 23, 1943

By Colonel Alexander Andreyev

The first large-scale spring battles on the Soviet-German front are being fought in the Kuban. A special feature of the battles in the Kuban, in comparison with the recent fighting in the Northern Donets, is the use of large numbers of aircraft by the Hitlerite army. The Kuban sector is at present the arena of stubborn land and air battles. The Hitlerite command, striving to win mastery of the air, has transferred hundreds of bombers and fighting planes to airdromes in the Crimea, from whence they operate in the Kuban. Another fighter squadron of the latest type Messerschmitts is operating in the lower reaches of the Kuban.

Simultaneous with attacks on the positions of Soviet troops, the Hitlerite air forces attempt to launch mass raids on the armies' rear and communications west of Krasnodar. Despite large numbers of bombers escorted by fighters these raids generally end in heavy losses to the German aircraft and flying personnel. Thus, for example, in the Kuban on April 13 the Hitlerites lost 25 machines in air combat and eight destroyed by Soviet pilots on the ground. In a raid on Soviet positions by German aircraft on April 20, 12 German machines were shot down by our anti-aircraft fire and 11 machines were destroyed by Soviet planes on an airdrome. During mass raids on the communications and rear of Soviet troops on April 20 and 21, in the region of Krasnodar, Soviet planes shot down 98 German machines. The air battles in the Kuban are becoming more intense and stubborn from day to day. The Soviet air force is successfully defending the positions of Soviet troops and military objectives in the rear, and in its turn bombs German positions and communications.

Another feature of the recent battles in the Kuban is that fighting continues day and night. The Germans attack several times a day with ever increasing force. The Hitlerites continue their attacks, striving to capture Soviet positions, despite heavy losses in manpower and tanks.

The stubbornness of the Germans is understandable in view of the strategic importance of the Kuban sector. The Hitlerite command, realizing the strategic significance of the positions in the Kuban, aims not only at retaining the positions it now holds, but also at recapturing important tactical positions in the Kuban lost in the battles at the end of March.

Within the past few days the Germans have been forcing Rumanian units into the battle, turning their machine guns on them when the Rumanians retreated under the heavy fire of Soviet troops.

The Soviet forces have beaten off all German attacks and are firmly holding their positions.

On other sectors of the Soviet-German front local battles continue.

Duel of Red Army Man and German Tank

A Red Army newspaper published at the front reports a remarkable duel between Guardman Stepan Gromov and a German tank.

Gromov was lying in a village street firing at enemy infantry with his tommy gun. A tank entered the street and headed straight for him. Gromov leaped to his feet and jumped on the enemy tank. With his left arm he clung to the gun barrel, crouching so as to be out of range of the machine gun.

The trap-door of the tank opened and a German popped out. Holding on with his left hand, Gromov fired with his right and the German vanished as quickly as he had appeared. The next was more cautious—only his hand, holding a grenade, appeared. Another volley from Gromov and the grenade fell to the ground.

For fully 20 minutes the duel of man and tank continued. In a final effort to get rid of the insolent rider, the Germans headed full speed toward a telegraph pole, but Gromov managed at the last second to jump aside and take cover behind a barn. Losing sight of their prey, the Germans halted. Gromov spotted an anti-tank crew nearby, dashed to them and pointed out the target. The gunners put a shell through the barn and set the tank on fire.

Gromov's example was followed by other Guardsmen. Two days later Lieutenant Antonets, of the Guards, engaged an enemy tank and disposed of the whole crew through the observation slits, after which his Guardsmen accounted for two more tanks in the same manner.

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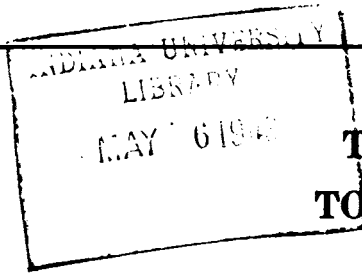
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TEXT OF SOVIET NOTE TO POLISH GOVERNMENT

On April 25, 1943, V. M. Molotov, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, handed to T. Romer, Polish Ambassador, the following note of the Soviet Government:

Mr. Ambassador,

On behalf of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I have the honor to notify the Polish Government of the following:

The Soviet Government considers the recent behavior of the Polish Government with regard to the USSR as entirely abnormal, violating all regulations and standards of relations between two allied States. The slanderous campaign, hostile to the Soviet Union, launched by the German fascists in connection with the murder of Polish officers which they themselves committed in the Smolensk area on territory occupied by German troops, was at once taken up by the Polish Government and is being fanned in every way by the Polish official press.

Far from offering a rebuff to the vile fascist slander of the USSR, the Polish Government did not even find it necessary to address the Soviet Government with any inquiry or explanation on this subject.

Having committed a monstrous crime against the Polish officers, the Hitlerite authorities now stage a farcical investigation, and for this staging they made use of certain Polish pro-fascist elements whom they themselves picked in occupied Poland where everything is under Hitler's heel and where an honest Pole cannot openly have his say. For the "investigation" both the Polish Government and the Hitlerite Government invited the International Red Cross, which is compelled, in conditions of a terroristic regime with its gallows and mass extermination of the peaceful population, to take part in this investigation farce staged by Hitler. Clearly such an "investigation," conducted behind the back of the Soviet Government

at that, cannot evoke the confidence of people possessing any amount of honesty.

The fact that the hostile campaign against the Soviet Union commenced simultaneously in the German and Polish press and is conducted along the same lines—this fact leaves no doubt as to the existence of contact and accord in carrying out this hostile campaign between the enemy of the Allies—Hitler, and the Polish Government.

While the peoples of the Soviet Union are bleeding profusely in the hard struggle against Hitlerite Germany and strain every effort for the defeat of the common enemy of the Russian and Polish peoples and all freedom-loving, democratic countries, the Polish Government, to please Hitler's tyranny, deals a treacherous blow to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Government is aware that this hostile campaign against the Soviet Union was undertaken by the Polish Government in order to exert pressure upon the Soviet Government by making use of the Hitlerite slanderous fake for the purpose of wresting from it territorial concessions at the expense of the interests of the Soviet Ukraine, Soviet Byelorussia and Soviet Lithuania.

All these circumstances compel the Soviet Government to recognize that the present Government of Poland, having slid to the path of accord with Hitler's government, has actually discontinued allied relations with the USSR and has adopted a hostile attitude toward the Soviet Union.

On the strength of all the above, the Soviet Government has decided to sever relations with the Polish Government.

Please accept, Mr. Ambassador, assurances of my very high esteem.

Signed:

MOLOTOV

REPLY OF USSR TO HITLER'S POLISH ACCOMPLICES

On April 27 IZVESTIA published the following editorial:

On April 26 of this year a note on the decision of the Soviet Government to sever relations with the Polish Government was published. This note came as a reply of the Soviet Government to the attitude of the Polish Government and its whole behavior in regard to the Soviet Union with reference to the campaign of slander launched by the Hitlerite sharpers in connection with the murder of Polish officers in the Katyn Forest beyond Smolensk.

For two weeks the German-fascist press and radio have been raging; spreading a monstrous slander of the Soviet Union and attempting by every means to cover up the fresh crime against the Polish people committed by the Hitlerites, and to shift the responsibility for their villainies. For two weeks the Hitlerite slanderers have been excelling themselves in furious baiting of the Soviet Union, and describing with sadistic precision "Bolshevik atrocities" they themselves fabricated, not stopping before an outright shuffling of the facts and manifest falsifications and swindles designed for people who are too credulous, or who do not understand much in the heaps of base lies, slander and provocation presented to them by the Hitlerites. The Hitlerite provocateurs have brought everything into play to attain their vile purpose as soon as possible, in order not only to more effectively cover up their crimes, but at the same time to try to strike a blow at the unity of the anti-Hitler camp and to weaken the friendship of the Soviet and Polish peoples.

The Hitlerite cutthroats who have demonstrated to the whole world numerous examples of their monstrous atrocities, brutality and barbarism, which defy all description; who have exterminated and continue to exterminate hundreds of thousands of Poles in Poland; who devastated the Polish land and drove tens upon tens of thousands of the sons and daughters of the Polish people to accursed fascist German slavery; who shed rivers of blood on every piece of land on which Hitlerite soldiers have trodden; who mercilessly trample underfoot and destroy the property, culture and freedom of the Polish people—these very Hitlerite cutthroats now attempt to pass as virtuous people exposing crimes they themselves committed in the Katyn Forest.

It is sufficient only to recall the millions of victims of Hitlerite terror who fell under the blows of the German-fascist hangmen in the countries enslaved, plundered and bled by the Hitlerite invaders, for the utter cynicism of the provocative gamble on which the

Hitlerite slanderers have embarked to stand completely exposed. And it will be exposed in the first place by those who themselves experienced the horrors of Hitler's tyranny. However, as far as Polish Government circles are concerned, with the Polish Government at the head, this exposure did not take place. More than that, the Polish Government at once took up the slander of the Hitlerites and summoned its official press to the support of this provocative campaign.

Simultaneously with the German fascist press, the Polish newspapers and Polish radio SWIT launched pogrom propaganda against the USSR. The Polish Government hypocritically stated in its official communique that it had been accustomed to the lies of German propaganda and understood the purpose of its "exposures." But in reality it adopted the path of support of these "exposures," and as soon as the German-fascist liars blurted out their vile lie it joined the fascist campaign of slander.

The Polish Government did not find it necessary to address the Soviet Government on this subject. It acted behind the back of the Soviet Government. The Polish Government pushed onto the stage the Ministry of National Defense which on April 16, (that is, on the third day after the first publication of the Germans' fakes about the Polish officers), issued a communique in the spirit of the Hitlerite reports.

On April 17 the Polish Government itself came out with a similar statement and thus gave free rein to the campaign of slander hostile to the Soviet Union. Staging an investigation farce unparalleled in its impudence and mendacity, the Hitlerite authorities enlisted for this purpose Polish pro-fascists from occupied Poland. Of course this "investigation," conducted without any participation of the Soviet Government, on German-occupied territory under conditions of unbearable Hitlerite terror, cannot inspire confidence in any person endowed with any amount of honesty and aware of the real value of the Hitlerites' criminal methods.

In order to lend this "investigation" a serious appearance the Hitlerites made an attempt to use the prestige of the International Red Cross Society, taking advantage of the fact that the Polish Government requested the International Red Cross to send the latter's representatives to the spot. However, the Polish Government could not fail to realize from the very outset that any "check-up" is out of the question under conditions of Hitlerite terror; that under these conditions the Red Cross Society would inevitably become the instrument of deceit, a mere participant of the Hitlerite framed-up investigation. By sharing the

policy of Hitler's government in this matter, the Polish Government revealed the existence of a certain accord between the Polish and the German-fascist governments.

All this provided the Soviet Government with ample grounds for declaring in its note: "The fact that a hostile campaign against the Soviet Union was commenced simultaneously in the German and Polish press and is conducted along the same lines—this fact leaves no doubt as to the existence of contact and accord in carrying out this hostile campaign between an enemy of the Allies—Hitler, and the Polish Government."

The note of the Soviet Government published on April 26 unmasks Hitler's Polish accomplices, authors of the slanderous intrigues and heinous frame-up staged by Hitler. The note of the Soviet Government continues: "While the peoples of the Soviet Union are bleeding profusely in the hard struggle against Hitlerite Germany and strain every effort for the defeat of the common enemy of the Russian and Polish peoples and all freedom-loving democratic countries, the Polish Government, to please Hitler's tyranny, deals a treacherous blow to the Soviet Union."

The Polish Government has forgotten all the grief and devastation which the blood-thirsty German invaders brought to Poland. It has forgotten the bombing of Polish cities, the devastation of villages, the tears of Polish wives and mothers, and the blood of Polish soldiers and officers who fell in fighting for their motherland against the bestial Hitlerite hordes. Poland's industry has been destroyed, her agriculture ruined, millions of Poles reduced to slavery, and hundreds of thousands of them driven to dark fascist penal servitude in Germany. The German occupationists mercilessly exterminate Polish citizens in the occupied territory of Poland only because they are Poles and refuse to become dumb slaves of the German invaders. The German authorities ousted the Polish peasants from their land, now incorporated into the Third Reich. They take brutal reprisals against the Poles in occupied Poland.

This treacherous behavior of the Polish Government has an explanation. For a long time the official Polish press has openly advanced the claims of Polish imperialistic circles for the territories of the Soviet Ukraine, Soviet Byelorussia and Soviet Lithuania. The aggressive lust of the Polish Government led it into accord with the Hitlerite Government which is torturing Polish people. Herein is the root of the hostile, slanderous campaign against the Soviet Union launched simultaneously by the Polish Government and Hitler.

The note of the Soviet Government says: "The Soviet Government is aware that this hostile cam-

paign against the Soviet Union undertaken by the Polish Government is in order to exert pressure on the Soviet Government by making use of the Hitlerite slanderous fake for the purpose of wresting from it territorial concessions at the expense of the interests of the Soviet Ukraine, Soviet Byelorussia and Soviet Lithuania."

The Polish Government has adopted a treacherous path of accord with Hitler—enemy of the Polish and Russian peoples, enemy of all freedom-loving peoples. It has actually discontinued allied relations with the USSR and adopted a hostile attitude towards the USSR, and rendered the maintenance of relations with the Soviet Union impossible. On the strength of all the above, the Soviet Government has decided to sever relations with the Polish Government.

There is no doubt whatever that the Polish people, fighting for its freedom and independence, will condemn the perfidious behavior of the Sikorski government, which has dealt a treacherous blow to the common cause of struggle against Hitler—hangmen of the peoples.

The decision of the Soviet Government means that the interests of the Soviet Union and the inviolability of the sacred rights of its people enjoy powerful and vigilant protection. This decision also proves that Hitler and his accomplices will always meet a deserved and resolute rebuff on the part of the USSR, which is confident of the justice of its cause, as well as of its strength.

Stalin's Message to Chief of Higher Artillery Officers' School

People's Commissar of Defense Stalin addressed the following message to the Chief of the Higher Artillery Officers' School of the Red Army, which has been decorated with the Orders of Lenin and the Red Banner: "I congratulate the commanders, the administrative personnel, the rank and file, and employees of the Higher Artillery Officers' School on its 25th anniversary and on the high Government awards, and wish them further successes in the training of artillery commanders."

Third All-Slav Meeting to be Held in Moscow May 9

On May 9, 1943, the third All-Slav Meeting will be held in Moscow. Representatives of all the Slavonic peoples will attend. The meeting will be broadcast at 4:00 P. M., Moscow time (8:00 A. M., E.W.T.).

HITLERITES EXTERMINATING POLISH INTELLIGENTSIA

By Ivan Filippov

The Hitlerites have set themselves the aim of destroying the Poles as a nation. That is why they direct their blows first against Polish culture, endeavoring to smash the cultural centers of the country and to wipe out the Polish intelligentsia. They ruthlessly destroy everything in any way reminiscent of Polish history and the gifted qualities of the Polish people.

In an interview given to foreign journalists in 1940, Hitler's satrap in Poznan, Greiser, said: "As long as there exists a Polish intelligentsia, the Polish people will never cease cherishing their national independence nor cease fighting us. That is why we are trying to render the Poles harmless by ridding them of their intelligentsia. I can already report," Greiser boasted, "that in Poznan, where I am in charge, there is no intelligentsia left."

From the first days of the invasion of Poland, the Germans organized a regular man-hunt for intellectuals, terrorizing and exterminating them. Polish professors, scientists, teachers, journalists, actors, lawyers, and artists became the butt of the Hitlerite executioners' outrages.

On the pretext of calling a "scientists' conference" at Warsaw University, the Hitlerites summoned 170 professors. When they had all assembled the local Gestapo Chief, Maier, told them in German that since the professors had attempted to open the University, had continued to work in Polish scientific institutes, and were preparing to conduct examinations for Polish students, all those present in the hall were to be arrested.

From the "conference hall" the professors were taken to German concentration camps, principally Camp Sachsenhausen, near Oranienburg. Among those arrested were the renowned jurist, Professor Kutrzeba; the former President of the University, 76-year-old Professor Kostaniecki, and others.

The world has learned that the scientist Chrzanowski, a student of Polish literature and author of numerous scientific works, died in that concentration camp after being subjected for several months to outrages by the Nazis. Nine other professors were tortured to death in the same camp. A similar fate has apparently overtaken other professors confined in concentration camps. Many of the professors of Cracow University were also arrested and confined in concentration camps. Among them were the Dean of the Faculty of Protestant Theology, Pastor Bursche, and the outstanding Polish anatomist, Professor Lot. Nothing is known of them nor of ten other professors of Cracow University.

The fate suffered by the professors of Poznan University—for example, Professor Bronislaw Debinsky

and Professor Kwiklinski, who were tortured to death by the Gestapo—indicates what may have been the fate of the professors of Cracow University.

The Hitlerites shot many Polish scientists and summarily confiscated all their possessions. They murdered the famous scientist, Czeslaw Belabrzski, asserting that during a search the Gestapo discovered explosives in his laboratory. Actually all they found were minute doses of chemicals which the Professor had used in his experiments. The Nazis shot him in his laboratory.

The Hitlerites round up actors, artists and teachers. In some towns they imprison all teachers. Four hundred were held in the Wiskica Prison, where nearly all died from ill treatment by the Gestapo. Only recently it was learned that the physicist Pikowski and the outstanding medical scientists Dabrowski and Sokolowski had died in concentration camps.

The surviving Polish intellectuals must eke out a miserable existence, condemned to poverty and starvation. In 1941 a 76-year-old man fainted from hunger in Warsaw. He was the famous poet and novelist Kazimierz Tetmajer. He died of starvation and ill treatment at the hands of the Nazis. In Poznan the Germans beheaded Nurdzinski, editor of an illegal Polish bulletin. After his execution the Gestapo made wholesale arrests among the Polish intellectuals.

The extermination of the Polish intelligentsia continues. The Germans have already wiped out about one-third; another third is confined in concentration camps.

Plane of Collective Farmer Golovaty Raids Enemy Rear

Pilot Boris Yeremin has made over 30 reconnaissance flights in the plane built with money contributed by Ferapont Golovaty, the collective farmer of Saratov Region who initiated the All-Union collection for the manufacture of Red Army armaments.

Major Yeremin, a countryman of Golovaty, is commander of an air reconnaissance unit which has won the name "Detachment of the Fearless." Fliers of this regiment have made several hundred dangerous raids in the enemy rear and obtained extremely valuable information for the Command.

Recently Major Yeremin returned to the Germans their own "gifts"—boxes of jumping mines which the fascists had dumped on a Soviet airdrome. The airdrome workers collected these mines, which they call frogs, and attached them to the "Ferapont Golovaty," as the famous plane is called. Yeremin, who keeps up a regular correspondence with Golovaty, wrote him of this little incident.

KALININ PRESENTS ORDER OF LENIN TO COMMANDER OF CZECHOSLOVAK MILITARY UNIT IN USSR

On April 26, in the Kremlin, Kalinin, Chairman of Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in the presence of the Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Gorkin, and the head of the Czechoslovak Military Mission in the USSR, Colonel Pika, presented the highest Soviet decoration—the Order of Lenin—to Colonel Svoboda, commander of the Czechoslovak Military Unit in the USSR, who was decorated for exemplary execution of the assignments of the Command and for valor and courage displayed in fighting the German invaders.

Colonel Svoboda addressed Kalinin as follows:

“Mr. Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR: On my own behalf, as well as on behalf of all the officers and men of the Czechoslovak Military Unit in the USSR decorated with orders and medals of the USSR, I express heartfelt

gratitude to the Government of the USSR for the high honor shown to us, the Czechoslovak Military Unit in the USSR, for our modest services in the cause of the common holy struggle against a common enemy of yours and our people, against predatory German fascism. There can be no greater honor and greater joy for any representative of our people than the knowledge that he has fought on the most important front of the struggle against Hitlerism, executing orders given by the man whose name is Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

“There can be no greater honor for any Czechoslovak and any representative of civilized peoples in general in this war than a decoration by your Government, the Government of your motherland, the Government of the Soviet Union, which possesses such a glorious army as the heroic Red Army. There is no greater pride than that of wearing the same orders



For the first time women soldiers are fighting in the Czechoslovakian Army. (Left to right) Privates Greta Olshanova, Sara Akkermanova and Greta Goldmanova, of the Czechoslovak Military Unit in the USSR, who have been awarded the Soviet Medal for Valor.

Radiophoto

and medals which decorate the finest heroes, the defenders of Moscow, Leningrad and Stalingrad.

"We accept this high award not for ourselves only but for the entire Czechoslovak Army, for the entire



Tank destroyers of the Czechoslovakian Units fighting on the Soviet-German front. Desiatnik Karel Wulf (right), who put two German tanks out of commission, has been awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, Second Degree.

Czechoslovak people, whose every representative would be happy to see himself in our place. I promise you that in the common battles every one of us will do his utmost to prove worthy of the honor and the kindness shown us by the Soviet people. The blood of our dead and wounded has cemented the old friendship of our peoples. By selfless struggle, shoulder to shoulder with the valiant Red Army, we wish to win forever for our people the support and assistance of our country.

"Please convey to the Supreme Commander-in-Chief

of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, Marshal of the Soviet Union Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, that in the coming battles our units will show still greater ardor in executing the orders of the Command, in order to defeat and completely annihilate the German barbarians who have encroached upon our fraternal Slav countries."

Kalinin cordially congratulated Colonel Svoboda upon his award and wished him personally, and the entire Czechoslovak Military Unit in the USSR, further military successes.

WILL THEY SURVIVE?

In the summer of 1942, Leonid, a 16-year-old Soviet youth, and his elder sister Zoya, natives of Schigry, Kursk Region, were sent to Germany. (Their full names are not given, to protect them from punishment.) In January of 1943 the parents received the only news they have had of the children—a letter from Leonid dated January 3, 1943, and posted at the Stuttgart camp for Russian workers.

This letter was brought to the editor of a local newspaper soon after Schigry's liberation from the German occupation. It reads as follows:

"Dear Daddy, Mama, sisters and little brother:

"I want to describe what has happened. As soon as we arrived in Germany, Zoya and I were separated and I have not seen her since. Life here is very hard. About 800 of us live in a kind of circus. Mother dear, we are all filthy because we were allowed to bathe only once in two months. We are fed very badly. The plant where we work is five kilometers from the camp, and because of the bad food I can hardly drag my legs. I will never forget this life in Germany. If I live and return home to tell you everything your hair will stand on end. I wanted to end my life, but I thought it over and decided to wait. Perhaps times will be better.

"We are always under guard here, and they do not let us go anywhere. Do you think a man can live like that for long? I don't think many can stand it. I do not hope to survive to see you all again. They have ruined our lives. Mother dear, we are often beaten by the police. This is what my life is like.

"Good-bye, my dear ones—perhaps good-bye forever. Leonid."

When the father brought the letter to the newspaper office, he asked the editor only one question, "When do you think we will win?"

Thousands and thousands of Soviet citizens driven to German slavery share the fate of this young boy. All are asking "Will we survive?" Is it not clear that the Soviet Union wants victory—and more than this, that it wants victory as soon as humanly possible?

COMMANDER OF FAMOUS MARINES HONORED

The title of Hero of the Soviet Union has been conferred on Major Caesar Kunikov, commander of a special detachment of marines famous for a number of daring and successful operations.

Recently Kunikov's detachment, by a night storming operation, seized an important key point which had been converted into a strongly-fortified resistance center by the enemy. This stronghold was the first obstacle to the liberation of a section of the Black Sea Coast held by the enemy.

Kunikov's detachment was formed strictly on a volunteer basis, and included only the pick of the famous Soviet marines already experienced in operations of this kind. The attack was preceded by the most thorough preparation, the men being drilled in night fighting, in street fighting, and in a system of directing operations by flares and communicating whistles. Several versions of the attack plan were studied, so that each man knew what to do in the event of unexpected changes. Each was also taught to act independently, on his own judgment, as developments might warrant.

The spirit of the men was shown by the fact that although food rations and ammunition for five days

were allotted to them, Major Kunikov found on inspecting their knapsacks the night before that each contained only a small amount of food—far less than a five-day ration. But each knapsack was well-stocked with cartridges. "It means we have the right men," Kunikov said. "A good fighter knows he can go without food for more than one day, but without cartridges he is immediately lost."

Kunikov's men did not fail his trust, sustained as they were by boundless faith in this leader whose name has long been famous on the Black Sea Coast. In appearance Kunikov does not in any way suggest the warrior; but it was he who commanded the Soviet rearguards during the first battle of the Kuban, when the gallant action of the rearguard finally checked the enemy and firmly barred the coastal roads to Transcaucasia.

With the end of the retreat came the period of positional warfare and reconnaissance raids in the enemy rear. At the same time persistent preparations were made for the liberation of the Black Sea Coast. The foundation of these efforts was laid by the operations of the detachment led by Hero of the Soviet Union Major Caesar Kunikov.

MIKHAIL SHOLOKHOV'S NEW NOVEL

By Evgenia Spelova

The famous Soviet writer, Mikhail Sholokhov, has been at the front throughout the war. Recently, after several months' absence, he returned to the Soviet capital.

Sholokhov's home was in the Cossack village of Veshenskaya, on the "Silent Don," about which he wrote his epic novel. During the German offensive in the Don last autumn Lieutenant Colonel Sholokhov was in Veshenskaya, where he spent a short leave of absence after a contusion received in a forced plane landing.

"The Nazis approached close to the village—only the Don separated us," Sholokhov said, "but they failed to negotiate the water barrier. Nonetheless Veshenskaya suffered greatly."

Before the war, numerous Muscovites visited the hospitable author in his blue, two-storied house on a hill overlooking the Don, in the very center of the village. "My home is gone, too," Sholokhov said.

He is now writing a book about the war. "It will be a novel," he explained. "The novel is my favorite

genre. The title is 'They Fought for Their Native Land.' It will tell of the people defending Russia on the battlefield and those forging weapons on the home front. The action takes place at the front and in the Urals. The part already written is about the Don during the period immediately preceding the German offensive.

"But it is too early to speak of the novel in full. I have written only about one-third of it."

Asked whether there would be any of the old Sholokhov characters in the new book, Sholokhov replied: "Not a single one. The characters will be completely new."

The writer talked eagerly of his stay at the front and of the people he had known there. He spoke of the death of the author, Eugene Petrov, his companion on one of his trips to the front.

"Petrov was a remarkable man and citizen," Sholokhov said. "His life must be a model for us all."

GALINA MUKHTAROVA—RED ARMY SCOUT

After many appeals, Galina Mukhtarova was finally permitted to go to the front. Senior Lieutenant Zharikov gazed at the young girl in surprise. Helplessly waving his arms, he turned to his assistant and asked: "What shall I do with the kid? Why was she sent?"

Anxiety clouded Galina's face. What if they should send her back? Then she would have to again apply and beg to be sent to the front. No! She would refuse to return.

"What does it matter if I am short, Comrade Lieutenant. I know how to dress wounds, I can crawl fast, I'm a fairly good shot, and I can ride a horse without a saddle."

That was how Galina became a member of the N. reconnaissance unit. The unit was ordered to cross a river and scout in the enemy rear. That night they swam the river. As they approached the opposite bank, the Germans sent up a rocket. The scouts concealed themselves in the tall grass. Not far off a German sentry dozed with his back against a tree. One of the scouts plunged a dagger into his back. At that moment a neighboring German outpost opened fire. Three rockets illuminated the area in succession. Automatic rifles spattered bullets.

The scouts pressed themselves closer to the ground and wriggled forward, Galina among them. She stumbled on the body of a Red Army man. "I can't move my arm," he whispered. Galina could not leave him there. She managed to get the wounded fighter to the river bank and towed him back to the dressing station.

After that Galina was accepted as a member of the unit. Soon she was given a special assignment—to visit a number of villages and report on the organization of enemy defenses, the number of troops, tanks, and other materiel.

A ragged beggar girl wandered from village to village, stopping everyone and asking for bread. In the village of Grigoryevo, a Nazi patrol arrested her and brought her to headquarters. The German officer in charge spent a long time examining Galina. Who was

she? Where had she come from? What was she doing there?

Galina wept. Rubbing the tears from her eyes with her knuckles, she told the officer she had lost her parents and was starving.

One of the German lieutenants, watching the scene in disgust, said in German, "Why do you waste time with this snivelling wench? Give her a few kicks and let her go to the devil!"

Galina knew enough German to understand them, but she did not move an eyelid. The officer called the sentry, who seized her by the collar and threw her out into the street. She continued her journey.

Galina's unit was worried. Their girl had not returned. Had she been killed by the Germans? About midnight she silently crept into the ranks of her comrades. She had obtained all the necessary information. The scouts completed their mission, returned with valuable information and a live German. After the report of the commander in charge of the scouts, the Senior Lieutenant asked: "And how was Galina Mukhtarova? How did she conduct herself?"

"She's worth her weight in gold," the commander said. "She has plenty of grit, and she creeps about like a cat. I don't know where she learned it."

After that Galina never missed a single operation of the scouting unit. She was always in the thick of the fighting. One day the reconnoiterers, who had wriggled on ahead of the fighters, found themselves under heavy artillery and mortar fire. Suddenly Galina stopped in her tracks.

"Are you frightened?" the commander asked, as she did not move. "You act as if you had never accompanied us before."

Now Galina clumsily attempted to move her legs. She left a trail of blood. The Red Army men tenderly lifted her frail body and carried her to a place of safety.

As soon as the wound healed, Galina returned to her unit.

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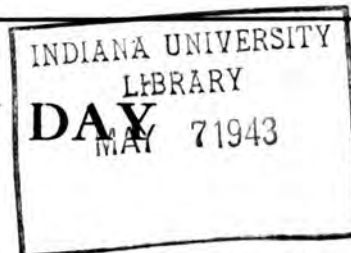
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ON THE EVE OF MAY DAY

By Joseph Verkhovtsev



About one year ago socialist competition for the best and most efficient aid to the Red Army was begun among workers in industry, transport, construction and agriculture. The participants pledged themselves not only to accurately fulfill all war orders—this goes without saying—but to increase production above the plan. Each month, after a check-up, the winners were awarded the transient Banner of the State Defense Committee.

Tens of millions of Soviet men and women workers, engineers, employees and collective farm workers strive for the honor of receiving this banner. The results of the competition were apparent from the very beginning—each month the front received a supplementary amount of tanks, planes, guns and ammunition.

At the suggestion of the Kuibyshev workers, a



WITH THE CZECHOSLOVAK MILITARY UNITS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT—Sniper Maria Lialkova, awarded the Order of the Red Star, killed four Germans in her first battle.

special Fund of the Supreme Command of the Red Army has been inaugurated, to which enterprises deliver production exceeding State assignments.

March was the first month of the national May Day competition. Long before the month ended, news appeared in the Soviet press from every part of the country to the effect that the program for March and the first quarter of April had already been carried out.

An aviation plant delivered to the Red Army over-time production amounting to more than a division of first-rate planes. Another aviation plant pledged itself to produce ten planes above the plan. By March 21, 11 planes had been built. Three aviation plants in the Volga Region fulfilled their pledges by March 20, each one delivering an aviation regiment to the special Fund of the Supreme Command. N. tank plant, in the Urals, delivered the required number of tanks for a whole regiment early in March.

The workers of the Buguruslan oil fields in the Chkalov Region (formerly Orenburg), are also taking part in the national competition. One of the drilling brigades brought into production twice as many wells as provided for in the March program, and one and a half times as many as planned for the first half of April. The young miners of the Karaganda coalfields in Kazakhstan promised to contribute 20 trainloads of coal to the Fund of the Supreme Command by May 1. This pledge was fulfilled ahead of time.

The list could be continued. But readers must not get the impression that these successes are achieved without hard work. The steadily increasing programs demand a greater effort on the part of Soviet engineers and workers. Difficulties in regard to material and instruments frequently arise. To await outside help would mean a considerable loss of time. Engineers and workers discover methods and devices which enable them to surmount the difficulties. Thousands of efficiency proposals are introduced. During the first three weeks in April an aircraft plant on the Volga produced several dozen planes over and above the plan. Although certain new machinery was needed, the management asked for no outside help. In April the forge shop began cold dye-stamping of brackets from sheet steel, which enabled the plant to release two powerful forge hammers and made possible a 15 per cent increase in the manufacture of parts.

Workers do not quit their departments until a given assignment is completed. Instead of going home after their shift they remain at the plant to help the less-qualified. Foreman Kostilyev, for example, a builder in the Primorsk Region, remains on the scaffolding for 16 to 18 hours at a time, teaching women workers, of whom there are over 50 per cent. Arkhip Kulebakin, a cutter in the Kuzbas mines, has applied an

innovation of his own for the extraction of coal. He produces 21 norms and his brother Alexander over 23 norms. Refusing to rest after their strenuous working day, the brothers remain in the mine or visit others to teach miners their method. Now hundreds of miners, applying the method of the brothers Kulebakin, have begun to fulfill their assignments many times over. Yakov Anufriev, a borer in the Kisel-yevsk mine, outstripped his teachers with 2713 per cent output.

Archangel wood-cutters completed their quarterly program of timber production 12 days ahead of schedule. Delivering tens of thousands of cubic meters above the plan, they still remained in the forest to cut timber for the reconstruction of towns destroyed by the German invaders. Everyone knows that the work of a wood-cutter demands enormous physical strength. The number of women working in the forests is very large.

A considerable number of defense enterprises were evacuated to the East during the war. It is only natural that they lack some necessary equipment and have not the same conditions of work as before. But the Urals workers are playing a leading part in munitions production. At the same time they do not forget their brothers and sisters who have suffered at the hands of the invaders. A trainload of wood, machinery and equipment for schools and hospitals, and metal products and household goods will soon leave Sverdlovsk for Stalingrad, all of it collected by Sverdlovsk citizens.

The Soviet people know that the decisive phase of the war has come, that an enormous amount of ammunition will be needed for the furious battles of the coming summer. That is why millions of Soviet people are straining every nerve to achieve victory over Hitlerism.

The socialist competition of millions of Soviet workers has continued throughout April with indefatigable zeal. It is pushing up the rate of production without increasing the number of workers, without new machinery. Naturally difficulties arise, but these do not frighten the Soviet people, who are giving all their energy to the cause of helping the Red Army in its great fight for freedom against the Nazi invaders.

Promotions for Red Army Commanders

The Council of People's Commissars of the USSR has promoted Rodion Malinovsky and Konstantin Rokossovsky to the rank of Army Generals, and Fedor Tolbukhin and Valerian Frolov to the rank of Colonel Generals.



Kukrynikai

SOVIET MAY DAY SLOGANS

Down with the Hitlerite imperialist-bandits who have violated peace among nations and plunged hundreds of millions of working people into the abyss of war!

Greetings to the peoples of Europe fighting against Hitlerite imperialism! Patriots of the European countries, rise in struggle for your

liberation from the fascist yoke! Overthrow the Hitlerite tyranny!

Oppressed Slav brothers! Fan brighter the flames of the sacred people's war against the Hitlerite imperialists—mortal enemies of the Slavs! Long live the fighting unity of the Slav peoples!

Long live the victory of the Anglo-Soviet-American fighting alliance over the enemies of mankind—the German-fascist enslavers!

Long live the valiant Anglo-American troops battering the German and Italian fascists in North Africa!

Long live our glorious Red Army, heroically fighting for the honor, freedom and independence of our country against the German-fascist invaders!

Men of the Red Army! Millions of Soviet people languishing under the German-fascist yoke wait for you as their liberators. Onward to the west for the liberation of the Soviet land!

Vengeance upon the German-fascist scoundrels for the plunder and destruction of our towns and villages, for the violence against women and children, for the murder and abduction to German slavery of the Soviet people! Death to the German occupationists!

Men of the Red Army! Consolidate and

develop the successes gained in the winter battles; do not yield a single inch of recaptured soil to the enemy; prepare for decisive battles against the German-fascist enslavers! Death to the German invaders!

Brothers and sisters! Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Moldavians, Lithuanian, Latvians, Estonians and Karelians, who are temporarily under the yoke of the German-fascist scoundrels! Fan the flames of the people's guerrilla movement! Exterminate the German scoundrels!

Soviet guerrillas, men and women! Increase your blows against the enemy's rear, demolish railways, bridges and communications, and annihilate the enemy manpower! Do not let the Germans burn our villages and towns! Save the Soviet people from abduction to German slavery and extermination by the Hitlerite hangmen! Revenge and death to the German scoundrels! Long live the valiant men and women guerrillas!

Long live the freedom and independence of our glorious Soviet motherland!

AGAINST HITLER'S POLISH ACCOMPLICES

PRAVDA published the following editorial on April 28:

The note of the Soviet Government on its decision to sever relations with the Polish Government, published on April 26, exposes the treacherous behavior of the Polish Government in regard to the Soviet Union in connection with the vile campaign of slander on the occasion of the murder of Polish officers in the Smolensk area. Aiming to cover up their sanguinary crimes and to obliterate all traces of them, the German-fascist provocateurs embarked on the crudest and most cynical of tricks, down to manifest forgeries and fakes.

The whole world is aware of the horrid crimes committed by the Hitlerites against the population of occupied countries, against the peoples they enslaved. The whole world is aware of the unparalleled brutalities of the German-fascist hangmen who are tormenting the Polish people. Poland has been bled white, ruined and turned into a land of gallows, jails

and slavery. The Polish people is bleeding white. There is no single Polish town, no single Polish village nor single Polish family in which the Hitlerite hangmen have not left their bloody traces. The national traditions and culture of the Polish people have been mercilessly trampled underfoot by the Hitlerites.

Of course, all this is known to the Polish Government, which ought to have drawn appropriate conclusions from these crying facts and properly defined its attitude toward the German-fascist provocation. However, the Polish Government has not drawn these conclusions. On the contrary, as soon as the Hitlerite slanderers launched their base slander in an effort to blow up the unity of the anti-Hitlerite democratic camp and weaken the friendship of the Soviet and Polish peoples, the Polish Government at once took up these vile German-fascist fabrications.

The bitter experience of the Polish people, languishing and moaning under the yoke of Hitler's rule, provided the Polish Government with sufficiently con-

vincing facts for the immediate exposure of the swindling trick of the Hitlerite hangmen. It is known that the Polish Government adopted a different path: through its press and radio the Polish Government supported the Hitlerites' slanderous fabrications and proceeded to fan them systematically.

Acting as if upon Hitler's instructions, the Polish official press launched simultaneously with the German press and along the same lines a malicious, hostile campaign against the Soviet Union. It did not feel it obligatory to address the Soviet Government requesting an explanation of the matter. It immediately rushed headlong to join in the anti-Soviet campaign organized by the Hitlerite slanderers.

On April 16 the Ministry of National Defense and on the next day the Polish Government itself published communiques containing the same slanderous fabrications in which the German-fascist scoundrels indulged day after day. These communiques contained also the application of the Polish Government to the International Red Cross, requesting the latter to send its representatives to the scene for an "investigation," although it was quite obvious that on territory occupied by the Hitlerites and in conditions of German-fascist terror, the International Red Cross cannot conduct any truly objective investigation, that its participation in this investigation farce must inevitably result only in gross deceit and falsification.

This was exactly on what the experienced Hitlerite assassins reckoned when they immediately took advantage of the appeal of the Polish Government to the International Red Cross. Thus complete unanimity was proved to exist between the Polish and Hitlerite governments. This fact, as well as the simultaneous opening of a campaign hostile to the Soviet Union, and the very nature of this campaign, left no doubt, as the Soviet Government pointed out in its note of April 25, as to the existence of contact and accord in this matter between the Hitlerites and their Polish accomplices. Hitler found obliging collaborators among those who, as a matter of conscience and honor, ought to have come out as accusers of the Hitlerite bandits.

It transpired that pro-fascist Polish elements were found not only on the territory of Poland occupied by the Hitlerites, but within the Polish Government itself.

The Soviet Union wages a heroic struggle without parallel in history against the worst enemies of mankind—the fascist German invaders. The Soviet people and the Red Army defend a sacred and noble cause, self-sacrificingly fight for the honor and independence of their motherland, for the cause of the liberation of all enslaved nations from the Hitlerite yoke. The great cause of the struggle against Hit-

lerite Germany is the common cause of all freedom-loving, democratic peoples, including the Polish people. By establishing contact and accord with the Hitlerites, the Polish Government has acted treacherously in regard to the Soviet Union.

This disgraceful behavior of the Polish Government has found due appraisal on the part of the Soviet Government, which in its note declared: "At a time when the people of the Soviet Union are bleeding profusely in the hard struggle against Hitlerite Germany and strain every effort for the defeat of the common enemy of the Russian and Polish peoples and of all freedom-loving, democratic countries, the Polish Government, to please Hitler's tyranny, deals a treacherous blow to the Soviet Union."

The imperialistic circles of Poland have long felt no scruples in openly advancing through their press and radio and also in utterances of the Polish Ministers their claims to the territories of the Soviet Ukraine, Soviet Byelorussia and Soviet Lithuania. On February 25 of this year the Polish Government presided over by General Sikorski issued an official declaration which made it plain that the Polish Government does not wish to recognize the historic right of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian peoples to be united within their respective national States. The declaration of the Polish Government of February 25 proves that the latter recognizes the lawfulness of the annexationist policy of imperialistic States which divided among themselves the ancient Ukrainian and Byelorussian territories, and denies the right of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian peoples to be reunited with their blood brothers.

Such declarations only serve the cause of the enemies of the Slav peoples by breaking up the united front of the Slav peoples in their struggle against the German invasion.

The facts prove that the root of the hostile campaigns launched by the Polish Government against the Soviet Union is in the aggressive claims of the Polish imperialists and that all of this hostile campaign against the Soviet Union concerning Polish officers was launched by the Polish Government in order, as stated in the note of April 25, "to exert pressure upon the Soviet Government by making use of the Hitlerite slanderous fake for the purpose of wresting from it territorial concessions at the expense of the interests of the Soviet Ukraine, Soviet Byelorussia and Soviet Lithuania."

One cannot eliminate the historic fact that the ill-starred ex-rulers of the Polish State, as, for instance, the well-known Hitler agents—Kozlowzki, Polish Prime Minister, and Beck, Minister of Foreign Affairs—and their likes, by their treachery brought Poland

to disaster and delivered over the Polish people to the Hitlerites for torture.

Evidently the present Polish Government has drawn no lesson from history. By adopting the treacherous path of accord with Hitler, the Polish Government virtually discontinued its relations with the Soviet Union. It adopted a plainly hostile attitude toward the Soviet Union.

In view of all the above, the Soviet Government decided to sever relations with the Polish Government. There can be no doubt that the Polish people, gallantly fighting against the German-fascist invaders

for its honor, independence and freedom, for its right to live, will condemn and stigmatize the treacherous behavior of the Sikorski government, which dealt a perfidious blow to the common cause of the struggle of the freedom-loving peoples against the Hitlerite tyranny, against the hangman of the peoples—Hitler.

The note of the Soviet Government published on April 26 reflects the determination and unbending will to offer a stern rebuff to any attempt of the Hitlerite provocateurs and their accomplices to encroach upon the sovereign rights of the Soviet State and the peoples of the Soviet Union.

POLISH PATRIOTS ARE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF GENERAL SIKORSKI

On April 28 IZVESTIA published the following article by Wanda Wasilewska, President of the Union of Polish Patriots:

On April 25 diplomatic relations were severed between the Soviet Government and the emigre government of General Sikorski.

Whom does the Polish emigre government represent? The Polish people? No. The Polish people never elected, never appointed, never invested this government with powers. The present Polish Government took over the functions of the remnants of the Rydz-Smigly government which fled from Poland, of the government of Poland's September defeat.

From the very outset this government was opposed to the struggle of the Poles who fell under Hitler's yoke, the struggle against their enslavers. In spite of that, the Polish people has fought and continues to fight and proves by deed that it has nothing in common with the fatal suicidal policy of expectancy and inaction championed by the Polish Government.

But possibly General Sikorski's government represents the Poles who found themselves outside of Poland? No. The Poles outside of Poland did and do strive to fight Poland's mortal foe—Hitlerite Germany. The Polish Government has tried to take credit for the heroism of the Polish soldiers, airmen and sailors who took part in the Norwegian and African campaigns, in the aerial battle over Britain, in air raids on Germany and in naval raids.

With the Allies' help it built up an army. But in what spirit did it rear this army, what tasks did it set this army? It is no secret to anyone that the leadership of this army was profoundly reactionary; that it tried to foster anti-democratic and pro-fascist

sentiments; that it fanned anti-Semitism and chauvinism, which have nothing in common with patriotism; that it conducted intense propaganda in its army against its ally, on whose territory it functioned, against the Soviet Union; and that lastly the Command of this army refused to march to the front, refused to take part in the struggle, and took its troops out of the USSR.

The Poles have one desire—to liberate Poland, to wrest their bleeding motherland from the Hitlerite clutches. The Poles realize that this can be done only in firm and honest alliance with the democratic countries which fight against Hitler. But what did the Polish Government do on the first day of its existence? This Government permitted not only its unofficial but official organs as well to indulge in the most abominable attacks on that very ally who shouldered the brunt of the struggle against Hitler.

Impermissible articles appeared incessantly in the Polish press published in Britain and the United States, in the newspapers of the Polish army and—as if that were not enough—even in the organ of the Polish Embassy in Kuibyshev! The quasi “illegal” Polish radio station SWIT usually heaps dirt by the bucketful on the allied country which helped to organize and arm the Polish army.

Members of the self-appointed “National Council”—the “Rada Narodowa”—have incessantly conducted a campaign of slander. They conducted it against the Soviet Union, but it was accompanied simultaneously by jabs at Britain and America, at public figures and representatives of those countries. Even the patient British press, the press of a hospitable country which in days of war gave refuge to thousands of Poles and surrounded them with care, repeatedly had to raise its voice in an effort to check the irresponsible

pranks of the Polish politicians who tried to drive a wedge into the unity of the participants of the Anglo-Soviet-American fighting alliance.

We have never lulled ourselves by the hope that the openly pro-Hitlerite acts of the Matuszewskis and Doboszinskis would meet a rebuff on the part of General Sikorski's government. True, Polish emigre circles in London did stage repeatedly a farcical "drawing of a demarcation line," but Matuszewski, for instance, who comes out most vehemently against Sikorski, was at the same time a frequent and well-liked guest at the Information Bureau of the official Polish representation in America. Doboszinski continued to publish his purportedly "illegal" news sheet until the British took the matter into their own hands.

From the very outset we plainly saw through these people—from the very outset we knew that they only differ outwardly from those who brought disaster upon Poland in 1939, that essentially they are bound with these people by thousands of ties—ideological, personal, and ties of traditions. We knew these people when they were still in Poland, later we watched their activities, intrigues and machinations abroad. We saw how they reduced to inaction the Polish army in the Soviet Union, we saw quite enough of their representatives systematically, brazenly robbing the Poles in the Soviet Union of American, British and Soviet money, food and things given to them as aid. We saw quite enough of their stupid arrogance and haughtiness, which harmed us at every step. They harmed the sympathies which the Polish people evoked by its heroic conduct in 1939, and by its struggle of almost four years' duration.

The present Polish Government was elected neither by the people nor by representatives of the people. It does not represent the people, its will, its endeavors, its aspirations. The Polish Government was incapable and unwilling to lead the people in the struggle against Hitlerism, it was incapable and unwilling to attend honestly to the fate of Poles scattered all over the world, incapable and unwilling to strengthen Poland by remaining loyally in the fighting ranks of the democracies. It persistently traveled its course, until at last, during the latest events, it has finally revealed its true face.

In our organ *Wolna Polska* we have been reiterating for two months that the emigre government keeps sliding to a pro-Hitlerite position, that the hidden threads binding certain Polish elements in London and New York with Berlin become more and more apparent. We pointed to the fascist intonation distinct not only in the utterances of Matuszewski and Mackiewicz, but also in the Polish Government's official organs. We pointed to the undoubted connections between the SWIT radio station and Goebbels' agents. We pointed to the propaganda within General Anders' army.

Now the situation is perfectly clear. On both sides of the ocean these people have launched a planned campaign against the Soviet Union. It commenced at the time of the temporary spring lull in operations at the front, i.e., on the eve of decisive battles, in the period when the Hitlerites were frantically preparing "total mobilization" in all the occupied countries, and in the first place in Poland.

And then one fine day we learn that the Polish Bishop Gawlina comes out in America with a nonsensical slanderous accusation, alleging 400,000 Polish children have perished in the Soviet Union and that 600,000 of them are engaged in heavy labor on collective farms. Gawlina's statement failed to cause any significant reaction. It was too obviously fabricated, too greatly contradicted all the real figures of the total number of Poles residing in the USSR, too greatly contradicted facts which could be easily ascertained. The first shot misfired.

The second shot was prepared more thoroughly. It was announced to the world that thousands of Polish officers were brutally murdered in the Soviet Union. Graves were found, witnesses, documents, names of killed, were found and—not only names. According to the latest reports of the Hitlerite vassals and their agencies, even the culprits were found—"Bolshevist Jewish commissars," who patiently remained for two years in the German-occupied district of the Smolensk Region and just waited, until at last it occurred to the Gestapo to arrest them.

It would seem that every Pole ought to turn away scornfully from this fresh German masquerade, from this abominable spectacle of the Hitlerite hangmen pulling their victims out of graves and shedding crocodile tears over them. But no! The Polish Government deemed it apposite to take part at once in this abominable farce. It dared to join quite unequivocally in Hitler's campaign, to support and fan it, and to try to lend it an air of verisimilitude.

We do not know when and where it was done—history will reveal that later; we do not know who it was—history will later brand him—that drew up, together with the Hitlerites, the plan of this slanderous anti-Soviet campaign and coordinated actions. But we do know who went into the attack together with the Hitlerites. It was obvious even prior to this that Hitlerite elements were active in the Polish Government. Now that we see that they have taken the upper hand and have determined the tenor and direction of the acts of that Government, we are averse to one thing only—that the past and present doings of the Polish Government should cast a shadow on the Polish people—on the Poles. And therefore we note once more: The Polish Government has never represented Poland, but only a group of emigres. It never had anything in common with occupied Poland,

which contrary to the propaganda and instructions of that Government, contrary to its calls to fight against the guerrillas, did and does heroically fight the enemy.

The Polish Government has made bargaining for the frontiers its main task, but it bargains not for the Polish lands occupied by the Germans, not for the territories previously captured by the Germans on the Baltic Sea and in the West, but for the lands of Soviet Byelorussia, Soviet Ukraine and Soviet Lithuania, lands populated by our brothers with whom the Polish people wants to live in peace.

The Polish Government forced into silence and strangled all truly progressive, truly democratic and truly patriotic elements in the emigration. It forced into inaction an army ready for struggle, whose soldiers wanted to fight, and in which all Poles placed such great hopes. It strove always to undermine the Poles' trust in our natural ally—the Soviet Union—whereas every Pole understands that this alliance is a matter of life and death for Poland, the more so now when it is here on this front that the destinies of Europe, the destinies of Poland, are at stake.

And lastly, by its contact and collusion with the Hitlerites, the Polish Government finally compromised

itself in the eyes of all those who regard the Hitlerites as mortal enemies, and that is what they are to every honest Pole. It is obvious that the present Polish Government, which drifts away from the interests, will and aspirations of the people, slides down a grade which will bring it to ultimate bankruptcy.

It was for just this reason that we demanded that we Poles in the USSR be given an opportunity to take part in the war with arms in hand. When General Anders took his army away to the vicinity of Baghdad, we demanded that Polish troops be formed on the territory of the USSR who would not stay for months in tents, but would go to the front to smite the enemy shoulder to shoulder with the Red Army. We trust that the Soviet Government will accord us Poles residing in the Soviet Union the opportunity to fight for our homeland with arms, shoulder to shoulder with Soviet citizens of all nationalities, the opportunity to win the right to return to our homeland in fighting the hateful enemy.

We know that the friendship of the Polish and Soviet peoples, cemented with blood in joint struggle, is unshakable. We know that this friendship will grow and strengthen despite all the provocative machinations of our enemies.

Security for Families of Red Army Men

During 1942 about 6,500,000,000 rubles in allowances and pensions alone was paid out by the Soviet Government to the families of Red Army men at the front.

Assistance is not limited to payment of State allowances and pensions. The families of Red Army men receive many privileges. If no member of the family has an independent source of income, no rent is paid. If a child is born to the family of a factory or office worker called up for military service, a grant is made covering the immediate needs of the child and a special allowance is paid for nine months.

In the Yaroslavl Region alone, during the month of February, 70,907 families of front-line fighters received assistance. During a ten day campaign 44 new restaurants serving 10,780 people, were opened, as well as 38 new children's nurseries for 5,600 children of Red Army men at the front. Parks and playgrounds were provided for 13,470 children, 2,936 families received new living quarters, and 1,670 families had their apartments repaired.

Soviet People Mourn Nemirovich-Danchenko

The funeral of Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko, renowned director and co-founder of the Moscow Art Theater, who died on April 25, took place in Moscow on April 27. Mikhail Khrapchenko, Chairman of the Committee on Arts of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, People's Artists of the USSR Khmelev, Yablochkina and others, spoke on the great contribution of the deceased to Russian culture.

A funeral procession of several thousand people followed the ashes of the beloved director to Novodevichye Cemetery, where a grave had been prepared near those of Chekhov and Stanislavsky.

Red Army Sniper Kills 24 Germans

In One Day

On the Volkhov Front, Senior Lieutenant Trubachev recently picked off from ambush 24 German soldiers in one day, while the latter were attempting to build a pontoon bridge.

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STALIN'S ORDER OF THE DAY

NO. 195, MAY 1, 1943

Comrades Red Army and Red Navy men, commanders and political workers, men and women guerrillas, working men and women, men and women peasants, people engaged in intellectual work! Brothers and sisters who have temporarily fallen under the yoke of the German oppressors!

In the name of the Soviet Government and our Bolshevik Party I greet and congratulate you on the occasion of May First!

The peoples of our country meet May First in the stern days of Patriotic War. They have entrusted their destiny to the Red Army and their hopes have not



NEW SOVIET TANKS MOVE UP TO THE FRONT

been misplaced. Soviet warriors stood up resolutely in defense of the motherland, and now for nearly two years have been defending the honor and independence of the peoples of the Soviet Union. During the winter campaign of 1942-43, the Red Army inflicted grave defeats on the Hitlerite troops, annihilated an enormous amount of the enemy's manpower and equipment, surrounded and annihilated two armies of the enemy at Stalingrad, took prisoner over 300,000 enemy officers and men and liberated hundreds of Soviet towns and thousands of villages from the German yoke.

The winter campaign has demonstrated that the offensive power of the Red Army has grown. Our troops not only hurled the Germans out of the territory the latter had seized in the summer of 1942, but occupied a number of towns and districts which had been in the enemy's hands for about one year and a half.

It proved beyond the Germans' strength to avert the Red Army's offensive. Even for a counter-offensive in a narrow sector of the front in the area of Kharkov the Hitlerite Command found itself compelled to transfer more than 30 fresh divisions from Western Europe. The Germans calculated on surrounding Soviet troops in the area of Kharkov and arranging a "German Stalingrad" for our troops. However, the attempt of the Hitlerite Command to take revenge for Stalingrad has collapsed.

Simultaneously the victorious troops of our Allies routed the Italo-German troops in the area of Libya and Tripolitania, cleared these areas of enemies and now continue battering them in the area of Tunisia, while the valiant Anglo-American aviators strike shattering blows at the military and industrial centers of Germany and Italy, foreshadowing the formation of a second front in Europe against the Italo-German fascists.

Thus, for the first time since the beginning of the war, the blow dealt at the enemy from the East by the Red Army merged with a blow from the West dealt by the troops of our Allies into one joint blow.

All of these circumstances taken together have shaken the Hitlerite war machine to its foundation, have changed the course of the World War and created the necessary prerequisites for victory over Hitlerite Germany. As a result the enemy was forced to admit a serious aggravation of his position and raised a hue and cry about a military crisis.

True, the enemy tries to disguise his critical situation by clamor about "total" mobilization. But no amount of clamor can do away with the fact that the camp of the fascists is really going through a

grave crisis. The crisis in the fascists' camp finds expression in the first place in the fact that the enemy had to renounce openly his original plan of a lightning war. The talk about lightning war is no longer in vogue in the enemy's camp. The vociferous babble about lightning war has yielded place to lamentations about the inevitability of protracted war.

While previously the German-fascist Command boasted of the tactic of the lightning offensive, now this tactic has been discarded and the German fascists boast no more that they effected or intend to effect a lightning offensive, but that they managed to slip away deftly from the flanking blow of the British troops in Northern Africa, or from encirclement by Soviet troops in the area of Demyansk.

The fascist press is replete with boastful reports to the effect that the German troops succeeded in making good their escape from the front and avoiding another Stalingrad in one or another sector of the Eastern front or the Tunisian front. Evidently the Hitlerite strategists have nothing else to boast of.

Secondly, the crisis in the fascist camp finds expression in that the fascists begin to speak more frequently about peace. To judge by the reports of the foreign press, one can arrive at the conclusion that the Germans would wish to obtain peace with Britain and the U. S. A. on the condition that the latter two draw away from the Soviet Union, or on the contrary, they would wish to obtain peace with the Soviet Union under the condition that it draw away from Britain and the U. S. A. Themselves treacherous to the marrow, the German imperialists have the nerve to apply their own yardstick to the Allies, expecting some one of the Allies to swallow the bait.

Obviously it is not from fine living that the Germans babble about peace. The babble about peace in the fascist camp only indicates that they are going through a grave crisis.

But of what kind of peace can one talk with the imperialist bandits from the German-fascist camp who have flooded Europe with blood and studded it with gallows? Is it not clear that only the utter routing of the Hitlerite armies and the unconditional surrender of Hitlerite Germany can bring peace to Europe? Is it not because the German fascists sense the coming catastrophe that they babble about peace? The German-Italian fascist camp is experiencing a grave crisis and faces catastrophe.

This does not mean, of course, that the catastrophe of Hitlerite Germany has already come. No, it does not mean that. Hitlerite Germany and her army have been shaken and experience a crisis, but they have

not been smashed as yet. It would be naive to think that the catastrophe will come of itself, drift in with the tide. Another two or three powerful blows from the West and East are needed, such as those dealt to the Hitlerite army in the past five or six months, for the catastrophe of Hitlerite Germany to become an accomplished fact.

For this reason the peoples of the Soviet Union and their Red Army, as well as our Allies and their armies, still face a stern and hard struggle for complete victory over the Hitlerite fiends. This struggle will demand of them great sacrifices, enormous staying power and iron staunchness. They must mobilize all their forces and possibilities to smash the enemy and thus blaze the road to peace.

Comrades! The Soviet people displays the greatest solicitude for its Red Army. It is ready to give all its forces for the further strengthening of the military might of the Soviet country. In less than four months the peoples of the Soviet Union have donated more than 7,000,000,000 rubles to the Red Army fund. This demonstrates once more that the war against the Germans is truly a national war of all the peoples inhabiting the Soviet Union.

Without folding their hands, staunchly and courageously facing the hardships caused by war, workers, collective farmers and intellectuals work at factories and in institutions, on transport, in collective farms and State farms.

But the war against the German-fascist invaders demands that the Red Army receive still more guns, tanks, aircraft, machine guns, automatic rifles, trench-mortars, ammunition, equipment and provisions. Hence it is necessary that the workers, collective farmers and all Soviet intellectuals work with redoubled energy for the front.

It is necessary that all our people and all institutions in the rear work with the efficiency and precision of good clockwork. Let us recall the bequest of great Lenin: "Once war proves inevitable—everything for the war, and the least slackness and lack of energy must be punished by wartime laws."

In return for the confidence and solicitude of its people the Red Army must strike at the enemy still more strongly, exterminate mercilessly the German invaders, drive them incessantly out of the Soviet land.

In the course of the war the Red Army acquired rich military experience. Hundreds of thousands of Red Army men learned to wield their arms to perfection. Many commanders learned to skilfully direct troops on the field of action. But it would be unwise

to rest at that. The Red Army men must learn to wield their arms well, commanders must acquire mastery in the conduct of battle.

But even this is not enough. In military matters, and the more so in such a war as modern war, one cannot stand still. To stop in military matters means to remain behind. And as is known, those who remain behind are beaten. Therefore, the main point now is that the whole Red Army must day in and day out perfect its combat training, that all commanders and men of the Red Army must study the experience of war, must learn to fight in such a manner as is needed for the cause of victory.

Comrades Red Army and Red Navy men, commanders and political workers, men and women guerrillas! While greeting and congratulating you on the occasion of the First of May, I order:

1. That all Red Army men—infantrymen, trench-mortar gunners, artillerymen, tankmen, fliers, sappers, signalmen, and cavalrymen—inde-fatigably continue to perfect their fighting mastery, to execute precisely the orders of their commanders, the requirements of the Army regulations and instructions, sacredly to observe discipline, and to maintain organization and order.

2. That the commanders of all services and the commanders of combined arms become experts in the leading of troops; skilfully to organize the instruction of all arms and to direct them in battle; to study the enemy, to improve reconnaissance—the eyes and ears of the army—and to remember that without this, one cannot beat the enemy. To raise the efficiency of the work of troops headquarters, so that the headquarters of Red Army units and formations become the exemplary organs of the direction of troops; to raise the work of the Army and the rear establishments to the level of requirements presented by modern warfare; to bear firmly in mind that on a full and timely supply of troops with ammunition, equipment and provisions, depends the outcome of combat operations.

3. That the whole Red Army consolidate and develop the successes of the winter battles; that it does not surrender to the enemy a single inch of our soil; that it be prepared for decisive battles against the German-fascist invaders; that in defense it display the stubbornness inherent in the men of our Army; and in the offensive—the resolution, correct interaction of troops and bold maneuver in the field of action, crowned by the encirclement and annihilation of the enemy.

4. That men and women guerrillas strike powerful blows at the enemy's rear establishments, communi-

cations, military stores, headquarters and factories; that they destroy the enemy's telegraph and telephone lines; that they draw the wide strata of the Soviet population in the areas captured by the enemy into the active struggle of liberation, and thus save Soviet citizens from being driven away to German slavery and from extermination by the Hitlerite beasts; that they take merciless revenge on the German invaders for the blood and tears of our wives and children, mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters; that they help, by all means, the Red Army in its struggle against the base Hitlerite enslavers.

Comrades! The enemy has already felt the weight of the shattering blows of our troops. The time is approaching when the Red Army, together with the

armies of our Allies, will break the backbone of the fascist beast.

Long live our glorious motherland!

Long live our valiant Red Army!

Long live our valiant Navy!

Long live our gallant men and women guerrillas!

Death to the German invaders!

Signed: Supreme Commander-in-Chief,
Marshal of the Soviet Union,

JOSEPH STALIN

USSR AND RED ARMY FACE DECISIVE BATTLES

By Major Vasili Kolybelnikov

The following article was written for the occasion of May First:

The Red Army is nearing the traditional May Day holiday of the Soviet peoples with a feeling of pride. This is the second time since the outbreak of the war that the Soviet peoples will review their militant forces and the readiness of the peoples to wage war against the German invaders until victory is achieved.

Looking back at the gigantic battles fought, Soviet fighters say: "Not only have we withstood the terrific onslaught of the Hitlerite war machine, but we are on the right road to victory."

The greatest of all battles, which will determine the fate of the peoples of all the world, is being waged on the fields of Russia. In those battles the Red Army has shattered the myth of the "invincibility" of the German army and has inflicted blows from which Hitlerite Germany will never recover. The strength of the blows will grow in the course of the war.

The Red Army's best May Day present to the Soviet peoples and to progressive mankind is its historical victories during the winter campaign from November 10, 1942 to March 31, 1943. Within that period the Red Army dealt the fascist forces the greatest defeat in the history of wars at the approaches to Stalingrad, routed the German forces in the North Caucasus and the Kuban, inflicted heavy blows upon the enemy in the region of the middle Don and Voronezh, liquidated the enemy springboard on the Central Front (Rzhev, Gzhatsk, Vyazma), and also raised the siege of Leningrad in the region of Demyansk.

During this winter campaign the Soviet troops cleared the enemy from a huge territory of 480,000 square kilometers, and in several sectors advanced 600 to 700 kilometers westward.

The Red Army routed the 6th German Army of von Paulus and defeated in battle dozens of German divisions. The number of prisoners captured reached 345,525 soldiers and officers. In the same period the enemy lost in killed alone over 850,000 officers and soldiers.

After the successful winter campaign the Red Army is preparing for future battles, so as to inflict still heavier blows on the Hitlerite hordes in the spring and summer of this year. Due to the bad roads of spring, a lull has set in on all fronts with the exception of one small sector in the lower reaches of the Kuban, where active operations have developed within the past few days. But even during this period of bad roads the Red Army is wearing out the enemy and preventing the Hitlerite forces from strengthening their positions. Today, as never before, the Red Army is fired with the aim of driving the cruel enemy from our country.

Every Soviet fighter fully understands the aims he is fighting for on the battle front and why he is shedding his blood. These aims were clearly expressed by the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Joseph Stalin: "We are waging a Patriotic War, a war of liberation, a war that is just. It is not our aim to seize foreign lands or to conquer foreign peoples. Our aims are clear and noble. We want to liberate our Soviet soil from the German-fascist scoundrels."

The whole country has been converted into a mili-

tary camp. In the rear as well as at the front, the Soviet peoples are devoting all their energy to the nearing hour of victory.

The May Day competition of Soviet factories, collective farms and scientific research organizations is an important factor in the aid of the rear to the front. The competition launched under the slogan: "Increase aid to the front!" has already achieved remarkable results. Many factories take part in the competition. In the aircraft industry alone dozens of factories have more or less equal chances of winning first place. In the metal and iron foundries and in tank factories dozens of enterprises are also striving for first place.

The output of the munitions factories of our country as a whole increased during the month of March by

20 to 40 per cent, and in some factories by 50 per cent, as compared with February. Among the probable winners are many plants evacuated deep into the rear of the country.

These facts are an evidence of the increased output of Soviet factories and the growing power of the Soviet Union in the struggle against the German invaders.

The Soviet Union is confident as never before of final victory. But the Soviet peoples and the Red Army realize that the victory will be won after a strenuous struggle and will not be easy. Decisive battles will be fought during the spring and summer, and the more determined are the actions of all democratic peoples, the sooner will the victory be won.

NOTED UKRAINIAN POET WRITES OF HIS COUNTRY

Maxim Rylsky, one of the finest poets of the Ukraine, writes in PRAVDA:

The freedom-loving Ukrainian people has always striven to reunite, to create its own strong power on the banks of the Dniester and the Dnieper, and to live a peaceful creative life among fraternal peoples. Many times its finest representatives, such as Taras Shevchenko and Ivan Franko, extended the hand of friendship to the toiling Polish people.

For centuries the Polish gentry did their utmost to prevent the reunion of the Ukrainian people. They put it, as Shevchenko said, under a heavy yoke, and sowed discord and enmity between the Poles and the Ukrainians. Mickiewicz said that one of the causes of the collapse of the Polish State was the fact that its rulers were bent on building up its wealth and glory by the oppression of enslaved nations.

The present Polish rulers have failed to draw any lessons from these words. In the conflagration of world war they think not of the liberation of their people, together with many other peoples, but of oppressing the Ukrainian, Byelorussian, and Lithuanian peoples and of territorial conquests; of carving up again the living body of the Ukraine, of trampling underfoot our national sanctuaries, of destroying the happiness won in honest struggle.

They chose for their weapons slander, meanness and foulness. Without scruple they agreed with the base villain Hitler. They calumniated the Government under whose leadership the sons and daughters of the united Soviet family fight and work for the defeat of the fascist hordes, for the liberation of the world from the bloodstained claws of Hitlerism.

The present Polish Government does not and cannot represent its people. It is not to progress but to destruction that this treacherous, mendacious and perfidious government leads its people.

The dreams of the Polish imperialistic vultures will never come true. Lvov and Kiev, the Dniester and the Dnieper, are blood brothers. They will remain brothers forever! A united, free Ukraine re-emerges from the conflagration of the great war for liberation, and will always be happy to collaborate with honest neighbors. But she will always be ready to offer a rebuff to all who dare to encroach on her freedom, honor, independence and integrity.

Russians, shoulder to shoulder with the Ukrainians, Byelorussians and all peoples of the Soviet Union, march toward victory over the fascist beast, under the sacred Red banner. They will never surrender their freedom, for which they have paid with the blood of their finest sons and daughters, to anyone.

Guerrillas of Rovno Region Encircle German Garrison

A guerrilla detachment operating in the Rovno Region recently surrounded a German garrison established in a district center. The Hitlerites sent reinforcements from a neighboring town to the aid of the encircled garrison. The guerrillas ambushed the approaching German detachment and dispersed it, after which they killed 60 Hitlerites of the enemy garrison and captured a quantity of arms and ammunition.

POLISH REACTIONARIES IN HITLER'S SERVICE

On April 29 PRAVDA published the following article:

The villainies of the Hitlerite occupationists in Poland shake the world. They have converted Poland into a huge cemetery. They have exterminated the flower of the Polish intelligentsia and murdered millions of Polish citizens. And the people claiming to represent Poland establish contact with the enemies of their nation. The Polish Government, in contact with Hitler, conducts a provocative campaign against the Soviet Union—a country which strains every effort in a hard struggle against the common enemy of the Russian and Polish peoples, as well as that of all freedom-loving, democratic countries.

Who has dictated this policy, detrimental to the Allied cause and hindering the successful struggle against Hitlerism—the common enemy of peoples? Who of the Poles is interested in the occupation of Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Lithuanian lands? In the first place—the Polish magnates who built their fortunes on the seizure of Western Ukraine, Western Byelorussia and part of Lithuania; those Polish magnates who took possession of practically the largest landed estates in Europe in these very territories where for a long time they plundered and oppressed the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Lithuanian peasants.

In the Lvov, Stanislav and Tarnopol Regions of the Western Ukraine, Polish magnates possessed 379 estates of over 1,000 hectares each. Altogether they possessed over 1,000,000 hectares of land. The rich magnates owned ten and even more landed estates each.

Radziwill had 35,000 hectares of land in Volhynia alone, and even larger estates in Western Byelorussia, where the Polish landowners constituted 0.9 per cent of the rural population and owned 40.5 per cent of all the land.

Practically the entire heavy industry of the Western Ukraine was controlled by the Mortgage Bank, of which these same Polish magnates, oil industry and sugar mill owners and high government officials, were shareholders. The Mortgage Bank was actually in the hands of the German plutocrats represented by the Hitlerite Lyastovichka, now one of the Hitlerite financial sharks in occupied Poland.

The rich Polish landowners were prepared to do anything to regain the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Lithuanian lands.

These gentlemen constitute an insignificant minority of the Polish population. Their representatives and partners were Beck, Rydz-Smigly, Matuszewski, Kozlovski, Mackiewicz and other high officials and

rulers of Poland, who brought the country to disaster. The predatory appetites of these gentlemen were always turned eastward—to the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Lithuania. Since the very first days of the restoration of Poland these very circles pushed her to a policy of eastward expansion and were ready to cede to the Germans considerable Polish territories in the West. It was for their benefit that Beck colluded with Hitler. It was their ancestors—the predatory, mercenary, covetous serf owners—who ruined and sold Poland, which languished in bondage for hundreds of years.

Who of the present Polish emigres represents the old feudal past of Poland and the recent epoch of Beck? In the first place, Matuszewski, Mackiewicz and Belecki—the vilest representatives of the pro-Hitlerite emigre groups. Matuszewski is Beck's closest collaborator, ex-minister and former Polish ambassador to Hungary, and one of Hitler's most zealous agents in Poland before the war. He is the most outspoken and the most disgusting representative of those elements who brought Poland to the collapse of 1939.

In the horrible days of the Hitlerite occupation, Matuszewski and his friends did not budge an inch from their former policy. The idea now inspiring all Polish patriots—the realization of the fact that only in alliance with a great neighbor, the USSR, can Poland successfully fight for her independence and national existence—this idea remained alien to them. On the very next day after the conclusion of the Polish-Soviet agreement in August, 1941, Matuszewski came out against it. Since that day he has continually kept urging the Polish Government of General Sikorski to seize Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Lithuanian lands.

Prior to the war, Mackiewicz, his political associate, represented the Wilno magnates in the Polish Diet. For several years this individual openly advocated collaboration and alliance with Hitlerite Germany and openly preached war against the USSR. In 1940, after the capitulation of France, Mackiewicz advised the Polish emigre government to remain in France and serve Hitler as a government of quislingites. In May, 1942 this was exposed by the Polish newspaper *Pszevodnik Katolicki*, published in the United States.

Belecki is chieftain of the hoodlum-fascist wing of the so-called party of National Democrats. These political gamblers play first fiddle in Polish emigre circles. Undoubtedly this whole gang of Mackiewicz, Matuszewski and Belecki is connected with Nazi Germany more closely than is revealed by their public utterances.

Leon Kozlovski, Polish ex-premier, one of the most

prominent representatives of the clique which caused Poland's disaster in 1939, openly joined Hitler's camp in 1941. Now he exerts futile efforts to form a party of Polish quislingites in Poland. Some of the other followers of Matuszewski and Mackiewicz, such as Wysocki, the Polish ex-ambassador to Berlin, and ex-ambassador Studnicki, also offered their services to Hitler. Ferdinand Getel, former minister and Matuszewski's political partner, now holds a post in the German municipality in Warsaw.

Hitler now sends these agents of his as "witnesses" to the Smolensk Region, where the German hangmen had brutally massacred Polish officers. Kozlowski, Getel and other degenerates claiming the part of Polish quislings have already visited that area.

The official Polish emigre press went to such lengths as to refer to the evidence of these traitors of the Polish people, these frank agents of Hitler. Thus it is not difficult to follow the trail leading from Hitler's and Mussolini's propaganda kitchen, from the Gestapo torture chambers, to the reactionary Polish emigres. To this day those circles are closely connected with the few traitors of the Polish people who serve the Hitlerite invaders in bloodstained Poland. In these conditions they did not find it difficult to stage jointly with Hitler the provocative Smolensk frame-up.

The Polish people has not and cannot have anything in common with the people who brought about its calamities and now continue to sell out its interests, its very existence, in order to satisfy the predatory appetites of an insignificant handful of magnates and landowners.

Under German occupation the Polish people suffered losses never before known in its history. As a result of three years of Hitlerite occupation the population of Poland declined by 5,000,000 Poles, murdered by the Germans or driven into slavery for Germany, or else mobilized into the German army. Moreover, in the course of these three years the Germans ousted 1,600,000 Polish peasants from their land.

In the light of these facts it is clear that the policy of the Polish reactionaries, collaborating with Hitler, evokes the most profound indignation and disgust of all Polish patriots and honest people. The Polish people heroically fights against the German-fascist oppressors. The guerrilla movement is growing in Poland. The Hitlerite total mobilization encountered unanimous and resolute opposition on the part of the population of Poland.

The provocative propaganda of the German invaders and their Polish accomplices cannot suppress the hatred of the Polish people for the Hitlerite assassins, or strangle the Polish national liberation movement. The anti-Soviet campaign, the propaganda

of aggression in the East, the plans for the seizure of the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Lithuanian lands—all this is alien and hostile to the vital interests of the masses of the Polish people. They see in the USSR their natural friend and ally, a powerful neighbor, whose heroic struggle against Hitlerite Germany blazes a path toward the liberation of Poland.

Guerrilla Song and Dance Ensemble

The famed guerrillas of the Orel Region have their own artistic troupe—a song and dance ensemble. This large group performs behind the enemy lines, appearing before the guerrillas and the Soviet population of German-occupied districts.

The group is made of the guerrillas themselves—young men and women. Vladimir, director of the ensemble, is the commander of the guerrilla detachment "The People's Avenger." He has personally accounted for many Germans, derailed one enemy train and blown up a bridge. Choirmaster Pavel derailed two German troop trains and blew up an armored car and a command car. The soloist, Zhenya, derailed one enemy train and blew up two bridges. Another soloist, Lyuda, a young girl, gallantly defended guerrilla villages and killed several dozen Hitlerites.

During the year of its existence the ensemble has given 250 performances behind the enemy lines. On some occasions performances were held immediately after battles with the Germans. Recently, after a district was liberated from the Hitlerites, the artists of the ensemble, who had just taken part in a hot engagement in the German rear, joined the Red Army troops which had advanced from the front. A performance was at once put on for the commanders and men, who gave the guerrilla artists a rousing welcome.

Soviet War Prisoners Executed by Germans

Fresh instances of the mass extermination of Soviet war prisoners are revealed daily. Red Army man Podvoisky, who escaped from a fascist war prisoners' camp, stated:

"I have been in the Yasinovataya and Gorlovka war prisoners' camps. Many war prisoners died of hunger and disease. On some days several dozen men died in camp.

"Almost every day the Germans shot prisoners. They did this on various pretexts. Once, for instance, we lined up and the Germans examined our eyes. Those with weak eyesight were taken out and shot in the presence of the others. In general, the Germans shot everyone who displayed the least sign of physical weakness."

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT AS OF MAY 1, 1943

By Colonel Alexander Andreyev

Throughout the entire length of the Soviet-German front the last week in April was marked by minor action of reconnaissance groups and artillery duels. Heavy fighting which took place during the second half of April in the Kuban ceased after the Germans, despite heavy sacrifice, failed to achieve any results. Soviet troops repelled all enemy attacks, inflicted heavy losses in men and materiel upon the Hitlerites, and held all tactically important positions.

A distinguishing feature in the recent fighting in the Kuban was the part taken by large aviation forces on both sides. The Hitler Command, in an effort to secure ascendancy in the air, massed air-planes, including several squadrons of pursuit planes of the latest Messerschmitt models, on airfields of the Crimea and the Kerch Peninsula.

In addition to supporting the ground troops, the Hitler Command attempted to use its air force to launch mass raids on communications of Soviet troops in the Kuban. Soviet troops successfully countered by attacking enemy planes in the air and raiding enemy airfields. Thus, on April 25, Soviet airmen destroyed 18 German planes in aerial combat and on April 26 destroyed 12 planes on enemy airfields in the Kuban. South of Balakleya the Soviet air force destroyed 15 German planes on the ground. Fifteen German planes were shot down by Soviet airmen in aerial combat on April 28, while eight other German planes were brought down by anti-aircraft artillery. In the week from April 17 to 24

the Soviet air force accounted for 381 German planes, its own losses amounting to 124 planes.

After a brief interval the German Command renewed attempts to launch mass raids upon communications of Soviet troops in the Kuban, but again suffered defeat. Thus during April 28 and 29 the Soviet air force not only repelled attempts to raid Soviet troops and communications west of Krasnodar, but in its turn attacked German communications, and gaining ascendancy in the air, inflicted heavy losses upon the German air force, bringing down 116 German planes in two days. Soviet losses amounted to 45 planes.

Thus, in the southern sector of the Soviet-German front, there has been in evidence the massing of large forces of Hitler aviation. The Soviet air force, however, maintains the initiative.

The rather heavy aerial fighting taking place during the present period of lull on the front apparently presages clashes between ground forces.

In other sectors of the Soviet-German front Soviet troops engaged in reconnaissance action, and in engagements of local significance, thwart attempts of the Germans to improve their positions and to feel for weak points in Soviet defenses. Soviet artillery and mortars are inflicting considerable losses upon the Germans, wrecking their fortifications and silencing their artillery.

Marshal Budenny and Colonel General Khozin Receive High Awards

On April 29, in the Kremlin, the President of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mikhail Kalinin, presented the Order of Lenin to Marshal Semyon Budenny, who was awarded the decoration on his 60th birthday for outstanding military services to the Soviet State.

Kalinin also presented the Order of Suvorov, First Degree, to Colonel General Khozin, for able and gallant leadership in battle operations and for successes against the German-fascist invaders as a result of these operations.

Collective Farmers Aid Child Victims of Hitlerites

On the initiative of a group of collective farmers in the Bezhetsk District, Kalinin Region, a food drive for child victims of the Hitlerite invasion has been started. Contributions totaling 400 tons of grain and 400 tons of potatoes, over 1,000,000 liters of milk, a half million eggs and a large quantity of meat have come in from the 30 districts of this front zone region. The farmers have planted about 2,500 acres to potatoes and other crops and are now specially fattening 2,000 heads of cattle for the purpose of supplying childrens' homes. Hundreds of orphans have been adopted by collective farm families.

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TOWARD NEW BATTLES AND VICTORIES

On May 2 PRAVDA published the following editorial:

In the stern surroundings of the Patriotic War against the German-fascist invaders the Soviet people passed its fighting forces in review on May First. This was the second time the Soviet people met the traditional May First festival amidst the exertions of war. On that day the wise words of the Order of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Marshal of the

Soviet Union Stalin, resounded throughout the world.

Stalin's May Day Order is a document of exceptional historical significance, of tremendous mobilizing force. The unbending will of the Soviet people to struggle, its unshakable confidence in victory over the enemy, its bitter hatred and scorn for the base German-fascist enslavers—have been expressed in Stalin's Order in words of deepest meaning and significance. Stalin's Order contains a clear and profound analysis of the



RED ARMY MACHINE GUNNERS ON THE SOUTHWESTERN FRONT

present stage of the war waged by the freedom-loving peoples against the Italo-German bandit coalition.

For nearly two years Soviet troops have been enduring with credit and glory all the trials of war against Hitlerite Germany and her underlings. The Red Army has justified the confidence placed in it by the Soviet people. The results of the winter campaign have demonstrated to the whole world that the Red Army's offensive power has grown.

Not only the territory captured by the Germans in the summer of 1942, but also a number of towns and districts which had been in enemy hands for about one year and a half, were liberated by Soviet troops last winter. The Red Army inflicted grave defeats on the enemy, wiped out an enormous amount of manpower and materiel of the Hitlerite troops. The Red Army's victory in the great battle of Stalingrad has been written down in golden letters in the history of the Patriotic War.

Of late the base enemy has had the opportunity to feel, to his own cost, the might of the fighting alliance of the freedom-loving peoples of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States of America.

While Soviet warriors were exterminating the Hitlerites in the snow-covered expanses of Russia, the troops of our Allies defeated the Italo-German troops in the sandy deserts of Africa. Hitlerite Field Marshal Paulus, who lost more than 300,000 crack fascist cut-throats, surrendered to the Red Army. Hitlerite Field Marshal Rommel, who but recently boasted that he would capture Egypt and the Suez, has been driven to bay with the remnants of his troops in a narrow strip of land on the coast of Tunisia.

Simultaneously "the valiant Anglo-American aviation strikes shattering blows at military and industrial centers of Germany and Italy, foreshadowing the formation of a second front in Europe against the Italo-German fascists." (Stalin)

Let the Hitlerite adventurers cheer up the German blockheads with stupid tales about the impregnability of the "European fortress." Everybody knows that the Hitlerite Command is mortally afraid of the active operations of our Allies on the European continent. The Germans have every reason for fear: they do not know and cannot know from where to expect a blow. However, they do know and can not help knowing that the flames of hatred of the tormented peoples for the German-fascist enslavers, flames ready under favorable conditions to leap into a tremendous conflagration, blaze brightly in every part of occupied Europe.

Thousands of tons of bombs are dropped by Allied aviation on German and Italian cities. The Germans had expected that the war would be waged far from their frontiers. However, they are now beginning to realize that air bombing is only a preliminary to a new stage in the progress of the war, when the terrible heat of its breath will singe bandit Germany.

Stalin's Order emphasizes the fact that in the past few months, for the first time in the course of the war, the blow at the enemy from the East dealt by the Red Army merged with a blow from the West dealt by the troops of our Allies into one common blow. "All these circumstances taken together have shaken the Hitlerite war machine to its foundation, have changed the course of the World War and created the necessary prerequisites for victory over Hitlerite Germany." (Stalin).

The Order of Comrade Stalin gives a vivid picture of the crisis in the enemy's camp. What has become of their former vociferous talk about the blitzkrieg and the blitz-victory? It has yielded place to despondent lamentations about the inevitability of a protracted war, while every German who has not yet lost the last vestiges of reason cannot but realize that protracted war holds out no promise for Germany.

The crisis in the enemy's camp finds further expression in the fact that the fascist brigands attempt to don a "peace-loving" mask; that the fascist wolves clumsily, awkwardly struggle into sheep's clothing. The Hitlerite rogues, these perfidious scoundrels, have the insolence to apply their own yardstick to the Allies, believing that some one of the Allies will swallow the bait.

However, all freedom-loving peoples, all members of the anti-Hitler coalition headed by the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States, are united in their firm conviction that the only path toward peace in Europe lies through the utter defeat of the Hitlerite armies and the unconditional surrender of Hitlerite Germany. To restore peace among the peoples and peaceful creative labor, it is necessary to do away with the Hitlerite brigands who flooded Europe with blood and perpetrate monstrous crimes in all the countries they have captured.

This is perfectly understood by our people, as well as by the peoples of all freedom-loving countries. The Order of Comrade Stalin arms the Soviet people and the Red Army with a thoroughly considered, vital program of action.

The Order shows that the camp of the enemy is going through a grave crisis and is on the verge of

catastrophe. This does not mean, of course, that the catastrophe of Hitlerite Germany has already come. The enemy has not yet been routed and it would be erroneous to think that his catastrophe would come of itself, drift in with the tide. "Another two or three powerful blows from the West and the East are needed, such as those dealt to the Hitlerite army in the past five or six months, for the catastrophe of Hitlerite Germany to become an accomplished fact." (Stalin).

Stalin's Order speaks of a hard and grave struggle still confronting the Soviet people and its Red Army, as well as our Allies and their Armies. This is a struggle requiring the exertion of all forces and the mobilization of all possibilities, requiring great sacrifices, tremendous endurance, iron staunchness. The Soviet people are ready for a new struggle, for a new exertion of all its forces, for the sake of a great and sacred purpose—the liberation of our homeland from the Hitlerite beasts, the utter defeat of the hateful German-fascist invaders. The whole course of the war has shown the supreme solidarity and unity of the Soviet people in the struggle against the hateful enemy. The Patriotic War "is a truly national war of all the peoples inhabiting the Soviet Union." (Stalin).

There exists no sacrifice the Soviet people would not make to achieve victory. Millions of Soviet people—workers, collective farmers and intellectuals—work without relaxation, overcoming all difficulties and privations caused by the war, focusing all their thoughts on the single aim: assistance to the Red Army in its struggle against the base Hitlerite enslavers.

The war requires that the Red Army receive still more arms, ammunition and provisions. This means that the Soviet people in the rear—workers, collective farmers, intellectuals—must work with redoubled energy to provide the Red Army with everything necessary for the utter defeat of the enemy. In the course of the war the Red Army dealt the enemy devastating blows, displayed immense courage and self-sacrifice, skill and heroism. Soviet warriors accumulated rich military experience in the course of the war.

However, the Soviet people do not rest content with what they have achieved, do not indulge in self-complacency.

Under the conditions of modern war, when the methods of warfare are rapidly changed and perfected, one cannot mark time, one cannot stand still in military matters, since to stand still means to remain behind and those who remain behind are beaten. Stalin ordered the Red Army: "... the main point now is that the whole Red Army must day in

and day out perfect its combat training, that all commanders and men of the Red Army must study the experience of war, must learn to fight in such a manner as is needed for the cause of victory."

The May Day Order of Stalin set a number of practical tasks before the Red Army men and commanders, before the whole Red Army, before the army of the people's avengers—the guerrillas. Beyond any doubt the armed sons of the Soviet people will make every effort to execute their fighting tasks and to insure victory over the enemy.

The Order of Stalin will fire the hearts of honest people throughout the world with fresh strength, with unshakable confidence in victory. Millions of people with enormous joy and supreme hope listen to Stalin's words: "The enemy has already felt the weight of the shattering blows of our troops. The time is approaching when the Red Army, together with the armies of our Allies, will break the backbone of the fascist beast."

To break the backbone of the fascist beast, to eliminate the fatal menace of the brown plague—this purpose inspires the deeds and thoughts, aspirations and feelings, of the Soviet people. This aim is now nearer than ever before. This aim will be reached—the pledge of this is the determination and will of the Soviet people, the heroism and self-sacrifice of the Red Army, the brilliant leadership of Stalin, great leader of the peoples of the USSR.

Under the immortal banner of the great Lenin, under the wise guidance of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Marshal of the Soviet Union Stalin—onward toward victory!

Kuznetsk Iron and Steel Works

Pledges Production Above Plan

The personnel of the Kuznetsk Iron and Steel Works has addressed a message to all metal workers and miners of the Soviet Union, urging them to prolong the socialist competition inaugurated a year ago, and in response to Stalin's May Day Order to insure a daily output in excess of the plan.

The Kuznetsk workers pledged themselves to fulfill in advance of schedule the orders of the State Defense Committee in the second quarter of 1943, and to manufacture in excess of plan 8,000 tons of pig iron, 10,000 tons of steel, 8,000 tons of rolled steel, 5,000 tons of coke, 6,000 tons of iron ore and 5,000 tons of manganese ore.

PRESIDENT OF MEXICO SENDS GREETING TO STALIN

On April 20, 1943 the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico, Dr. Luis Quintanilla, handed to the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, Joseph Stalin, the following message from the President of Mexico, Avila Camacho:

Dear Mr. Stalin:

Taking advantage of the voyage to the USSR of Dr. Luis Quintanilla, who is accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico to the Government of the Soviet Union, I send to you, aside from the usual diplomatic proceedings, my most affectionate greeting.

The splendid battle that the Soviet Army, supported wholeheartedly by the entire people of the Union, is waging against the totalitarian troops, has aroused in Mexico, as in the world over, the warmest enthusiasm. I am convinced that the inspiring defense of Moscow, Leningrad, the Crimea and Stalingrad will go down in history as among the most brilliant pages of the present war.

The men and women who are struggling to safeguard the most precious heritage of our civilization cannot possibly forget the contribution of the heroic chiefs, officers and soldiers fighting in the armies of

the Soviet Union under your patriotic and intelligent leadership.

In expressing to you my personal admiration for the epic stand of Soviet troops and of the Soviet people, I express my faith that your complete victory over our common enemy will mark the beginning of an era of peace and sincere cooperation among all the peoples of the earth.

Kindly accept, dear Mr. Stalin, the testimony of my highest consideration.

In reply, Stalin sent the following message to Camacho:

Dear Mr. President:

I thank you cordially for your message and for your high estimate of the struggle waged by the Soviet people and its Army against the Hitlerite invaders who broke into the territory of our country.

I beg you, Mr. President, to convey the best wishes of the Soviet people to the friendly Mexican people.

Kindly accept, dear Mr. Camacho, the assurances of my highest consideration.

TITLE OF HERO OF SOVIET UNION CONFERRED ON ACE WHO BROUGHT DOWN 29 PLANES

The Soviet Government has conferred the title of Hero of the Soviet Union on Captain Nikolai Kuznetsov, brilliant Soviet ace, who has brought down 29 enemy planes.

Captain Kuznetsov's latest victory was the shooting down of a German ace, whose body, found under the wrecked fuselage, bore two Iron Crosses and the Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves. On the side of the Messerschmitt the figure "12" was splashed in bold crimson—indicating the number of planes shot down by the fascist.

This was not Captain Kuznetsov's first encounter with this particular German flier. During a furious battle with a group of Messerschmitts, Kuznetsov

noted that the German fliers acted with unusual coordination, as if directed by a master hand. He tried to single out the directing plane, and toward the end of the battle discovered it was the one with a huge "12" in crimson. But when he attempted to attack, the fascist ace avoided battle and escaped. Kuznetsov swore that if they ever met again, the German would not get away.

At the end of the day, Kuznetsov took off with a number of other fighters to escort a group of bombers to an objective. They were again engaged by several Messerschmitts, and Kuznetsov saw the crimson "12" flash by and attack one of the Soviet planes. He immediately went after the German and with a burst of fire at 40 meters' range smashed his engine, killing the flier and sending the plane crashing into the earth.

USSR—FRIEND OF THE SLAV PEOPLES

By Colonel Ludvik Svoboda

*Commander of the Czechoslovak Military Unit
in the USSR*

In connection with the May Day celebrations in the USSR, Colonel Svoboda writes:

We Czechoslovak soldiers and officers in the Soviet Union recently received our baptism of fire. Our greatest wish has at last come true—with arms in hand to batter the German-fascist barbarians who occupied our native Czechoslovakia, destroyed her independence and now torment our freedom-loving people. Czechoslovak soldiers were given an opportunity to fight on the Soviet-German front, the most important front of the struggle against Hitlerism, where the ultimate fate of our Czech people is being decided.

For long the Czech people has regarded the Russian people as an elder brother and during the hard trials always looked to it for support and defense. The Czechs will never forget that in the most critical moment—in 1938, in the Munich period—their great friend, the Soviet Union, remained true to them.

Now the old friendship between our peoples has become even more strengthened in common struggle against a common enemy. Our friendship has been

cemented by the blood shed in battle and no one will ever be able to break it!

We Czechs know better than anyone else that only the solidarity of the Slavs can insure true freedom and independence for the Slavs. The absence of solidarity amongst the Slav peoples can only aid our ancient enemies—the German imperialists. We Czechs also know that the Slav peoples can have no better nor more honest friend than the Soviet Union, which has sacrificed so much in this war for our common interests. By their heroic struggle against the fascist hordes the Soviet soldiers lay the road to freedom for all the enslaved peoples and for our Czech people among them.

We are the first of the Allied troops on the European Continent who have taken our stand shoulder to shoulder with the Red Army, with that Army which saved world civilization at Stalingrad, and by its heroism, fearlessness and persistence kindled an ardent hope in the hearts of the peoples enslaved by Hit-

(Continued on page eight)



Among the Czechoslovak Military Units fighting on the Soviet-German front is this machine-gun crew, photographed while moving cautiously down the street of a village from which the Germans had just been ousted. Leading the group is Platoon Commander Albert Elovich, recently awarded the Order of the Red Star

Radiophoto

POLISH WAR PRISONERS TESTIFY TO GERMAN ATROCITIES IN POLAND

Polish war prisoners who were forcibly mobilized by Hitler into the German army report mass executions and brutalities to which the German authorities subject the population of occupied Poland. Private Henrick Stefanjak, 12th Company, 33rd Regiment, 225 Division, stated that in 1941, in the township of Zgerzha in the vicinity of his village, the Germans executed 250 Poles because two German policemen were killed in the locality. In the township of Polenbicy at the same time three Poles were hanged for slaughtering their own pigs.

Senior Rifleman Clemans Duzovski, of the 2nd Company, 46th Infantry Regiment, 30th German Division, told of a singular act of cruelty committed by the Germans against 70 Polish families. The Germans locked up the men, women and children in a church near Lodz and kept them there for several days without food. Many children fell ill and died.

According to the testimony of the Polish war prisoner Ludwig Novak, the Germans shot 60 persons in the mining settlement of Laziska. After the execution, which was public, the Germans drove the whole population—6,000 in all—out of the village and for

several days after scoured the settlement, taking away everything of the least value. Only after everything was plundered clean did the Germans allow the residents to return to their ransacked homes.

In the village of Mikolovo Russian war prisoners were returning from work. Two Polish women put baskets of beets on the road for them. The guards who escorted the Russians seized the women, cut off their hair, and in the evening tied them to chairs placed in the village square. For two hours all the Germans who were in the village passed by the poor women and spat in their faces. Then the "criminals" were taken to a concentration camp and since then nothing is known of their fate.

The Germans ruthlessly exterminate Polish youth. Private Stefan Urbanjak of the 6th Company, 409th Regiment, 122nd Division, told of a bloody massacre of Polish youth by the German hangmen in the town of Bydogoszcz. The fascists grabbed the young men and girls in the streets and homes, drove them all to Jesut Street, and shot them against the wall of the church. This happened on September 5, 1939, when the Germans entered Bydogoszcz.

SOVIET WOMAN DOCTOR DESCRIBES HITLERITE OCCUPATION OF KURSK

Dr. Eugenia Korovina, who spent 15 months in occupied Kursk, told a May Day meeting of Soviet youth in Moscow of the monstrous Hitlerite crimes she had witnessed during this period.

"When I ventured into the street for the first time after the German seizure of Kursk," said Dr. Korovina, "I made my acquaintance with the fascist 'new order.' Near the Medical Institute I saw the bodies of 20 citizens, shot to death. These victims of the German hangmen remained in the street for two weeks, because the new 'rulers' did not permit them to be buried.

"Several days later I learned of the tragic death of five doctors, well-known and respected by all—Dr. Shilman and his wife, who had worked in the local hospital for 20 years, and Drs. Shenguels, Orlova and Shikhman. They had been executed in the suburb of Shchetinki.

"Among the victims were many of my patients. In the surgical department of the hospital where I worked, the Hitlerites discovered a Jewish girl. They dragged her to the boiler room and shot her. Of all the Jewish residents of Kursk, only the engineer Kisselman, who was ill with typhus, survived. Our doctors had hidden him from the fascists, and thus saved his life.

"It was not only the Jews who were exterminated by the Germans—in my presence many people died of hunger, disease, beatings and torture. Little children of friends of mine starved to death. When a diphtheria epidemic broke out in Kursk, the Germans did not allow the use of serum for Russian children.

"The fascist assassins committed monstrous crimes in Sapogov Hospital. They took all the provisions.

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VLADIMIR NEMIROVICH-DANCHENKO

By Olga Knipper-Chekhova

People's Artist of the USSR and Stalin Prize Winner

My memories of Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko take me back to the time when as a young girl I studied at the Opera and Drama School of the Philharmonic Society, where Nemirovich-Danchenko held the Professorship of Dramatic Arts.



Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko, co-founder and director of the Moscow Art Theater, whose death on April 25 was deeply mourned by the Soviet people

He was the most charming, resourceful and helpful instructor one could imagine, always ready to come to the aid of the students with advice, explanation and practical illustration. I studied in his class all through the three-year course, and his teaching, per-

vaded with a high artistic feeling, was a delight to the mind and senses.

During our third year of study we heard rumors that a special theater based on entirely new principles was to be founded in the near future. Nemirovich-Danchenko confided his plans regarding this undertaking to me and several of my classmates, assuring us that if his dream of establishing the new theater with Konstantin Stanislavsky were realized, he would take us into the company.

The dream came true. In 1898 the theater now known as the Moscow Art Theater was born. I have been a member of its company from that time until the present day. In these 45 years I had a unique opportunity to observe the work of Nemirovich-Danchenko—a brilliant producer, director and teacher, a great theater personality, a connoisseur of the stage, and an artist of flawless taste.

Nemirovich-Danchenko had a wide grasp of the mission of the actor. He was a man of great vision, guided by noble esthetic principles. From its very inception, the prevailing spirit of the Moscow Art Theater has been one of hard work combined with selfless devotion to art; it is that spirit which has united the actors and all members of the "collective" into one friendly family.

Everything Nemirovich-Danchenko touched bore the stamp of his remarkable ingenuity. His work as director and leader of the company was marked by the rare taste of the true artist, esthetic logic and practical expediency. When I rehearsed a new part, I found his suggestions invaluable and his guidance absolutely indispensable. At the time I made my debut in the Art Theater in the part of Tsarina Irene in Alexei Tolstoy's historical drama *Tsar Fedor Ivanovich*, the character of Irene was so vividly elucidated from every angle by Nemirovich-Danchenko that it became at once clear and significant to me.

Nemirovich-Danchenko's guidance was of particular value when we rehearsed the plays of Anton Chekhov or Maxim Gorky. Here he showed how deeply he could penetrate into the very soul of the Russian people, to what heights his imagination could soar in the direction of these plays.

My late husband, Anton Chekhov, regarded Nemirovich-Danchenko as the best interpreter of his plays;

while Maxim Gorky averred that it was due to Nemirovich-Danchenko's direction that his plays were so warmly received.

But it was not only in his productions of Russian plays that Nemirovich-Danchenko won notable distinction. His great artistic insight enabled him to comprehend with equal veracity the Italian scene in Goldoni's *The Mistress of the Inn*, to embrace the Scandinavian spirit in Ibsen's *Ghosts* and *Pillars of Society*, and the atmosphere of Shakespearean tragedy in *Julius Caesar*, *Hamlet* and other works.

I remember playing the queen in Gordon Craig's production of *Hamlet* in the Moscow Art Theater, and observing how strong was the mutual understanding of the two great producers—an understanding which continued throughout Gordon Craig's stay in Moscow.

I shall never forget the years I studied under the guidance of Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko, nor my years in the theater which brought me into daily contact with so great and refined a master of the stage as our late friend and teacher, from whom we at all times gained spiritual assurance.

COLONEL SVOBODA

(Continued from page five)

ler, and infused in them fresh strength. As sons of the Slav people we are proud that it was none other than the Russian Army, its leaders and warriors, who stemmed the furious onslaught of the Hitlerite hordes, inflicted heavy defeats on them, and taught an excellent lesson to the conceited German generals, contemptuous of the Slavs' military abilities.

We are proud that the Soviet Government has highly estimated our modest military services in the sacred struggle against the common enemy of our people and decorated the soldiers and officers of the Czechoslovak Military Unit with orders and medals. We accept this decoration not only for ourselves, but for the entire Czechoslovak Army, for the entire Czech people, each representative of which would regard it as most fortunate to be in our place.

On behalf of all the soldiers of the Czechoslovak Military Unit and on my own behalf, I congratulate the Red Army and the entire Soviet people on May Day. May the fraternity of the Slavs and all freedom-loving people of the world live forever.

Rostov and Stalingrad Regions Plant Huge Acreage

Spring sowing is in full swing in the liberated Stalingrad and Rostov Regions. About 400,000 acres have already been sown to grain crops and oil seeds in Stalingrad Region. About an equal area was planted in Rostov Region, where altogether about 3,750,000 acres will be sown this spring—almost as much as before the war. At present 2,000 tractors are working in the Rostov Region. These, as well as other necessary implements, were given by the Government to the collective farms which suffered from the German occupation.

Third All-Slav Meeting to be Held in Moscow May 9

On May 9, 1943, the third All-Slav Meeting will be held in Moscow. Representatives of all the Slavonic peoples will attend. The meeting will be broadcast at 4:00 p. m., Moscow time (8:00 a. m., E.W.T.).

KURSK

(Continued from page six)

as a result of which the sick were doomed to a torturous death from hunger. Three hundred and fifty patients starved to death in the hospital and 550 were poisoned by the fascists.

"Our Kursk had the desolate and ghastly appearance of a graveyard. Policemen, Gestapo agents and detectives roamed through the town. The people could not breathe freely. For the slightest fault they were threatened with death. Hundreds of persons with bullet wounds in the arms, legs and chest were treated at our hospital.

"Despite the brutal terror, the Soviet people did not cease fighting the Germans. We doctors assisted the Red Army in every way possible. We managed to conceal and care for wounded Soviet fliers and tankists, and then to pass them on to the guerrillas. We helped the Red Army men who fled from German captivity to cross the front line; we supplied them with civilian clothes, documents and food. Our small group of doctors restored 20 Red Army men and commanders to health and helped them to escape from occupied Kursk."

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STALIN'S REPLY TO PARKER, CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

Ralph Parker, Moscow correspondent of the American newspaper, THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the English newspaper, THE TIMES, addressed the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, Joseph Stalin, with a letter in which he asked for answers to two questions of interest to the American and British public. Stalin replied to Parker with the following letter:

Dear Mr. Parker,

On May 3 I received your two questions concerning the Polish-Soviet relations. Here are my answers:

1. *Question:* Does the Government of the USSR

desire to see a strong and independent Poland after the defeat of Hitler's Germany?

Answer: Unquestionably, it does.

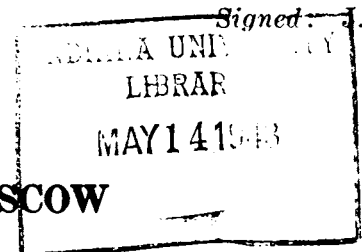
2. *Question:* On what fundamentals is it your opinion that the relations between Poland and the USSR should be based after the war?

Answer: Upon the fundament of solid good neighborly relations and mutual respect, or, should the Polish people so desire,—upon the fundament of an alliance providing for mutual assistance against the Germans as the chief enemies of the Soviet Union and Poland.

With respect,

May 4, 1943

Signed: J. STALIN



SOVIET YOUTH MEET IN MOSCOW

At the May Day Meeting of Soviet Youth held in Moscow, young Red Army men who have earned the high awards of the Soviet Government for personal valor, and young workers, collective farmers and intellectuals contributing their labor to the cause of the defeat of the enemy, declared to the world their preparedness for the coming decisive battles against Hitlerite Germany, their readiness to fulfil with credit the May Day Order of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Marshal of the Soviet Union Stalin.

Opening the meeting, the commander of a youth air regiment, Major Mikhail Erenkov, reported that during two months' operations in a sector of the Western Front the fliers of his regiment killed over 3,000 Germans, destroyed 72 river crossings, smashed 50 enemy artillery batteries and 300 trucks, and blew up six ammunition and fuel dumps.

Eighty per cent of the personnel of this regiment

has been awarded orders and medals. The young Red Army men have become seasoned warriors, have learned to strike at the enemy without missing.

Addressing the youth of Great Britain and the United States, Major Erenkov said, "We rejoice in your every victory. Let us join the forces and the efforts of the Allied armies and deal a fatal blow to the enemy!"

The writer Boris Gorbатов, who works at the front, spoke warmly of the loyalty of the Russian people to their homeland. "We have seen much during these two years," he said. "We have seen the bonfires in which the Germans burn our girls, the gallows on which the Germans hang our youth, the ditches and pits filled with the bodies of old people and children. The Germans hope to trample underfoot and intimidate our youth. This will never happen! Our generation does not know the abject feeling of fear. Terror

breaks weak souls, while the souls of the strong become hardened.

"A 15-year-old boy in Rostov proved this in his short life and heroic death. He did not fear the Germans. Boldly he constructed a radio set and listened in to Moscow. Each day the Germans posted the communique from Hitler's headquarters in the streets of the town, and each day under this communique appeared another—written in a childish hand on a page torn from a copybook. 'Don't believe the Germans,' it read. 'They lie. They have not taken Stalingrad. I listened to Moscow and here is the truth . . .' Then followed a true report on the war.

"Each day this young boy exposed Hitler, and Hitler could do nothing to him. Truth, great truth, was on the side of the youthful hero. The Germans could only shoot him—they could not conquer his spirit. We adult warriors will learn from this boy to be firm."

One of the glorious defenders of Stalingrad, Hero of the Soviet Union Sniper Vasili Zaitsev, spoke to

the youth. "It is a great happiness to know," he said, "that you have justified the hopes of the people which entrusted its destiny to the Red Army.

"The snipers have a saying: 'A living German should be viewed only through a rifle sight, and only once at that—for the first and last time!' I shot my first German near Stalingrad on October 5, 1942, and within three months I had accounted for 242 of them. In September, when we arrived in Stalingrad, our unit had no snipers. But by the new year we had three dozen excellent marksmen!

"We know that the enemy is still strong; we will not have an easy victory. But we will achieve it at any cost."

Guerrilla Evgeny, representative of the Ukraine, which never submitted to the Germans, was warmly welcomed by the meeting. In five months his detachment, operating in the area of a large railway junction, derailed 11 trainloads of German soldiers and arms and wiped out 1,500 Hitlerites.

SIBERIANS SEND LAVISH GIFTS TO RED ARMY

On the morning of May 1, the 98th trainload of holiday presents for the Red Army left Moscow for the front. This particular train had come from Siberia with gifts from the Siberian people to Red Army men and commanders on the Central Front.

The Sharafudinov family of Buryat-Mongolia—a family which has for two centuries and a half been engaged in making arms—sent 200 excellent sabers to the Siberian Guardsmen. The artisan furriers of the Chita Region contributed several thousand sword belts, leather coats and jackets, valued at 2,500,000 rubles.

The city of Tomsk, famous for its expert makers of musical instruments, presented 450 accordions to the Red Army. A thousand phonographs and a large number of records manufactured after regular working hours were gifts from the Omsk musical instrument factories.

The Lena gold prospectors sent a large consignment of gold and silver cigarette cases, with a request that they be presented to those who had especially distinguished themselves in fighting for the motherland. Gifts of residents of Semipalatinsk included over 3,000 bottles of old wine and thousands of cans of preserved fruits.

Very original presents arrived from the distant Turukhansk Territory. The Tungus people residing on the seacoast sent a large consignment of valuable articles made of reindeer horn and walrus tusks, among them carved handles for daggers, cigarette cases, pipes, and chessmen.

Soviet Sniper Kills 35 Germans in Battle on Karelian Front

Hero of the Soviet Union Said Aliev, renowned sniper, recently killed 35 Germans on the Karelian Front at the approaches to a height called the Eagle's Nest, recently recaptured by our troops. In an effort to seize the height again, the Germans launched a series of violent counter-attacks. During the battles 25 German Tommy gunners tried to reach the summit, where Said Aliev had taken up a position behind a rock. Only two of the 25 escaped his bullets.

Shortly afterward Aliev saw the Germans pressing toward an artillery observation post. He rushed to the aid of his comrades and picked off another 12 Germans, enabling the artillerymen to repel the attack.

SOVIET WAR MEDICINE

By Professor N. I. Propper-Graschenkov

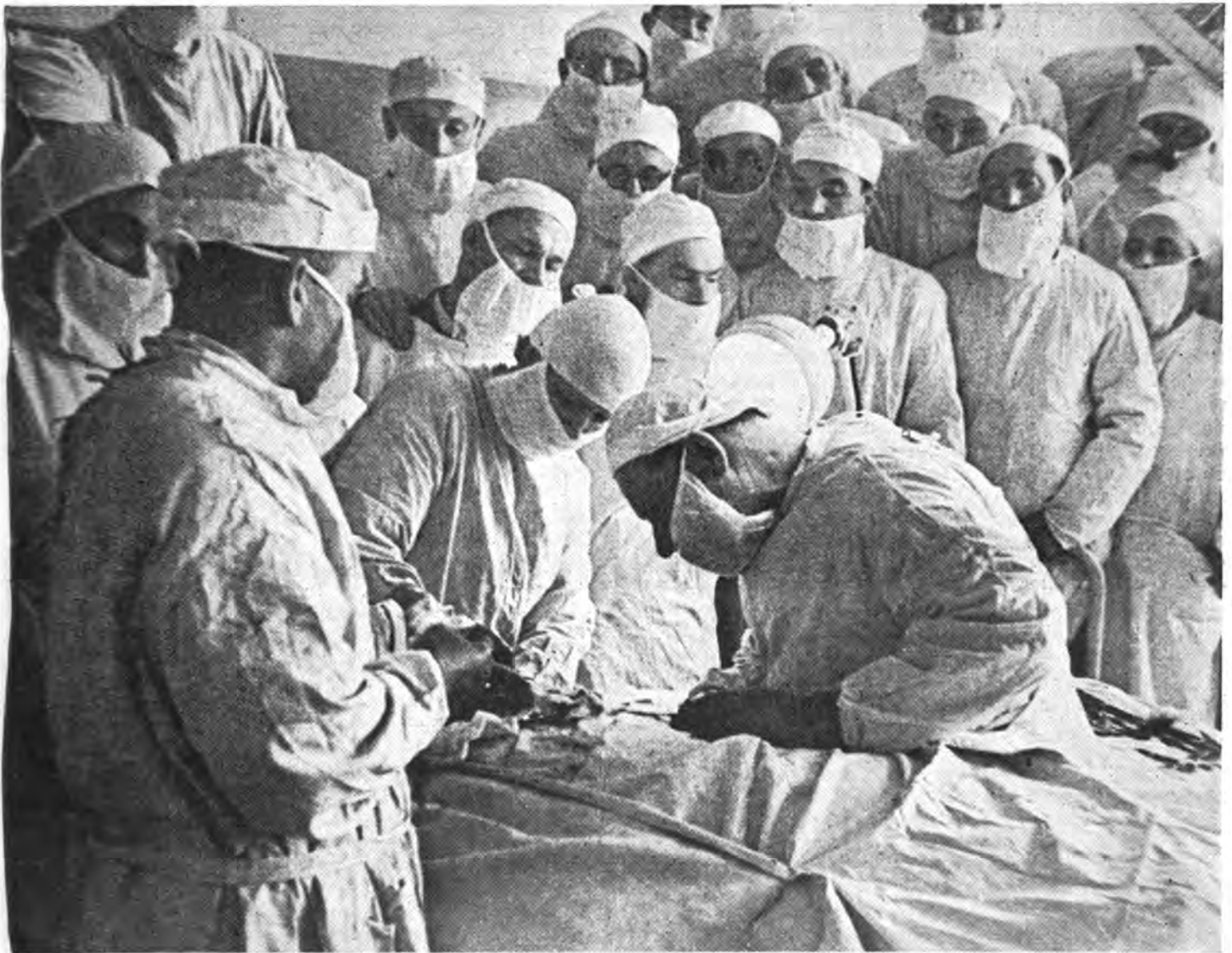
II

Second of a series of articles on this subject by Professor Propper-Graschenkov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR:

In view of the heavy infection of present war wounds, and because it is not always possible to fully apply the required measures of sulfonamide treatment at all stages of the evacuation of the wounded, or to fully insure surgical treatment at every one of these stages of evacuation, the wounds are sometimes

found stubborn to treatment, resulting in a general state of septic disease consequent upon a badly infected wound.

The treatment of wounds complicated by sepsis presents great difficulty to the surgeon, since both the mechanism or pathogenesis of sepsis and the means for its rational treatment remain problems which still await solution. The difficulties are further aggravated by the fact that for a definite period of



DR. A. N. BURDENKO (RIGHT), CHIEF SURGEON OF THE RED ARMY, IN THE OPERATING ROOM

time the course of sepsis can remain concealed within the organism without showing any picture of its clinical symptomatology. This covert course of sepsis is most pernicious and has an adverse effect upon the following more favorable course of the septic process. Hence, all investigations aimed at the early pre-symptomatologic diagnosis of sepsis and its active treatment are to be highly welcomed and will insure our hospitals the best methods for the treatment of such wounds.

Stalin Prize Winner Professor Gurwich, known for his theoretic works in the sphere of mitogenetic irradiation of the tissues and especially of the blood, is now engaged in intensive research on the problem of the early sub-clinical diagnosis of wound sepsis with the aid of his mitogenetic method. As a result of these investigations, the evacuation hospitals are already in a position to make a mitogenetic prognosis of the non-infected or infected state of the wound in respect to virulent forms, this now being done considerably before the corresponding clinical symptoms become manifest.

Treatment of Infected Wounds

As is known, bacteriophage was widely employed in treating infected wounds during the Soviet-Finnish War. A special conference held not long before the outbreak of the present war dealt with the result of this method of treating war wounds and with the shortcomings which revealed themselves in connection with the use of bacteriophage for this purpose. In collaboration with surgical institutions and hospitals, bacteriological laboratories are at present working on the preparation of wound phages and also in raising the efficacy of this method of treatment. Prepared pyophages are now being employed in a number of hospitals.

Work is now proceeding on the wide-scale preparation and introduction of pyohaemophage, the medical properties of which are to combine the efficacy of the phage, white streptocid and sulfidine, with a negligible content of chemico-therapeutic substances.

In addition to biological and chemical agents which, by virtue of their bacteriologic and bacteriocidal properties, find wide application in the treatment of infected wounds, modern research both in the United States and in the Soviet Union has shown certain physio-therapeutic agents to be equally effective in this direction.

Long before the war Professor Frank's laboratory made a study of the specific action of separate sections of the irradiating energy spectrum and established methods for the rational utility of different sections of the ultra-violet ray spectrum for various purposes. It appeared that the long and short-wave parts of the

ultra-violet radiation spectrum yielded wholly different biological effects when applied to the tissues of the animal and human organisms. These investigations, in particular, established the bacteriocidal effect of short-wave ultra-violet rays. A lamp of special glass had to be designed in order to obtain short-wave ultra-violet radiation without an admixture of long waves, and not long before the outbreak of the war an American investigator designed such a lamp and conducted the first experiments in this direction with the aid of this new instrument.

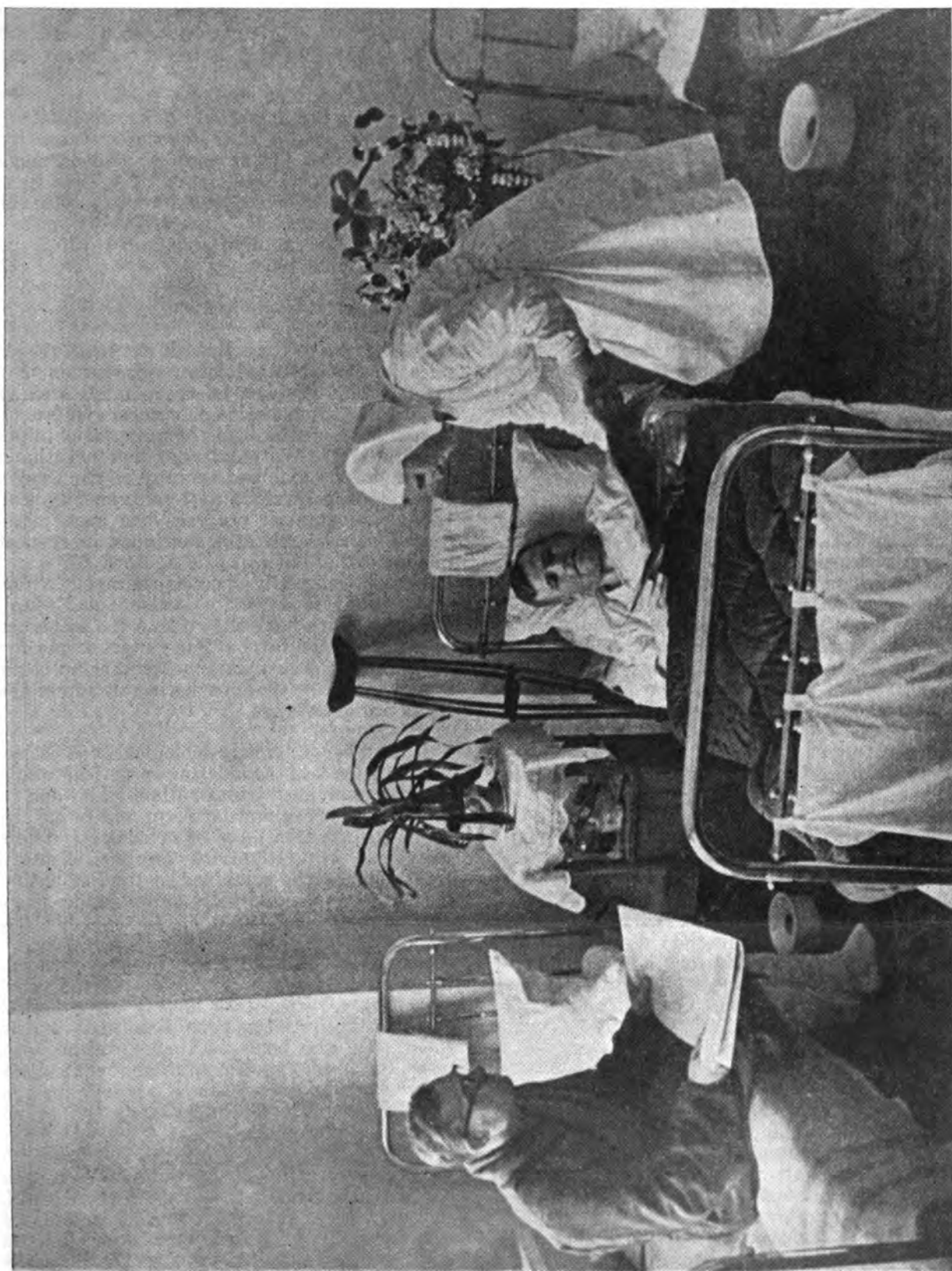
Commissioned during the present war by the State Committee for Defense of the USSR, the Optical Institute of the Academy of the Sciences of the USSR has designed and tested specimens of Soviet bacteriocidal lamps. The Optical Institute has worked out a special kind of glass for this purpose which is sufficiently transparent to short-wave bacteriocidal ultra-violet rays. Tests of the bacteriocidal effect of these lamps have shown that they result in a ten-fold reduction in the growth of virulent bacteria cultures—streptococci and staphylococci.

A much longer exposure is required to obtain the same effect in regard to sporophorous forms. The sterilizing effect of these lamps was verified on septic and sterile wounds in the operating and dressing rooms. Results showed that with a 10-watt bacteriocidal lamp continuously burning in the operating or dressing rooms during the day, the number of micro-organisms discharged into the air is reduced one and a half to two times. In septic operating and dressing rooms this lamp was further found to have a deodorizing effect when burning throughout the day. In addition to its bacteriocidal action, the lamp likewise possesses therapeutic properties, in particular in regard to causalgia.

Research on Problems Connected with Shock

It is common knowledge that shock is a dangerous complication attending heavy wounds. The prevention and cure of shock represents a highly important problem in the treating of wounds. So-called tourniquet shock is fairly common, particularly in connection with the work of field hospitals. Long before the outbreak of the war a number of research and surgical laboratories were engaged on problems connected with shock. A number of years ago Professor A. Vishnevsky's clinic worked out a method of novocain anaesthesia for the prevention of tourniquet and wound shock, this method having found wide application during the Soviet-Finnish War with eminently satisfactory results.

The diversity of shock pathogenesis is equalled by the diversity of methods of its prevention and treatment, and research in connection with problems of shock continues. One of Professor Gurwich's colla-



NURSE N. KONDRATYEVA DISTRIBUTING NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES TO CONVALESCENT RED ARMY MEN

borators, Professor Bryness, is in charge of a special laboratory engaged in problems of applying mitogenetic rays, and is conducting experiments on restoring and relieving patients in a state of shock with the aid of cortical hormones, such experiments having already been carried out by American investigators.

Professor Bryness' laboratory is also working on restoration from shock by means of concentrated mitogenetically active amino-acids, this being an entirely new departure in this field. Notwithstanding that American investigators have already applied cortin as an anti-shock factor, this problem still remains a matter for much research, and several scientists are applying themselves both to the preparation of cortin and to studying its application as an anti-shock factor and as a powerful physiologic stimulant.

Questions of anaesthesia, particularly by means of novocain, are of great importance in treating wounds—not only as an anaesthetic during operations, but also as a method for treating pain syndromes. For several years the clinic headed by Professor A. Vishnevsky has been working out the method of novocain infiltration anaesthesia, the application of novocain for blocking various nerve formations in different diseases and wounds. Many of the new methods worked out by Professor Vishnevsky have found wide practical application; in particular, novocain blocking of the vagus nerve during operations of the thorax; novocain paronephral blocking in tourniquet shock, etc. The method of novocain anaesthesia, particularly that of novocain electro-anaesthesia, is being perfected in regard to treating causalgia with frequent cerebrospinal punctures, in treating traumatic injuries of the spinal cord and in other instances.

On the basis of the ionic permeability of the human skin, a new type of non-polarizing skin electrodes has been evolved, the method of iontophoresis improved and technical methods worked out for the electrophoretic introduction of novocain, ensuring complete local anaesthesia. The latter method was elaborated by Dr. Posnansky and the laboratory headed by Professor Rubinstein, and was successfully applied in the clinic headed by the author of this article. The method now finds wide utilization.

Improvements in Blood Transfusion

Blood transfusion is widely practised in the treatment of war wounds. This method, which is applied on a universal scale, beginning with the mobile field hospital in the immediate vicinity of the front and ending with the hospitals far in the interior of the country, needs further improvement both in regard to actual transfusion and the preservation and storage of blood. In this connection research is being conducted on the physico-chemical changes occurring dur-

ing the storage of conserved blood, with the aim of working out improved methods for its preservation.

These investigations have resulted particularly in the working out of a new method for determining the osmotic resistance of erythrocytes, permitting study of the changes in the conserved blood and allowing comparison of the efficiency of various methods of conservation a considerable time before the visible onset of haemolysis. Investigations have likewise embraced several new substances which can serve for conserving blood.

Gas Gangrene Complications

One of the gravest though not most frequent complications of infected lacerated wounds is gas gangrene. This problem has been fairly well studied in regard to pathogenesis and clinical symptomatology—particularly on the basis of material obtained during the first World War, and a detailed investigation made of the prophylaxis and therapy of gas gangrene with the aid of polyvalent anti-gangreneous serum. Although substantial progress has been made in this direction, research still continues in respect to employing other therapeutic factors for treating gas gangrene, especially chemico-therapeutic agents. Investigations in cases of serious and deep cerebrocranial wounds have shown that the incidence of complications in the form of gas gangrene or gas infection of the brain occurs at about the same ratio as does gas gangrene of the muscles in relation to the general incidence of wounds.

A number of micro-biological and other special laboratories are conducting practical and research work in applying various sulfonamides and their combinations both in powder form and in different emulsions, for the treatment of muscular and cerebral gas gangrene. Investigations are also being made in treatment by the combined method of anti-gangreneous bacteriophages with sulfonamide preparations, etc.

As can be inferred from the above, there are now quite a number of methods for treating war wounds. But they all constitute merely an essential supplement to the initial and main method—surgical treatment. On the basis of the experience of previous wars, both in experimental and clinical conditions, the various Soviet schools of surgery have long since worked out problems referring to the surgical treatment of war wounds.

Long before the Soviet-Finnish War, most of the surgery schools adhered to the so-called initial suturing and closed method of treating wounds. It should be noted that Professor Vishnevsky's clinic maintained a different viewpoint, proving the necessity of the open treating of the wound, of excluding the closed

suture, and of secondary surgical treatment in such cases. The experience of the Soviet-Finnish War showed that Professor Vishnevsky was right, and very soon all the leading Soviet schools of surgery, as well as the Red Army Medical Corps which had drawn up the General Rules and Regulations for Field Medicine, dropped the practice of closed suturing in the initial treatment of wounds and accepted the method of open treatment in the first stages of evacuation.

During the present war Soviet surgeons began working on the problems of secondary surgical treatment of wounds, including cerebro-cranial wounds. Investigations are also being conducted in treating cerebro-cranial wounds with combinations of sulfonamides in the initial stages, until the pathogenetic microflora have either been completely eliminated or considerably reduced. Wide-scale systematic investigations are being carried out with regard to the dynamics of pathogenetic microflora in deep cerebro-cranial wounds, and the study of the efficacy of various sulfonamide combinations in combating such infected wounds.

It should be mentioned that from the very outset of the present war Professor S. Yudin has made extensive research and practical verification of the efficacy of sulfonamide preparations in treating war wounds. Professor Yudin has whole-heartedly championed the universal introduction of sulfonamide treatment through all stages of evacuation.

As is well-known, Professor Spasokukotsky's school of surgery had substantial achievements to its credit long before the outbreak of the present war. Since then it has made even greater progress in studying problems of general surgery, in insuring antiseptic conditions in field surgery, and in the treatment of complicated skull wounds and initial and secondary abscesses of the brain.

Work of Neuro-Surgical Institutes

Besides working on questions of general surgery, including that of the open treating of wounds without initial suturing, Academician Burdenko's school—both prior to and during the present war—worked on problems of neuro-surgery in all its branches. The doctrines repeatedly formulated by Academician Burdenko in regard to wounds of the central nervous system have become the foundation of the work of neuro-surgical institutions and specialized field hospitals during today's war.

In relation to the treatment of injuries of the peripheral nerves, a number of institutions have worked out problems referring to indications and contra-indications, as well as the requisite times, of operative interference in wounds of the peripheral

nerves, and also methods for replacing major defects in the peripheral nerves by means of animal and human cadavers, for example.

The material resulting from the earlier period of the Soviet-Finnish War had already enabled Soviet surgical institutions and clinics to verify the efficacy of transplanting formalinized nerves. And this method is today finding wide application. At the same time, such eminent morphologists as Professor Lavrentyev are engaged on problems relating to the grafting properties of transplantations and the reaction of the host tissues to the transplanted graft.

What has been said above by no means exhausts the scope of what is being done today in the Soviet Union in the sphere of medical research and practice—the investigations being carried out in innumerable laboratories, in various special research institutes, and in practical institutions, beginning with field hospitals in the vicinity of the front and ending with evacuation hospitals far in the interior of the country. The instances cited above have the aim of showing the degree to which Soviet medicine had prepared itself for the eventuality of war in order to insure effective treatment of the wounded. They also illustrate the scope and solution of problems relating to the present war.

The intensive research conducted by Soviet medical scientists in laboratories, evacuation hospitals, mobile field hospitals and even in the immediate vicinity of the front lines, is proof of the mighty surge of patriotism which grips all Soviet medical workers, from research scientists to ambulance men—prompting them to do their utmost, to apply all their energy and knowledge, toward the strengthening of their country and for bringing nearer the utter annihilation of Hitlerism.

Hundreds of Pyatigorsk Citizens Murdered by German Occupationists

In addition to the 200 bodies of local resident previously found in the center of Pyatigorsk after its liberation from the German occupationists, the spring thaw has revealed ten pits filled with bodies including old people and children. These were found on the site of Lermontov's famous duel, and in other spots renowned for their scenic beauty.

Several hundred people were buried in these pits, including 30 Soviet war prisoners whose bodies bear traces of monstrous tortures. Many citizens of Pyatigorsk have identified relatives among the bodies. Numerous protocols, giving the names of the identified persons, have been drawn up. A hundred common graves have been prepared by the citizens for the burial of these victims of fascist terror.

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS OF THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT AS OF MAY 6, 1943

By Colonel Alexander Andreyev

Since the end of April a considerable increase in the activity of aviation and reconnoitering groups of land troops has been observed all along the Soviet-German front. In some sectors of the Volkhov and Northwestern fronts and south of Orel reconnoitering activities frequently developed into violent clashes for the seizure of important lines.

In the Northern Donets sector, engagements of local importance broke out as the Germans attempted to force this river. Red Army units retain the initiative in all sectors.

In the Kuban Valley, northeast of the Novorossisk Soviet troops made a gap in the German defenses on a front of 25 kilometers and captured the railway junction of Krymskaya, converted by the Hitlerites into a strongly-fortified center of resistance. In this area Red Army units forged ahead 13 kilometers and captured 10 inhabited localities, including Chernomorsky, Melekhovsky and Nizhne-Grechsky. Soviet troops captured 80 guns, 220 machine guns and other war materiel. The fascists left over 7,000 dead on the battlefield.

Brisk air activities are in progress northeast of Novorossisk. The attempts of the Hitlerites to strike at Soviet troops from the air are effectively thwarted. Fifty-four German planes were shot down in aerial battles on May 2 and 3, and 55 on May 4. Groups of Soviet attack planes and bombers attack German combat formations supporting the advance of land troops. At night Soviet fliers strike heavily at the enemy's communications.

In the fighting in the Kuban Valley the Germans take advantage of the favorable rough terrain. The heights, hills and swampy dales of the Kuban are covered with bushes, orchards and copses. All these places have been heavily fortified by the Germans and saturated with firing posts. All rivulets, canals and gullies have been adapted to defense. In the vicinity of one height captured by Soviet troops 18 anti-tank guns, 37 heavy and light machine guns and three trench-mortar batteries were found.

By massed artillery and infantry fire, supported by large forces of aviation, the Hitlerites try to retain and extend their place d'armes in the Novorossisk area. The fighting in this area frequently comes to hand-to-hand combat.

On May 2, 3, 4 and 5, the Soviet air force dealt massed blows to large groups of German troops concentrated in the vicinity of the important railway junctions of Gomel, Minsk, Bryansk and Orsha. The Hitlerite sustained heavy losses. Big fires and explosions were observed at these railway stations.

During the night of May 4 and 5, the Soviet Black Sea Fleet air arm bombed the ports of Yalta and Constanta and the enemy shipping there.

Annual Shakespeare Conference in Moscow Concludes Sessions

At the closing session of the annual Shakespeare Conference recently held in Moscow, Professor Mikhail Morozov, renowned Soviet Shakespearean student, read messages of greeting received from Britain and the United States, including those of the American Scientific Societies Association, the American Academy of Sciences and Arts, Princeton University and the Shakespearean Library in Washington.

Greetings were sent from the conference to the Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon, Shakespeare's birthplace; the Shakespeare Memorial Theater of the same town, and to the American Shakespearean Association. In their messages the Soviet students of Shakespeare expressed the firm conviction that the joint efforts of the peoples of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States will insure a speedy and decisive victory over the German barbarians.

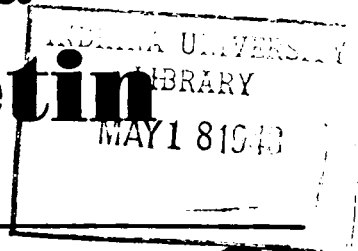
Anti-fascist Committee of Turkmenian Scientists Meets in Ashkhabad

The plenary session of the Anti-fascist Committee of Turkmenian Scientists recently held in Ashkhabad was attended by representatives of scientific institutes and public organizations of the Republic. Academician Keller, President of the Committee, made a report on present tasks. The meeting was also addressed by a number of scientists who are taking part in the work of the committee.

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STATEMENT BY ANDREI Y. VYSHINSKY, DEPUTY PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE USSR

MADE TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN PRESS IN MOSCOW ON MAY 6, 1943

In connection with inquiries made by some representatives of the British and American press concerning Soviet-Polish relations I think it necessary, on behalf of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, to acquaint you with some facts and circumstances bearing on this problem. At the present time this is all the more necessary in that the present Polish Government, under the influence of pro-Hitler elements in it, and in the Polish press, provoked the well-known decision of the Soviet Government to suspend relations with the Polish Government, while Polish officials and the Polish press and Polish radio continue to circulate numerous false statements concerning Soviet-Polish relations. In doing so they very often take advantage of the circumstance that wide public circles are not informed of the real facts bearing on these relations:

1. On the Polish army units which were formed in the USSR:

Following the conclusion of the Polish-Soviet agreement on July 30, 1941, formation of a Polish Army was commenced on the territory of the Soviet Union in accordance with the military agreement concluded by the Soviet and Polish Commands on August 14 of the same year.

At the same time, by agreement between the Soviet and Polish Commands, the total strength of the Polish army was fixed at 30,000 men, while in conformity with the suggestion of General Anders it was also found expedient as soon as one or another division is ready to dispatch it immediately to the Soviet-German front.

Soviet military authorities, which on the instructions of the Soviet Government assisted the Polish Command by every means in the speediest settlement of all problems connected with the accelerated formation of Polish units, established full equality of supplies to the Polish army and to those of the Red Army units in the process of formation.

To finance measures connected with the formation and maintenance of the Polish army, the Soviet Government granted to the Polish Government a loan without interest in the amount of 65,000,000 rubles which later, after January 1, 1942, was raised to 300,000,000 rubles. In addition to these sums allotted by the Soviet Government, more than 15,000,000 rubles were distributed in unrepayable allowances to officers of Polish army units in the process of formation. It should be noted that although the strength of the Polish army had been originally fixed at 30,000 men, on October 25, 1941 the Polish army already counted 41,561 men, including 2,630 officers.

The Soviet Government favorably received the proposal of the Polish Government made in December, 1941, by General Sikorski, on the further expansion of a contingent of the Polish army to 96,000 men. As a consequence of this decision a Polish army was formed of six divisions and in addition it was decided to raise to 30,000 the effectives of the officers' school reserve units and army reinforcement units originally fixed at 3,000 men. In conformity with the desire of the Polish Government, the whole army was transferred to southern districts of the USSR, which was dictated chiefly by climatic conditions, and there the construction of camps was commenced and headquarters, military schools and medical institutions, etc., were quartered.

Despite difficult wartime conditions, in February of 1942 the Polish army was already formed with planned divisions and counted 73,415 men. However, despite repeated assurances of the Polish Command about their determination to put their units into action as soon as possible, the actual date of the dispatch of these units to the front kept being postponed.

At the beginning of the formation of the Polish army the time limit for its readiness was set at October 1, 1941. Moreover, the Polish Command

stated that it believed it expedient to dispatch to the front their divisions separately as their formation would come to an end. Though the preparation of some of the units was delayed, there still existed ample possibility of acting upon this intention if not on October 1, then somewhat later. However it was not fulfilled and the Polish Command never even raised the question of dispatch of the formed Polish divisions to the Soviet-German front.

The Soviet Government did not think it possible to urge the Polish Command in this matter; however, five months after the commencement of the formation of the Polish units, namely in February, 1942, the Soviet Government inquired when the Polish units would start fighting the Hitlerites and mentioned the Fifth Division as one which had already completed training. When posing this question, the Soviet Government proceeded in the first place from the direct and clear provisions of the Soviet-Polish military agreement of August 14, 1941, the Seventh Article of which stated: "The Polish army units will be moved to the front upon the achievement of full fighting readiness. They will march out as a rule in formations not smaller than a division, and will be used in conformity with the plans of operations of the Supreme Command of the USSR."

Despite so categoric a provision of the military agreement, General Anders, on behalf of the Polish Government, subsequently stated that he thought it undesirable to send divisions into action separately, although on other fronts the Poles fought even in brigades. General Anders promised that the whole Polish army would be ready to take part in war operations against the Germans by June 1, 1942.

It is known that neither on June 1 nor considerably later did the Polish Command and the Polish Government show readiness to send the Polish army for operations to the Soviet-German front. Moreover, the Polish Government even formally refused to dispatch its troops to the Soviet-German front, stating as its motive that "the use of separate divisions will not yield any result," and that "the possible military training of one division will not justify our expectations." (Telegram of General Sikorski of February 7, 1942).

Meanwhile the deliveries of provisions to the USSR fell short of plan in view of the outbreak of war in the Pacific and this entailed the necessity to reduce the number of rations issued to army units not engaged in actual fighting for the sake of assuring the supply for troops in the field. Inasmuch as the Polish Command displayed no desire to dispatch any of the Polish army units to the Soviet-German front and continued keeping them far in the rear, the Soviet Government naturally was compelled to regard these units as troops not engaged in actual fighting, and

consequently the decision on the reduction of food rations for the units not engaged in fighting was extended to them.

In view of this, the Soviet Government adopted a decision as from April 1, 1942, to reduce the number of food rations to 44,000 and to permit, in conformity with the desire expressed by the Polish Government, the evacuation to Iran of Polish troops in excess of 44,000 remaining in the Soviet Union. This evacuation was effected in March, 1942, when 31,488 men in military service left the USSR. Twelve-thousand-four-hundred and fifty-five members of families of the Polish military were permitted to leave together with them.

Refusing to dispatch its army to the Soviet-German front, the Polish Government at the same time pressed the Soviet Government for consent to an additional enrollment to the Polish army on the territory of the USSR. Simultaneously with the proposal on an additional enrollment the Polish Government addressed the Soviet Government with a note proposing such employment of the Polish army units which meant nothing but the refusal to use them on the Soviet-German front.

In reply to this note (of June 10, 1942) the Soviet Government informed the Polish Government that since, contrary to the agreement between the USSR and Poland, the Polish Government does not find it possible to use Polish units formed in the USSR on the Soviet-German front, the Soviet Government cannot permit the further formation of Polish units in the USSR.

Then the question was raised of the evacuation of the whole Polish army from the USSR to the Near East and 44,000 Polish military were additionally evacuated in August, 1942.

Thus the question of participation of Polish troops in common with Soviet troops in the struggle against Hitlerite Germany was removed from the order of the day by the Polish Government. The Polish Government decided this question in the negative, contrary to its original assurances, contrary to a solemn statement made in the declaration of December 4, 1941, to the effect that "troops of the Polish Republic stationed on territory of the Soviet Union will fight the German brigands shoulder to shoulder with Soviet troops."

Prior to the second evacuation, the Polish Army Command requested permission for 20,000 to 25,000 members of the families of the Polish military to leave together with the Polish army units. The Soviet Government granted this request. In fact, by September 1, 1942, 25,301 members of families of Polish military units were already evacuated. Thus in all,

in addition to the 75,491 Polish military, 37,756 members of their families left the USSR as far back as 1942.

Recently the Polish Ambassador Romer raised the question of the additional departure from the USSR of 110 members of the families of the Polish military who had failed to reach the evacuation centers by the moment of evacuation. The Soviet Government solved this question positively.

No other proposals on the evacuation of families of the Polish military were made to the Soviet Government either by the Polish Army Command or the Polish Embassy. All allegations that Soviet authorities hindered or hinder the departure from the USSR of Polish subjects whose number, as a matter of fact, is not large, or of members of the families of the Polish military who left the Soviet Union, are false.

All of the above shows that the Soviet Government took every measure to ensure the successful formation and expansion of the Polish army on the territory of the Soviet Union. The agreement of July 13, 1941, and the declaration of December 4, 1941, set before the Soviet Government and the Polish Government a quite definite and clear cut task—to unite the efforts of the Soviet and Polish peoples in a joint struggle against the Hitlerite brigands and occupationists, to create a Polish army inspired with this great idea, and to enable it to fight for the independence of its motherland, shoulder to shoulder with the Red Army.

The Soviet Government did all that was necessary to accomplish this task. The Polish Government adopted a different path. It did not wish to dispatch its divisions to the Soviet-German front, refused to use Polish troops against the Germans on this front shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet troops, and thus evaded the fulfillment of its own undertakings.

In connection with the question of the formation of a Polish army on the territory of the USSR it is also necessary to note the following: After the reunion by the will of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian peoples of the western regions of the Ukraine and Byelorussia with the Ukrainian Soviet Republic and the Byelorussian Soviet Republic, on November 29, 1939, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet issued a decree in virtue of which, in conformity with the laws of the USSR on citizenship, the residents of the above regions acquired Soviet citizenship.

As I have already pointed out, after the restoration of relations between the Soviet Government and the Polish Government and the conclusion of the Soviet-Polish military agreement of August 14, 1941, the Soviet Government took a number of measures to facilitate the formation of a Polish army on the territory of the USSR. To assist in the formation

of this army and to supply it with cadres, the Soviet Government expressed its readiness, by way of an exception from the decree of November 29, 1939, to regard persons of Polish nationality residing in the Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia as Polish subjects. Despite this manifestation of good will and pliancy of the Soviet Government, the Polish Government adopted a negative attitude toward this act of the Soviet Government and was not satisfied with it, being guided by its unlawful claims to the territories of Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia.

Meanwhile, as I have already stated, the Polish Government withdrew its army units from the USSR as far back as August, 1942, and thus the formation of Polish army units on Soviet territory was no longer necessary. In view of the above circumstances, the exception for persons of Polish nationality to which the Soviet Government had expressed its readiness in December, 1941, was no longer necessary. Therefore on January 16, 1943, the Soviet Government informed the Polish Government that its previous statement of readiness to permit the exception from the decree of November 29, 1939, with regard to the afore-stated persons of Polish nationality, should be considered as no longer valid and the possibility of their exemption from the provisions of Soviet laws on citizenship as no longer existing. Such are the facts shedding full light on the circumstances of the formation of Polish army units on the territory of the USSR and the evacuation of these units from the Soviet Union.

2. On measures for relief to Polish families evacuated from the districts occupied by the German invaders:

Since the very moment of restoration of Soviet-Polish relations in the summer of 1941, the Soviet Government willingly met the wishes of the Polish Government in the matter of the organization of relief to Polish citizens on the territory of the USSR. In this connection, the Soviet Government permitted the opening of representations of the Polish Embassy in many towns of the Soviet Union.

Such representations were opened in 20 places in the Soviet Union. Local representatives of the Embassy were charged with rendering material aid to Polish citizens. This aid was rendered in the first place from a loan in the amount of 100,000,000 rubles granted by the Soviet Government for this purpose, in addition to the loan of 300,000,000 I already mentioned. This aid was also rendered as expense fund of the Polish Embassy and donations sent at the disposal of the Embassy from abroad. The Soviet Government found it possible, along with the organization of special representatives of the Embassy in 20 places in the Soviet Union, to permit also the appointment by the Embassy of so-called delegates.

By January 1, 1943, the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs gave consent to the appointment of 421 delegates of the Polish Embassy to whom local authorities rendered every assistance in their work.

Thus the Polish Embassy was enabled to set up a wide network of its representatives throughout the territory of the Soviet Union, through whose medium it could render regular aid to needy Polish citizens and exercise its influence in the spirit of Soviet-Polish collaboration, using for this purpose also such channels as the newspaper *Polska* issued by the Polish Embassy with the assistance of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs. Representatives of the Embassy as well as delegates were accorded by the Soviet authorities every opportunity for the most successful solution of the tasks set before them.

For the same purpose of assistance to Polish citizens the Soviet Government took also a number of large-scale financial and economic measures directed towards the increase of material assistance toward needy Polish citizens. The Soviet Government set aside special stocks of provisions for Polish charitable institutions and granted privileged railway tariff for freights destined for Polish citizens. With the full assistance of Soviet authorities the Embassy organized 589 charitable institutions (dining rooms, children's homes, creches, invalid homes, etc.). Thus the Soviet Government took every measure to meet the needs of the Polish population and to ensure a wide and fruitful development of the activities of Polish institutions whose task was to render material assistance to the Polish population.

Every assistance in the development of the activities of the local Polish representations and extensive help to these representations was rendered also by the local Soviet authorities—executive committees of the Soviets of Deputies of Working People, which shouldered the main cares in the matter of accommodation for Polish citizens—their supply with food, dwellings, fuel, medical aid, their provision with employment, etc., which presented considerable difficulties in view of exceptional wartime conditions.

Under these conditions the Polish representatives were afforded wide possibilities for fruitful work in rendering material assistance to needy Polish citizens.

In reality, however, it transpired that the local Polish representations and a number of their staff members and delegates, instead of honestly performing their duty and their obligations in collaboration with local Soviet authorities, chose the path of espionage activities hostile to the USSR.

The persons guilty of this offense were arraigned for trial, which established that local representatives of the Embassy conducted their espionage work under the guise of alleged "charitable" activities, widely using Polish citizens who needed material aid, and

that the principal organizers of these hostile to the Soviet Union criminal activities of a number of Polish citizens were some members of the diplomatic staff of the Embassy who encouraged, organized and directed these criminal activities.

Thus the former chief of the Polish military mission, General Volikovski, who played one of the most important parts in the cultivation and realization of espionage in the USSR, the first secretaries of the Embassy—Arlet, and Zalenski, who was simultaneously representative of the Embassy for Vladivostok; the second secretaries—Gruya (representative for the Archangelsk Region), and Glogorvski; the attaches of the Embassy—Rolya-Janicka, Slovikovski, Plosski, Litzkindorf, Koscyalkovski, Heitsman and others, whose majority simultaneously acted as representatives of the Embassy in various territories and regions, were thus exposed and deported from the USSR.

In addition to the above persons, other representatives of the Embassy and staff members of the representations participated in criminal activities against the USSR and were prosecuted under criminal law. Some of them were deported from the Soviet Union, while some others were arraigned for trial and sentenced to various terms of deprivation of freedom.

It should be said that the overwhelming majority of representatives and the staff members of the Polish Embassy prosecuted under criminal law in addition to espionage activities engaged in systematic circulation of all kinds of slanderous rumors and fabrications hostile to the Soviet Union, intended to discredit the Soviet order and aimed at provoking discontent and hostility of the Polish citizens for the Soviet people. Numerous facts of extolling the Hitlerites by the said Polish representatives and their malignant escapades against the Red Army, the circulation of defeatist provocational rumors, took place. In court an overwhelming majority of these persons as well as others brought to responsibility, pleaded guilty to their criminal activities, and gave evidence detailedly elucidating the essence and methods of these activities.

It is also necessary to mention the "instructions on courier mail" issued by the Embassy, which contained practical directives to the couriers on the performance of their illegal functions, on the use of a special code, agreed code words, agreed paroles, etc. How indiscriminating certain representatives of the Embassy were in the means and methods of their criminal activities may be seen from a document which is an official letter signed by an attache of the Embassy, Povezh, on February 19, 1942, and addressed to a delegate in Alma-Ata, Vencek. This letter stated literally the following: "In addition to our previous conversations I beg to inform you of the decision of the Embassy of the Polish Republic concerning your delegation: 1. You are empowered to

conduct in the most cautious and secret manner the purchase of valuables . . ."

On May 31, 1942, the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs warned the Polish Embassy concerning the facts of espionage work hostile to the USSR of some of the representatives of the Embassy. This warning proved insufficient. Despite the warning, espionage and other activities hostile to the Soviet Union of the staff members of the Polish Embassy were not discontinued. Then, on July 20, 1942 the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs informed the Embassy that the Institute of Polish Representations was to be liquidated as it did not justify its existence.

Such are the facts relating to the problem of assistance to Polish families evacuated from the areas occupied by the German invaders and illustrating the activities of some of the Polish representatives in the USSR hostile to the Soviet Union.

The facts I have already cited can provide a reply to the recent numerous false and hostile to the Soviet Union utterances of the Polish representatives and the Polish official press. The false nature and anti-Soviet hostility of such utterances cannot serve as an obstacle to the really friendly and close Soviet-Polish relations in which the peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland are interested, especially in the face of the common enemy—Hitlerite Germany.

Vyshinsky told representatives of the British and American press that he was ready to place at their disposal copies of the documents relating to the questions set forth in his statement—the memorandum of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs handed on October 28, 1942, to the Polish Charge d'Affaires, Sokolnicki, and the note of the Soviet Government handed on October 31, 1942, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish Republic, Raczinski.

RESPONSE OF SOVIET GUERRILLAS TO STALIN'S ORDER OF THE DAY

Guerrilla radio operators picked up the May Day message of Supreme Commander-in-Chief Stalin on the day it was broadcast and distributed it among the guerrillas and the population in the enemy rear.

Guerrillas of Byelorussia and the Ukraine celebrated May Day with an intensification of their activities. The commander of a detachment named for Stalin reported: "On May Day the guerrillas continued to strike at the Germans. Demolition groups acted on railway lines, while tommy-gunner ambushes were laid along the highways and country roads. Stalin's Order was picked up on May 1 and at once published in local underground newspapers, which have been distributing it among the population."

Summing up their activities for one year, the guerrillas of this detachment reported that they had killed 5,700 Germans, destroyed 47 locomotives, 973 railway cars, 67 trucks and tractors, and one tank, and blown up 14 railway bridges and 226 highway bridges.

On the eve of May First one detachment of Byelorussian guerrillas derailed two German trains, and another blew up two railway bridges, each 70 meters long. A third group derailed a troop train.

Similar reports were received from the Ukrainian guerrillas. The commander of one Ukrainian detachment sent the following message: "Throughout the night of May First our detachment waited for the broadcast of Stalin's Order of the Day. The voice of Moscow came at 6:00 A. M. sharp. At once the guerrillas called a meeting, which was also attended

by the inhabitants of the village where the detachment had halted for a rest.

"Women wept with joy when the Order was read. Many of the men of the village volunteered and were accepted into the detachment. The activities of this group from January to May of this year were summed up—in this period more than 8,000 Germans were killed, and 20 enemy trains bound for the front with troops, materiel and gasoline were derailed.

"Only recently," the report continued, "we were a mere handful. Now we are a big force, have fine equipment—captured from the enemy—have become seasoned fighters and are able to hold our own not only in engagements of many hours, but even of many days, against German punitive expeditions.

The commander of one guerrilla detachment operating in the Kiev area, when asked by radio for an interview on May First, replied: "Please get in touch with me later. Right now I am conducting a battle . . ."

On May 5, X., a member of the detachment, reported the results of this engagement: "The battle ended in victory for our detachment. Thirty-six German dead remained on the battlefield. Today our scouts returned from Kiev. They report that the Ukrainian capital has been converted by the Germans into a city of famine. In the streets one sees only people swollen with hunger, and cripples. The whole able-bodied population has been sent to Germany. We have picked up Stalin's Order and are taking every measure to circulate it among the people."

SOVIET GUERRILLAS DEFEAT GERMAN PUNITIVE DETACHMENT

By Colonel Nikolai Ivanov

Thousands and thousands of Soviet people in the German-occupied districts have risen to arms against the fascist enslavers. The guerrillas deal blow after blow to the German troops. The hearts of the Soviet people are filled with an increasing sacred hatred against the fascist fiends who have desecrated the Soviet land and drenched it in blood. The fascist executioners in the occupied districts subject the people to frightful torments and outrages.

But the enemy cannot conquer the Soviet people, or force them to their knees and intimidate them. Many of the guerrilla detachments have been in existence over a year and a half. Time after time the Germans have sent whole divisions reinforced with tanks to wipe them out, but without success.

We visited a detachment commanded by a former school teacher, Alexei, which holds a large district under control and has become the terror of the Hitlerites. These guerrillas have ousted the Germans from 97 inhabited places and exterminated 2,415 German soldiers and officers. When the Germans sent a regiment against the detachment, the valiant fighters destroyed 280 Hitlerites in one battle.

Vasili, a young member of this detachment, has wrecked eight German trains, killing hundreds of German officers and men. He has destroyed thousands of shells in enemy dumps, and has blown up five bridges. Once, while on reconnaissance duty with comrades, he saw a German plane about to land. He quickly organized a group of local guerrillas and surrounded the plane, killing the three German fliers and destroying the plane. Another time Vasili mounted a high-explosive mine on a boat and blew up an important railway bridge.

The very name of this daring guerrilla detachment evokes impotent rage and fear among the Germans. One of their generals put a price on Vasili's head—7,000 rubles, a house, a horse and cow! After the announcement of this price, the detachment wiped out the German garrison and a railway station.

The German command then threw picked troops armed with tanks, artillery and mortars, against the detachment. In the initial engagements the guerrillas annihilated about 200 fascists and wrecked six tanks. The fierce resistance of the guerrillas compelled the Hitlerite command to double the forces and equipment of the punitive detachment.

To compel the guerrillas to adopt the tactics of regular troops the Germans advanced in several large

groups and tried to impose a battle for bases and inhabited places. The Germans obviously expected that once they had achieved this, their numerically superior forces would rout the guerrillas and scatter them in the forests and marshes. The German troops attacked along the main roads, striving to cut off large tracts of territory, to divide the guerrilla forces and then to destroy them piecemeal.

The fascists advanced in formation. Tanks and armored cars headed the column, with tank-borne sub-machine gunners immediately behind, followed by jeeps carrying infantry and trailing artillery and mortars. As soon as they reached the forest, the solid columns, fearing ambush, changed formation. Only the tanks and armored cars, with the tank-borne troops, continued to advance along the road, while the infantry penetrated the forest to a depth of about one kilometer on each side, endeavoring to keep alongside their tanks.

The guerrillas, however, were not fooled into abandoning their tried methods of struggle. A section of the detachment hid in the forest behind the German lines and ambushed the fascist troops. Meanwhile the main guerrilla forces which had withdrawn in depth took up advantageous positions, prepared emergency landing fields for planes, set up ambushes, log-wall traps and booby traps, and engaged in constant reconnaissance of the Germans' road of advance and the points where they had massed men and equipment.

A surprise attack was launched by the guerrillas against a village, and in a fierce night engagement which at times passed into hand-to-hand fighting, 150 soldiers and eight officers of the punitive expedition were killed. The guerrillas also wrecked five mortars, many machine guns, an ammunition dump, a food depot and a kitchen, and seized booty.

Meanwhile in another sector several guerrilla detachments met the Germans at advantageous points. Two enemy groups, numbering 250 men, were advancing along the road. By surprise fire from ambush the guerrillas killed half of them, scattered the rest and wrecked two tanks.

Following this the guerrillas launched an offensive, dislodged the Germans from the principal roads and places they had captured, recovered a landing field and pressed the Germans back to the northwest. In the southeastern sector the guerrillas also recovered several inhabited places and airfields from the Germans.

Fierce fighting continues against the German punitive expeditions.



**партизаны,
мстите без пощады!**

GUERRILLAS! AVENGE WITHOUT MERCY!

POLISH RAILWAYMEN WAGE HEROIC STRUGGLE AGAINST GERMAN OCCUPATIONISTS

Sikorski, ex-secretary of the underground Trade Union of Workers of the Locomotive Repair Works of the Warsaw Railway Yards, writes in GUDOK—the newspaper of the Soviet railwaymen:

Railway transport is one of the most vulnerable spots of the German war machine. On Polish territory German trains run at a maximum speed of 10 kilometers an hour, and all traffic ceases at night. This is the result of the persistent struggle of the Polish guerrillas; the result of the well-engineered sabotage of the railroads of Poland.

At the Warsaw Vostochnaya railway yard, gasoline was systematically drained from the tank cars. The German authorities arrested seven railwaymen. Five days later the gasoline tank cars burned, gutting the repair shops.

A collision of troop trains was engineered on March 13 at the Swentealowice station in Upper Silesia. In addition to the men who perished in the cars, 15 German soldiers and one officer were killed on the tracks. Near another station guerrillas killed 42 German soldiers and three officers. The sabotage acts of Polish railwaymen are not only carefully prepared, but are also coordinated with the activities of guerrillas, which greatly increases their effect and at the same time makes it difficult to investigate recurring "accidents."

An important element contributing to the success of subversive acts of Polish railwaymen is the unanimous support of the population, at times unforeseen even by the organizers of the diversions. Thus in the fire described above at the Warsaw Vostochnaya Yard, the workers not only watched the spreading of the flames indifferently, but so peculiarly "extinguished" them when forced to do so by the German guards that the fire spread to the washing and tools departments. These departments are still out of commission.

The greatest achievement of Polish railwaymen in the struggle with the brutal German occupationists is the combination of sabotage and mass struggle. On March 12, a strike broke out at the Warsaw repair works. The workers demanded a 12-hour working day (working hours are established by the Germans at 14 and 16) and a stop to the searching of workers leaving the shops, which detained them for at least another hour. The strikers remained in the shops and barricaded the doors. In spite of the Gestapo cordons, crowds began to gather in the streets where the works were located. Sanguinary clashes

occurred. Frightened by the mass movement, the German hangmen on the third day accepted the workers' demands. But as soon as the strikers left the shops the Gestapo arrested more than 300 men.

Intimidated by the movement of the Polish railwaymen, the Germans installed Italian workers instead of Poles at the most vital sections of the railways. But this measure failed to yield expected results. The Italian workers did not display any enthusiasm in their role of scabs. They soon found out that it often cost them their heads.

In spite of all efforts of reactionary circles of the Polish emigration to smother the guerrilla movement in Poland, the Polish people continue heroically fighting the German occupationists. And the Polish railwaymen occupy one of the foremost places in this struggle.

Soviet Guerrillas Publish Magazines

Recently a copy of a magazine published by a Ukrainian guerrilla detachment was brought to Moscow. Published in one hand-written copy, the magazine nonetheless enjoys a wide circulation. It is read aloud at campfires and in dugouts by candlelight; it passes from hand to hand and is eagerly sought by every guerrilla.

An editorial by the chief of the detachment stated that during the 19 months of its operations the group had killed 3,000 Germans, derailed 10 troop trains and blown up 17 bridges.

An article on Stalingrad describes the epic defense of the Volga city; others deal with the operations and fighting exploits of the guerrillas. A special column is devoted to the production achievements of the Soviet people. Several pages are allotted to reports received by radio about military operations in Africa, and guerrilla activities in France, Yugoslavia and Belgium.

There is also a column for guerrilla literary talent—featuring verse and satire. Works of the finest Soviet poets are reproduced, and the magazine is illustrated with excellent drawings and cartoons.

Similar magazines are published by other guerrilla detachments in Byelorussia, the Ukraine and the Baltic Republics. Some have found their way to Moscow and have been turned over to museums.

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APPEAL OF THIRD ALL-SLAV MEETING

ADDRESSED TO THE SLAVS IN THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES OF EUROPE

On May 9, 1943, the Third All-Slav Meeting was held in Moscow, attended by 2,000 representatives of the Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Czech, Polish, Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian, Slovak and Bulgarian peoples. Among those who participated in the meeting were outstanding writers, scientists, public leaders, artists, Red Army men and commanders, guerrillas, soldiers of the Czechoslovak Unit fighting on the Soviet-German front, and representatives of the Orthodox Church. The Appeal to Brother Slavs in Occupied Countries, and speeches of some of the various representatives, follow; others will be published later.

Oppressed Slav Brothers:

Over a year has passed since the last All-Slav Meeting. During this period the mighty coalition of democratic nations headed by the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States has struck the enemy a series of powerful blows on land, sea and in the air.

Led by its great commander, Stalin, the Red Army, having stemmed the Nazi onslaught, inflicted major defeats on Hitler's troops. The valiant British and American air forces have struck telling blows at the Italian and German military and industrial centers. Allied troops are routing the foe in Tunis.

The Slav people have made invaluable sacrifices in lives and in blood to the common cause of liberation.

Future Slav generations will remember with reverence the heroic exploits of Soviet warriors who have proved to the whole world the strength of Slav arms. They will remember with pride legendary Stalingrad and its courageous defenders. The glorious deeds of the Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian guerrillas, the people's avengers, will be looked upon for ages to come as unparalleled instances of the Slav invincible will for national liberty and independence.

The Yugoslav patriots have covered themselves with everlasting glory. The Yugoslav army has grown into a mighty force which has stopped four Italo-German offensives. Step by step the guerrilla detachments are driving the invaders from the native country.

Polish patriots, fighting for their freedom and happiness, are intensifying the armed struggle against the hated German aggressors. Polish guerrillas are

derailing enemy trains near Warsaw, Cracow, Lublin and Radom, blowing up military dumps and harassing communications.

For the first time in this war the Czechoslovak Units formed on Soviet territory have met their enslavers, the Nazi bandits. Czech and Russian blood mixing on the battlefield has strengthened for all time the friendship between the Slav peoples.

Brother Slavs, the German-fascist camp is gripped by a severe crisis. Hitler's military machine has been shaken to its foundation. The German-fascist oppressors are facing certain disaster. In the hope of putting off the inevitable hour, the infuriated foe is preparing for fresh crimes, fresh adventures. The Hitlerites are carrying out their total mobilization. They are driving thousands upon thousands of Slavs to captivity in Germany. They are forcing the Slavs to work for the Prussian landowners and the German munitions lords, to forge arms which will be used against their brothers. Day and night trainloads of slaves, women, children and old folk, are moving to Germany. Every Slav chained to a German machine replaces a German leaving for the front to kill other Slavs. Every bullet manufactured by a Slav in a German plant carries death to a brother Slav. For the Slavs, total mobilization means slavery, hunger and death, new rivers of Slav blood, new sufferings and privations.

Listen, brother Slavs—Czechs, Slovaks, Carpathian Ukrainians, Poles, Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Bulgarians, Macedonians—we are addressing you from Slav soil drenched with the blood of our sons and brothers, from demolished towns and villages, from woods teeming with guerrillas; we are calling upon all who

value liberty, upon all who want to live and work in freedom. Take up arms against Hitler's tyranny. Time is pressing. Every extra day is costing the subjugated Slavs thousands of human lives. Strain your every nerve in struggle. In the name of a happy future let us sweep the German-fascist slaveholders from the face of the earth. Disrupt Hitler's total mobilization. Attack the Nazi press gangs, evade going to recruiting centers, destroy the lists of mobilized persons. Sabotage every fascist undertaking. Resist German slavery, attack the Nazi home front.

The time has come for decisive and immediate action. Fan the flames of the national war of liberation against the German-Italian invaders.

Form guerrilla detachments wherever Slav is spoken, and arms in hand strike at Hitler's dogs. Do not believe the cowards and traitors who declare that armed struggle leads to unnecessary sacrifices. Do not believe those who say you are helpless against the Nazi scoundrels. All this is wrong from beginning to end. Waging armed struggle you save thousands upon thousands of men and women from the Nazi killers, from slavery, from hunger and death. Armed struggle against the Nazi invaders in all Slav countries! Strengthen the unity within nations. Cooperate with all honest people hating fascism regardless of their nationality, religion or political views. Drive out the cowards, traitors and Nazi accomplices, those sowing discord and distrust between the Slav peoples. There is the guaranty of victory.

Avenge without mercy the blood and tears of fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters. He only is a true son of his motherland who selflessly fights the hated invaders.

We call to action, to armed struggle, all those who value freedom, national independence, culture, democracy—all those who are proud of being citizens of a free country. Slavs, sons of the Ukraine, Byelorussia and Russia, now in the areas temporarily occupied by the Germans! Multiply your exploits. Strike still more powerful blows at the Germans, destroy and disorganize their communications, prepare the way for the decisive, liberty-bringing Red Army offensive.

Peoples of Yugoslavia, Serbs, Croats, Slovenes! Join the guerrilla detachments. Let your guerrilla army become a national army of liberation. Clear the native soil of the German-Italian invaders.

Brother Poles! Form a united front against the German-fascist murderers. Turn away from those who are betraying the Polish people, conspiring with the Hitlerites, undermining the Polish people's morale. Contribute to the spread of guerrilla warfare in Poland. To arms, all of those who can bear them! Disrupt Hitler's total mobilization. Your only path

to freedom is in sincere friendship and fighting alliance with the Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians and other freedom-loving peoples.

Brother Czechs! Increase the sabotage in war industry. Launch armed attacks on the invaders. To arms, Czechs! Form guerrilla detachments, strike at the enemy!

Brother Slovaks! Form guerrilla detachments, destroy the German-fascist invaders and their foul agents. Make every effort to evade being mobilized into the German army. Slovaks forcibly enlisted into Hitler's army, come over to the Soviet side!

To arms, brother Carpathian Ukrainians! Your enormous forests offer wide scope for action. Destroy the hated invaders.

Brother Bulgarians! Prevent Bulgaria from being drawn into war against Russian brothers and their Allies. Bulgarian soldiers in Yugoslavia, Macedonia and Greece, come over to the guerrillas and together with them fight for the liberation of the Balkans from the fascist invaders!

Oppressed Slav brothers! Join as one man under the sacred banner of national war against Hitler's imperialists, mortal enemies of all Slavs. Fight until final victory is attained!

Long live the fighting unity of the Slav peoples!

Long live our freedom!

Death to the German invaders!

Tarnopol Guerrillas Blow up German Trains with Mines

A guerrilla detachment operating in a district of the Tarnopol Region recently blew up two enemy railway trains with mines. Scouts of the detachment discovered that the Germans had stored fuel in a populated place near a highway. In a night operation they killed the guards and set fire to the fuel.

40 Cultural Exhibits Open in Moscow

About forty large exhibits opened in Moscow during the May Day celebrations. Among them were one devoted to "Heroic Moscow," another to "The Red Army in Pictorial Art," a third to "The Heroic Past of the Russian People," and a fourth to "The Great Patriotic War in Soviet Literature."

OPENING SPEECH BY LIEUTENANT GENERAL ALEXANDER GUNDOROV

Chairman of the Third All-Slav Committee

Brother Slavs! In opening the Third All-Slav Meeting of representatives of the Slav nations, I think I will express the general feeling if I address my first words of greeting to the great Russian nation, to the heroic Red Army, its officers and men and its Supreme Commander. We also address our greetings to the brave airmen, gallant sailors and valiant land forces of Great Britain and the United States of America and other freedom-loving countries. We express our admiration of the people's avengers, the heroic guerrillas waging a self-sacrificing struggle in the enemy's rear.

Eternal glory and the eternal gratitude of posterity to those who have fallen in this great struggle against the fascist hordes. I propose we honor the bright, heroic memory of those who have fallen in the sacred struggle against the fascist armies by rising. (The band plays the *March for the Dead*).

Brother Slavs, over a year has elapsed since the second All-Slav Meeting in Moscow. During this interval the course of the World War has changed. Telling blows dealt by the Red Army from the East and the armies of our Allies from the West have shaken Hitler's war machine to its foundations. The German-Italian fascist camp is passing through a severe crisis and is on the brink of catastrophe.

Considerable military experience has been accumulated in the struggle of the Slav nations against the hated Hitlerite enslavers. Here in this hall you may see representatives of the heroic Red Army and Navy, representatives of the Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian guerrillas, whose self-sacrificing struggle and heroism has aroused the admiration of the world. The loyalty to their country and the courage and fortitude of the Red Army and the Soviet guerrillas have strengthened the solidarity of the Slav nations. Their example has inspired all Slavs to the sacred struggle of national liberation against the savage foe of mankind—German fascism.

For the first time on the fields of the Soviet-German front, in mortal fight with Hitler's hordes, Russian, Ukrainian, and Byelorussian blood mingled with the blood of Slav brothers, the Czechs and Slovaks. Shoulder to shoulder with the Red Army are fighting the officers and men of the Czechoslovak Unit, glorious patriots of their country. In their own country Czech patriots are committing acts of sabotage and diversion in the factories working for Hitler's war machine and are offering active resistance to Hitler's "total mobilization."

The faithful sons and daughters of heroic Yugoslavia created a powerful guerrilla national liberation

army. In heavy fighting against the Italian and German occupationists the Serb, Croatian and Slovene guerrillas liberated thousands of their cities and villages. Yugoslav guerrillas are striking the enemy mercilessly and conducting offensive military operations for the complete liberation of their land.

The much-suffering Polish people are actively fighting their oppressors. Guerrilla detachments are multiplying and spreading. They disrupt the communications of Hitler's armies, destroy stores, wreck police stations and fascist garrisons, exterminate the occupationists and foil Hitler's total mobilization.

The Bulgarian patriots resist Hitler's attempts to send Bulgarian troops to the Soviet-German front against their brother Slavs. In the fight against the German bandits, mortal foes of the Slavs, the fraternal ties of the Slav nations have grown stronger. The fighting spirit of the Slavs is strong and unbreakable, their will to victory unbending. Sacred hatred of the German tyrants burns in the hearts of the freedom-loving Slavs.

Brother Slavs, the enemy is still strong. He may yet cause much suffering to the Slav nations. A hard, stern struggle will still have to be fought before the Hitlerite fiends are vanquished. In mortal fear of the impending catastrophe the Hitlerite imperialists are weaving a web of vile provocation in preparation for new bloody adventures.

The Hitlerites have proclaimed the so-called total mobilization. For the Slavs this spells new and countless calamities, sufferings, starvation and death. Hitler is driving the Slavs to hard labor in Germany. He wants to compel Slavs to produce weapons of death against their brothers. He wants to compel them to fight their fraternal Red Army and the armies of the Allied democratic countries.

Let us not allow our sons, daughters, sisters, brothers, fathers and mothers to be surrendered into slavery. Let us frustrate the enemy's villainous plans. In fierce battle against the fascist beasts let us force the road to a bright future, to a happy life, to national liberty and state independence.

Brother Slavs, the hour of decisive military action has struck. Let us thwart total mobilization. Let us destroy the fascist rear from within.

To arms, Slavs! Forward, brother Slavs, to victory. To life, to liberty! Long live the fighting unity of the Slav nations! Death and anathema to the fascist tyrants!

Permit me, on behalf of the All-Slav Committee, to declare the third All-Slav Meeting open.

SPEECH OF COLONEL SVOBODA, COMMANDER OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK TROOPS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT

Dear brothers languishing under the German yoke in Czechoslovakia, accept the fighting greetings of the men of the Czechoslovak Unit fighting together with the gallant Red Army against Hitler's troops for the emancipation of our country and the liberty of the Czechoslovak people.

The Czechoslovak people have always set a high value on Slav solidarity. In this historic hour, when the life or death of the Slav nations is at stake, Czechoslovakians are strengthening Slav solidarity by supreme struggle against the hated enemy, by martial deeds on the battlefield.

I have come from the front. I am proud to be able to tell you of the fine military qualities and high morale of your sons, brothers and sisters who are discharging with enthusiasm their patriotic duty in the ranks of the Czechoslovak Army Units in the USSR. Your sons are fighting bravely, enthusiastically, fearless of death. They do not fear tanks or the enemy's numerical superiority. They are wreaking ruthless vengeance on the German bandits for all the outrages they have perpetrated, for the liberty they have trampled upon, for the oppression of our country.

I could cite many examples to show that in the hearts of our soldiers hatred of the enemy and the will to win are stronger than death. Platoon Commander Wolf Kurt, during an attack by tanks, fell mortally wounded in the breast. His comrades wanted to aid him, but the dying commander, summoning his last strength, commanded, "Forward and fulfill your duty!" Another soldier was severely wounded, but did not utter a murmur of complaint. He found strength to encourage his comrades with the farewell words: "How good it is to die for one's country."

Commander Jarosh, wounded in the head and arm, his lungs riddled with bullets, refused to quit his command post. He directed the defense of our sector until his last breath. His second in command, Nadporuchik Lom, noticing that Jarosh was mortally wounded, himself dashed to the anti-tank rifle and began destroying enemy tanks. He died the death of a hero in this battle.

Citizens of Czechoslovakia, this is how your sons and brothers are fighting for their country. This supreme bravery of our soldiers is the pledge of our country. Scores of wounded whose wounds have not yet healed insistently request to be sent immediately back to their unit at the front, to continue the fight against the German butchers. Your daughters and sisters under devastating fire fearlessly tend the wounded in the firing lines and carry them from the battlefield.

In the recent heavy fighting we were made aware of the love of the Soviet people and the heroic Red Army. The Soviet Command provided us with everything for a successful fight against an enemy armed to the teeth. The Red Army set us an example of high moral courage, bravery and staunchness, and most important of all demonstrated its complete confidence in us by entrusting us with an important defense sector.

Sanguinary fighting has helped to still more closely cement the fraternal ties of the Czechoslovak and Russian nations. The Government of the Soviet Union gave marked recognition to the services of the soldiers of the Czechoslovak Unit. Many officers and men were awarded orders and medals. Nadporuchik Jarosh, who heroically laid down his life, was posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Jarosh is the first foreigner upon whom the title of Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred.

Every Czechoslovak patriot suffered keenly at heart when disarmed Czechoslovakia fell under Hitler's power. We are glad now to be able, arms in hand, to avenge the humiliation inflicted upon our nation. We shall not cease fighting until Hitlerism is wiped from the face of the earth, until the sun of liberty rises above our country.

Dear relatives and friends at home, by your resolute resistance to the occupationists, by your sabotage and acts of vengeance on the butchers, you have demonstrated to the whole world your inflexible will to win and have shown that the brutal Gestapo terror will not compel you to bow your head to tyrants.

But that is not enough. Hitler's regime must be destroyed in implacable battle. Together with all freedom-loving mankind, together with you, we must do all in our power to expedite its doom. The German bandits are fighting with weapons made in the munitions plants of the countries they have conquered, including Czechoslovakian plants. In mortal battle we see with bitterness that the enemy hurls against us tanks made in Czechoslovakia, showers on us mortar and aerial bombs manufactured by Czechoslovakians. Your son or brother is killed by a tank perhaps made by the hands of his father. His body is torn by bombs produced by the hand of his brother. The perfidious enemy uses your hands to deal death to your friends and relatives, enslaves you by your own hands.

It is your sacred duty to your country and people to stop producing armaments and military equipment for the Hitlerite enslavers. It cannot be tolerated

that the hated enemy kill your own sons, daughters and brothers with weapons produced by you. Wreck and burn the munitions works and stores. Evade Hitler's "total mobilization."

The Czechoslovakians' war effort is increasing. Czechoslovak air and army units are operating in Great Britain and the Soviet Union. The ranks of the people's avengers in our country are growing. Czechoslovak patriots, wherever they may be fighting the Hitlerite barbarians, form part of a single Allied army.

Czechoslovak officers and soldiers who are still at home, I address you, dear friends. I shared your life during that distressful time of September, 1938 and March, 1939. The time has now come for the decisive actions of which we dreamed in those days. Act as true and faithful soldiers of the Republic! Take arms! Place your military knowledge at the service of the people, become organizers and leaders of our army at home—the guerrilla detachments. By united effort we will win and restore our free, independent State.

Forward to the last decisive fight!

SPEECH OF VASILI YAREMCHUK, HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION

Commander of a Ukrainian Guerrilla Detachment

Brother Slavs, brothers in blood, brothers in struggle, brothers in sacred hate against the Hitlerite brigands! Most of my native land is still under Hitler's jackboot, but the fascist vipers have not succeeded in subjugating our people. The Ukraine lives. The Ukraine is fighting. The Ukrainian people have never been slaves and never will be!

In our veins flows the blood of the glorious Zaporog Cossacks. In our breast beats the angry heart of our father, Taras Shevchenko. We are led to victory by our own beloved leader, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

At the call of our leaders we have risen to struggle. We give the invaders no rest day or night. The Ukrainian land is burning beneath the feet of the German-fascist bandits. From the small guerrilla detachments there has grown in our land a real guerrilla army. The Ukrainian guerrillas of only a few regions have exterminated tens of thousands of German soldiers and officers, destroyed several hundred tanks and armored cars, damaged and burned thousands of motorcars with men and ammunition, wrecked over 200 German-fascist trains which carried men and war materiel.

Guerrilla detachments are astride the enemy communications. Our blows send bridges, stores and enemy troop trains sky high. My guerrilla group alone wrecked 12 enemy trains, blew up seven bridges, two tanks and one sugar refinery, and destroyed seven motor cars filled with SS cutthroats. And there are thousands of groups like mine operating in the Ukraine.

The hour is near when the Hitler army will be annihilated and our Ukraine will again become free; the entire Soviet land will again become free.

Brothers, oppressed Slavs, I address you on behalf of the guerrillas, men and women, of the Ukraine.

Ruthlessly exterminate the fascist scoundrels who are trying to wipe our great and mighty family of Slav peoples from the face of the earth. In the mountains of Yugoslavia, in the forests of Poland, in the cities and villages of Czechoslovakia, crush and destroy the fascist viper. Hasten the day of our sacred victory, hasten the day of the inglorious death of the fascist "new order."

Remember, brothers, that true order will come in the world when by joint efforts we have buried fascism for good.

Soon I will return to my guerrilla detachment. At the hands of my fighting friends and myself tens of trains will again be blown sky high, thousands of mad fascist dogs will lose their heads. Day and night death will lurk for the fascist invaders.

The Ukrainian lands are aflame, burning beneath the feet of the fascist bandits. Only with fascist blood can we quench this fire and purge our land forever from German defilement.

Vengeance, brother Slavs! Salute our victory! Death to the German invaders!

Group of Red Army Snipers Holds Conference

Since the first of the year the 38 best snipers of one Red Army formation have accounted for 1,261 Germans, an average of 33 for each sniper, although the score of some is much higher. Lieutenant Nikolai Galushkin shot 187, and Red Army man Cyril Batum, a Siberian trapper, 57. Recently these snipers held a conference, where they exchanged experiences, practiced shooting at moving targets, attended lectures, and listened to reports.

SPEECH OF METROPOLITAN NIKOLAI OF KIEV AND GALICH

Brother Slavs! To the speeches filled with sacred wrath against our common enemy, speeches breathing boundless grief over the countless innocent victims of fascist atrocities, let there now be added the voice of a representative of the Orthodox Church of the great Russian people.

For nearly two years the fascist beast has been rending and drenching in blood our land and the land of our Slav brothers. Of the fascists it may be said in the words of the Old Testament, which is sacred to the religious, "He drinketh iniquity like water." (Job, 15:16). For there is no limit to the forms and number of their iniquities.

During a tour I made this March, in my capacity as member of the State Commission for investigating German atrocities, in the recently liberated ancient Russian cities of Gzhatsk, Vyazma, Sychevka and Rzhev, I saw with my own eyes traces of the fascist malignancy. I saw with horror piles of corpses of innocent people slain by the Germans and cities systematically, deliberately reduced to ruins and ashes, together with all their cultural heritage, their hospitals and schools.

Those fiends who have lost even the last spark of human feeling will not escape the sword of retribution. Sacred vengeance will be our reply to them. Impregnated with lies, deceit and hypocrisy through and through, and having torn to shreds solemnly concluded international treaties, fascism inscribed on its banner the lying war cry of a crusade in defense of religion, and now in these two years of bloody war thoroughly expressed its true face. If there is no limit to its villainies toward noncombatant citizens and peaceful homes, toward the cities it has burned down, and toward the cultural treasures of the people accumulated in the course of centuries, all the more can this be said of its satanic struggle against the Church and Christianity.

Dear brother Slavs, you all know now that Hitler is the malicious enemy of Christianity. As the gallant Red Army liberates our land we find hundreds of Russian and Ukrainian chapels pillaged and desecrated, turned into stables, latrines and brothels, into sites of drunken orgies, into jails where arrested Russian people and war prisoners were confined and tortured and where they were even shot at the altars or beneath the ikons. Many hundreds of churches have been blown up or reduced to ashes. In the city of Sychevka, Smolensk Region, all of the seven churches were wrecked; in Rzhev, 15, only one surviving by chance. Many of our priests were ruined and subjected to humiliations. Many priests and church officials were shot.

All these crimes, which cry to heaven for vengeance,

speak more eloquently than words of fascism's real attitude toward religion. Brother Slavs, do we not all know of churches destroyed and desecrated and hundreds of priests shot in Serbia, Slovenia, Croatia and Poland, of the tortures to which the Serbian Patriarch Gabriel and many representatives of the Yugoslavian Church are being subjected; of the persecution of the representative of the Bulgarian Church, Metropolitan Stephen, only because he dared call this war a heinous sin? The fascists have proved themselves sworn enemies of the Church. In the eyes of religious Russian people they are the progeny of hell, embodying the worst vices, brutality and evil ever revealed in the history of the world.

Our fight against these enemies is the sacred duty of all Christians. Dear brother Slavs, I want to tell you that our Orthodox Church, which throughout Russian history has shared the life of the people, is today in this Patriotic War devoting itself heart and soul to the service of its country and the Russian people in its hour of sore trial.

The head of the Church, Metropolitan Sergius, at the very outbreak of the war gave his benediction to all Orthodox believers joining in the sacred fight against the fascists. During these two years he has repeatedly called upon Russian religious people, and I as Exarch of the Ukraine have called upon the Ukrainian religious peoples, to be as firm as granite in this sacred fight and unswervingly to believe in the complete and ultimate victory over the dark forces of fascism.

In response to the call of the head of the Church, the clergy and church members in these two years of war collected many millions of rubles for war needs, for wounded and sick soldiers, for gifts to members of the armed forces, for warm clothing for the Army. A vivid illustration of the high patriotic enthusiasm of Russian religious people is the collection for the building of the Dmitri Donskoi Tank Column begun among the religious people of our country in response to the appeal of Metropolitan Sergius at the end of December, 1942, and which has yielded 8,000,000 rubles and a large amount of gold and silver articles, and embraced every church community in the country.

Dear brother Slavs, the Russian Orthodox Church sympathizes and shares with all our people the misfortunes which have been inflicted on our country. It likewise deeply sympathizes with your sufferings, dear brothers who are crushed beneath the heel of a fiend such as the earth has never before produced. The Church is filled with grief and with sacred hatred of the enemy.

But it is also filled with unfailing faith in the ultimate triumph of liberty, truth and peace under the

banner under which all Slavs, all freedom-loving people, are fighting, and for this triumph prayers are daily offered up in all our churches.

Dear brother Slavs, not for one moment can the Orthodox Church tolerate the thought that violence may fetter liberty in chains, that lies and malice may vanquish truth and justice, that the dark forces of hell which have risen in satanic fury all over the world may extinguish with their bloody hands the light of Christianity and the fires of the centuries-old spiritual culture of mankind.

Brother Slavs, you and I are faced by the same enemy and animated by the same thought and the same purpose, namely, to vanquish this enemy, to destroy by destroying him the very source of wars and unhappiness of nations, to excise forever this ulcer on the body of the world. Let us be united. Our strength lies in unity, in fighting shoulder to shoulder. And God will be our aid in this sacred cause.

May the eternal brand of shame lie upon those who now or hereafter attempt to destroy Slav unity. Hitler will be crushed by the freedom-loving nations who have united their forces to combat the progeny of hell, and the Slavs will occupy a place of honor in this family of victors.

The Church will never cease to pray ardently for its people, for all the Slav nations and their noble Allies, who arms in hand are liberating the land from the beasts of prey who have fastened their teeth into it. It is weaving wreaths of prayer in eternal memory of those who have laid down their lives in this holy war on tyrants and cannibals. The Russian Orthodox Church gives you its blessing, dear brother Slavs, in your sacred fight. We are with you heart and soul. Let us together fight for early victory.

Forward against the diabolical enemy, the foe of Christianity, culture and national happiness, the malignant foe of the Slavs!

SPEECH OF ALEXANDER DOVZHENKO, UKRAINIAN FILM PRODUCER

Member of the All-Slav Committee

Brother Slavs, brother Ukrainians, the Ukraine is in flames! In its broad expanses, recently so beautiful and joyous, for two years now cities and villages are burning like unparalleled sacrificial offerings, illuminating the great tragedy of modern times.

The Ukrainian people who for centuries despised slavery and fought for freedom have risen up in mortal combat against the German occupationists. The eternal youth of the warrior nation has not betrayed it in the grim hour. For six centuries the Ukrainian nation was dismembered. Not always was the soul of the nation alive. But centuries passed and the truth of our nation was understood and elevated by Lenin and Stalin. They gathered our land together into one, in the name of great historical justice, in the name of loyalty and friendship.

Then came 1941. The German ruffians attacked us. The contemptible Hitler tormented our country, drenched it in blood, drove millions of our daughters into slavery.

To arms, Ukrainians, Slavs! In the great World War the historical fate of the Ukrainian nation is being decided. Is it to live and flourish in a united, progressive state? Has the end of its sufferings come? Or is it again to be torn to bits for long centuries, divided by frontiers, placed under diverse alien flags, Germanized, Rumanianized, and brother again forced to fight brother?

No, never shall this be! The Ukrainian nation is fighting for its legitimate state rights, for its centuries-old culture, within a united state, within the

great Soviet Union. It defined its aim a quarter of a century ago.

The decisive hour of the liberation struggle is at hand. Let us be worthy sons of our great times. Rise as one man in the fight. Blood for blood, life for life! Wreck German trains, tear up roads, blow up bridges. Do not work for one minute for the Germans. Not a grain of wheat for the butchers. Only vengeance. Join the guerrillas.

If the Hitlerite butchers forcibly impress you into their army, if the plague of total mobilization has fallen upon your heads, do not succumb to it. Do everything to make Hitler curse the hour he put his weapons into your hands. Turn the weapons against Hitler. Form guerrilla detachments so that the ground burns under the feet of the occupationists at every step.

Listen, brother Ukrainians of America and Australia! The decisive hour of reckoning with fascism has come. From the Black Sea to the Arctic, Ukrainians are fighting in the Red Army for their Ukraine, ruthlessly smiting the enemy for their outraged honor, for their ruined land, for their enslaved brothers. Forward, then, into the fight for the emancipation of the Ukraine from the Hitlerite slave-owners! Fight in the armies of the United Nations!

Ukrainian intellectuals, heirs of the revolutionary spirit of Taras Shevchenko and Ivan Franko, commanders of the Red Army and guerrillas in these great and grim times, stretch out the hand of friendship to

(Continued on page eight)

SPEECH OF JOSEPH TUSH, SLOVAK GUERRILLA

Dear Brother Slovaks!

From the tribune of the All-Slav Meeting in Moscow I greet you on behalf of the Slovak soldiers who have gone over to the side of the Soviet guerrillas and are fighting shoulder to shoulder with them against the enemy of all the Slav peoples—the Germans.

Not the Slovaks but the Germans are the rulers in Slovakia today. They have seized our forests and factories, all the riches of our land. Poverty and hunger reign in our homeland. The peasant slaves like a serf, but all his crops are taken away from him and shipped to Germany. All of Slovakia has been placed at the disposal of the German lords.

But the greatest crime against the people has been committed by the so-called Slovak "government," when it used force to send us to fight against our Russian brothers on the side of our mortal enemies—the Germans and Magyars.

The Slovaks do not want to fight against their Russian brothers. They do not want to spill their blood in Hitler's interest. On the Soviet-German front honest Slovaks refuse to fight against Russians and go over to the side of the Red Army. That is what I did, as well as many of my comrades.

Our First Cavalry Regiment, Second Infantry Division, in which I served, was sent against the guerrillas of the Gomel District. We refused to fight against the Soviet guerrillas. Our soldiers and officers, instead of attacking the guerrillas, remained in the village. Together with a group of my comrades I went over to the guerrillas, who received me wholeheartedly. In the detachment we met many other Slovak soldiers.

Together with the partisans I took part in many operations—derailing German ammunition trains, fighting in battles against the Hitlerites. In one of the battles we killed 860 Magyars, in another 186 Germans. I feel proud that I am fighting against the deadly enemies of our people.

Every time my bullet hit a German or Magyar I thought of you Slovaks in my homeland. "Here, take this for David and Petrshalka, for Zhurani and Koshitza—" I said to the Germans—"take this for gorging yourselves with Slovak bread while Slovaks are starving in their own country. And this for Slovak mothers and wives who mourn their husbands and sons whom you have driven to bloody battle for another's interests. Here, take this, and remember, German and Magyar, that the Slovak will never be your servant or slave!"

Among those present at this meeting is Stephen Tuchak, a Slovak guerrilla who has just come by plane from the area around Minsk and who only yesterday, together with the Byelorussians, took part in hot battles against the German invaders. In the guerrilla detachment where Stephen Tuchak served are Slovaks, Byelorussians, Russians and Poles.

I appeal to you, Slovak soldiers! Don't let the Germans drive you into battle against your Slav brothers. Turn your rifle against the Germans. Form guerrilla detachments in your homeland. Kill Germans wherever possible. If you are sent to the front, go over to the side of the Red Army. You can fight against the Germans here in guerrilla detachments or in the Czechoslovak formation which is gallantly fighting with the Red Army against the fascist cannibals. Our Russian brothers and we Czechs and Slovaks are waiting for you and will meet you with open arms.

Slovak men and women, you who remain at home! Tolerate the German yoke and the Tuk government no longer. Drive the Germans out of your land. Do not go to the German sweatshops. Do not give the Germans your bread. Take your rifles in hand and form guerrilla detachments.

The Slovak people will be able to live as an equal among equals when it will take its place in the ranks of liberty-loving peoples battling against the German-fascist barbarians.

Rise to struggle, freedom-loving people! Long live free Czechoslovakia! Glory to the Red Army! Glory to the heroic guerrillas! Glory to the fighting Czechoslovak formation!

ALEXANDER DOVZHENKO

(Continued from page seven)

brother nations fighting in the front ranks for humanity. Let us thank destiny for ennobling our lives by struggle for lofty aims. Let no sacrifice daunt us in battle, neither conflagrations nor ruins nor blood.

Let the fire of the national struggle against the occupationists rage. Let the glorious battle-wreathed banners of our forefathers, Nalivaiko, Sagaidachny, Khmelnitsky and Zheleznyak and our great Red Banner of Lenin and Stalin enhance our inflexible will to win.

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NOTE OF V. M. MOLOTOV, PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE USSR

ON THE MASS FORCIBLE ABDUCTION OF PEACEFUL SOVIET CITIZENS TO GERMAN-FASCIST SLAVERY AND ON THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THIS CRIME OF GERMAN AUTHORITIES AND PRIVATE PERSONS WHO EXPLOIT THE FORCED LABOR OF SOVIET CITIZENS IN GERMANY

On May 11 of this year V. M. Molotov, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, sent to all ambassadors and ministers of the countries with which the USSR maintains diplomatic relations the following note:

On behalf of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I have the honor to bring to your knowledge the following:

In the past six months the military and civil authorities of the Soviet Union discovered on the territory freed by the Red Army from German occupation in the course of the winter campaign of 1942-43 fresh proofs of the countless most brutal crimes committed by German authorities against the Soviet civilian population. In accordance with the plans and instructions of the Hitlerite government and the military Command, the German fascist authorities everywhere plundered, tortured and murdered Soviet citizens, put war prisoners to death, subjected Soviet towns and villages to wholesale destruction and abducted hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens to German slavery.

The German-fascist brutalities, examples of which have already been brought by the Soviet Government to the knowledge of foreign governments, were perpetrated by the Hitlerites wherever they set foot and were of still more sweeping nature than could be judged before the expulsion of the Germans from the territory they occupied.

The forcible abduction to Germany and brutal exploitation and systematic extermination of enslaved Soviet peaceful citizens holds a place of its own in the long chain of base crimes of the German-fascist invaders and in the calculations of their ringleaders. As is evident from the documentary material at the disposal of the Soviet Government, by the forcible abduction of peaceful Soviet citizens to slavery, the criminal Hitlerite gang in the first place pursues the

aim of making good the acute shortage of labor power in Germany and releasing from German industry additional manpower reserves for the badly battered Hitlerite army. The German-fascist authorities and many private persons of Germany's civilian population, who exploit the forced labor of Soviet citizens, subject them to outrages of all descriptions, to humiliation of their human dignity and doom them to death through slave labor beyond their strength, and hunger and torture.

The Soviet Government deems it its duty to bring to the knowledge of all nations new documents and facts concerning the unheard-of crimes perpetrated by the Germans against Soviet peaceful citizens driven away to Germany and converted into slaves, and also to make a declaration about the inevitable retribution for all these crimes.

1. Plans and orders of the Hitlerite authorities on the enslavement of peaceful residents of occupied Soviet districts.

Documents captured by the Red Army at the headquarters of the routed German-fascist troops, as well as stories and letters of Soviet citizens, letters of German officers and men and of their relatives, prove that the enslavement of many hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens and the purchase and exchange of them at special slave markets in Germany has been turned into a system regulated by the orders and instructions of the German Government. As evident from the documents at the disposal of the Soviet Government, as far back as November 7, 1941, a secret conference was held in Berlin at which Reichsmarshal Goering instructed his officials on the using of Soviet people for forced labor in Germany. The first instruction read:

"Russian workers have proved their ability in building a colossal Russian industry. Now they are

able to be used for Germany . . . This is a task for the appropriate authorities." . . . (Secret circular number 42.006-41 of the Economic Headquarters of the German Command in the East dated December 4, 1941).

The same circular (second part of the supplement) lays down that the enslaved Soviet citizens "are to be used chiefly for road construction, construction of railways and in harvesting, for the clearing of mine fields and for building aerodromes.

"German construction battalions should be disbanded (for instance those of the military air force). Skilled German workers must work in war industry; they should not dig earth and break stones, for these purposes exists the Russian."

"The Russian," instructed Goering in the same secret document (Part 4, Article 4-A), "must be used in the first place on the following jobs: mining, road construction, munitions industry (tanks, guns, aircraft equipment), agriculture, building work, big shops (footwear shops), and for special squads in urgent unforeseen tasks."

In the above-mentioned document Goering confirmed by the following words that the Hitlerite clique brazenly tramples upon elementary international standards and regulations applied to the civilian population of occupied territories: "Use of the Russian civilian workers," says Part B of the secret instructions, "and their treatment practically should not differ in any respect from the use of war prisoners and their treatment." The inhuman nature of the regime instituted by the German fascists for Soviet war prisoners is universally known.

Finally, in the same document Goering gave a bloodthirsty order not to spare Soviet people driven to Germany and to dispose of them in the most cruel manner under any pretext. This order, contained in Part 4, Article A-7 of the mentioned document, reads: "When applying measures for the maintenance of order, the decisive consideration should be swiftness and severity. Only the following varieties of punishment should be applied, without intermediate grades: deprivation of food and the death penalty by decision of court martial."

To carry into life the monstrous program of enslavement, a tremendous official machinery was set up. By the order of March 21, 1942, Hitler appointed Gauleiter Fritz Sauckel to the post of "Chief Commissioner for the Utilization of Labor Power."

On April 20, 1942, the latter in a strictly confidential order, circulated to the government and military institutions his "Program of the Chief Commissioner for the Utilization of Labor Power." This document

says: "It is most necessary to make full use of available manpower reserves in occupied Soviet regions. If voluntary recruitment of required labor power fails, it is necessary to proceed at once to the mobilization or to the compulsory signing of personal obligations. Along with war prisoners already available in the occupied regions it is chiefly necessary to mobilize in Soviet regions skilled civilian workers, men and women above 15 years of age, and to utilize them for work in Germany."

In the same "program" (Division of "Tasks," Article 4), Fritz Sauckel stated: "In order to alleviate noticeably the work of the extremely occupied German peasant woman, the Fuehrer charged me with the task of delivering to Germany 400,000 to 500,000 picked sound and strong girls from the Eastern regions."

Sauckel's agents proceeded to the registration of all the able-bodied population in the occupied districts of the USSR. The citizens thus registered were offered to leave "voluntarily" for work in Germany. But as practically no volunteers were forthcoming, the Germans ordered that violence be applied. As far back as January 26, 1942, the "Economic Headquarters of the German Command in the East" demanded in secret instructions No. BR 98510-42: "If the number of volunteers fails to come up to expectations, then in accordance with the order the severest measures are to be applied during recruitment."

Urging on his subordinates, Fritz Sauckel wired them on March 31, 1942, the following order: No. FA 5780.28—729: "The recruitment for which you are responsible should be accelerated by all possible measures, including strict application of compulsory labor principles."

Slave-dealer Sauckel's "recruiters" outdid themselves in bringing the various measures of pressure to bear on Soviet citizens in order to induce them to go to German-fascist slavery. Those who failed to report when summoned by the occupation authorities were deprived of all means of existence. The starving people were lured to the railway stations on the pretext of distribution of bread and then cordoned off by soldiers and on pain of shooting put aboard trains. But even these measures were of no avail. Then the German authorities began to fix quotas for the towns and rural districts, and every town and district was obliged to send a definite number of people to be dispatched to Germany.

Thus the following order of the German commandant's office was circulated in the districts of the occupied part of the Leningrad Region, in particular in Pozherevitsy District: "To county burgomasters: . . . Inasmuch as up to the present time very few people have reported for work in Germany, every

county burgomaster together with the village headman is to supply additionally 15 or more persons from each county for work in Germany, and to supply strong people from 15 to 50 years of age. These people are to be sent to Pozherevitsy without fail by June 4, 1942. Signed, Commandant of Pozherevitsy."

The Soviet Government has at its disposal the complete text of a report made by the chief of the political police and safety service under an SS leader in Kharkov. "On the situation in the city of Kharkov from July 23 to September 9, 1942." "The recruitment of labor power," this document says, "causes anxiety to institutions concerned, since an extremely negative attitude toward work in Germany is observed among the population. The present situation is such that everyone strives to evade recruitment by every possible means (feigns illness, flees to the forests, bribes officials, etc.). Voluntary dispatch to Germany has long been out of the question."

Thus it is clear from official German documents that the mass abduction of Soviet citizens to German slavery with the same status as war prisoners was a task placed beforehand before the German-fascist occupation authorities by the Hitlerite ringleaders and that in carrying out this task the occupationists did not stop at any violence against the Soviet civilian population.

2. The forcible abduction of Soviet people to German-fascist slavery.

In pursuance of the Hitlerite government's criminal plans, the German authorities organized mass abduction of the peaceful Soviet population from the entire occupied Soviet territory to German captivity, no longer attempting even to observe the appearance of any "free will."

There is literally not a single town, not a single village, not a single populated place on Soviet territory that had been seized by the Germans from which the German-fascist bandits did not drive a considerable part of the population to slavery. In some large towns this amounted to tens of thousands of men, women, adolescents and children. Thus the Germans forcibly carried away over 20,000 persons from Krivoi Rog, 29,381 persons from Kursk and the adjoining nine districts; over 32,000 persons, according to official German data before August, 1942, from Kharkov, 60,000 from Mariupol. One hundred and one trainloads of people were dispatched to forced labor in Germany from Stalino before July, 1942. The Hitlerites drove 820 men, women and children to German slavery from the village of Malinovka, Kharkov Region, alone.

In the village of Soldatskoe of Voronezh Region the

Hitlerites gathered from the surrounding villages 11,000 persons, including many women, adolescents and children; the German authorities starved them, would not let them out anywhere and then drove them away to Germany. In Vorontsovo-Alexandrovskoe, of the Stavropol territory, on the eve of their retreat the Hitlerites herded together 80 Soviet citizens in order to dispatch them forcibly to Germany, and only the timely arrival of Red Army troops saved these peaceful citizens from a horrible fate.

In all the towns and villages liberated from the invaders the Red Army troops discover numerous instances of masses of the civilian population having been driven to German slavery. Admissions of the Hitlerite ringleaders are available which give some idea of the gigantic scale of the imprisonment and enslavement of the millions of peaceful citizens, without parallel in history of civilized nations. Thus according to the assertion of the Hitlerite satrap, the "Reichskommissar of the Ukraine," published in the newspaper *Deutsche Ukraine Zeitung* in January 1943, "Seven hundred thousand Ukrainians have been sent to Germany."

According to the statement issued by the "Administration for the Utilization of Labor Power" headed by Sauckel and published in the newspaper *Minske Zeitung* on January 14 of this year, "In 1942 about 2,000,000 persons were dispatched to Germany from the occupied regions in the East."

As evident from documentary material and testimonies of residents of the districts freed by the Red Army, the German fascist authorities from month to month embraced ever new categories of the population in their forcible "recruitment," and in certain places, especially during their retreat, carried away with them absolutely the whole population capable of walking, in order to dispatch them to the deep German rear. Whereas previously agents of the Hitlerite slave-traders tried to select only physically the most sound and enduring persons, chiefly from 15 to 45 years of age, during the past few months, which coincide with the "total" (all-embracing) mobilization conducted by the Hitlerites, they drive to slavery even the sick and invalids, while now the age of the people being enslaved ranges from 12 to 60 years.

With the sadistic cruelty inherent in the Hitlerites, when driving the people to slavery they break up families, separating parents from children, brothers from sisters, wives from husbands.

Whole towns and districts have been depopulated as a result of the organized kidnapping and extermination of Soviet people by the Hitlerite cannibals. Here are some typical data for the Gzhatsk District of

the Smolensk Region, recently freed by the Red Army:

In this district, which prior to the German occupation counted 32,000 residents, only about 7,500 remained by the time the Red Army came; 5,419 persons were driven away to Germany from the villages of Gzhatsk District, including 624 "able-bodied" children under 14; while in the town of Gzhatsk, which before the occupation counted over 13,000 residents, only a little over 1,000 people—the overwhelming majority of whom were little children separated from their parents—were found on the day it was liberated from the invaders.

Almost everywhere the abduction of Soviet people to German captivity is accompanied by sanguinary reprisals taken by the invaders against Soviet citizens who hide from the slave-traders hunting after them. Thus in Gzhatsk the Germans shot 75 peaceful residents of the town who failed to report to the gathering center, where they were summoned by notices of the commandant to be dispatched to Germany.

In Poltava at the close of December, 1942, a group of 65 railwaymen who refused to go to Hitlerite penal servitude in Germany were sentenced to be hanged.

The occupation authorities treat all those who evade "recruitment" to Germany as guerrillas, proclaim them "outlawed," send punitive expeditions to districts which failed to supply the required "quota" of slaves, burn down whole villages and shoot hundreds of people. At the close of February of this year announcements signed by the German district commissioner were posted in the villages of the Slutsk District in Byelorussia, which read: "All residents, both men and women, born from 1900 up to 1927 must report at 10 o'clock March 2, 1943, at the district administration office for examination and dispatch to work in Germany. They are to take along clothes, footwear and three or four days' supply of food for the journey. Those who fail to report will be suspected of banditism and dealt with accordingly."

In the Gentsevichi District in Byelorussia (southeast of Baranovichi), in the early half of March of this year a German punitive expedition burned down dozens of villages and shot hundreds of residents as a reprisal for the residents' failure to report for dispatch to German penal servitude.

Reports are coming in from various localities of the Lithuanian and Latvian Soviet Socialist Republics about the man-hunts organized by the Hitlerites to round up people both to compulsory labor on the construction of fortifications and to gathering centers for dispatch to German slavery in Germany and

to countries she occupied. In the Soviet Baltic Republics more than 300,000 persons have been mobilized for the construction of fortifications, and the most cruel reprisals, down to death by hanging, are meted out to those who shirk registration in the lists of the so-called "labor front" and dispatch to Germany.

Ever more frequently and in an ever more organized manner Soviet citizens on territories seized by the Germans offer courageous resistance to the German slave-owners and their agents. Numerous reports are coming in from the Baltic, Ukrainian and Byelorussian districts about the mass joining of guerrilla detachments, not only by the adult male population but also by women and adolescents who hide from abduction to Germany, and in the ranks of these detachments they defend their freedom.

The growth of the guerrilla movement in connection with the resistance of the Soviet people to forcible abduction to German slavery is admitted with alarm in a number of secret dispatches of the German military and police organs. When driving Soviet people to fascist slavery the Germans arrange round-ups of them, dispatch punitive expeditions, cordon off whole districts and towns, seize people on roads, and drive them by force to the gathering centers.

The Soviet Government has at its disposal numerous materials depicting the inhuman conditions of the forcible dispatch of peaceful Soviet citizens to Germany in boarded-up cars guarded by soldiers or police. Day and night trains with slaves roll to Germany from the occupied districts of the Ukraine, Byelorussia and Russia. The people are loaded into cars like cattle, 60 to 70 to each boxcar. Exhausted and sick people are thrown out of the cars down embankments and thus the roads to the West are littered with the bodies of Soviet people.

Raissa Davydenko, who escaped from fascist captivity, resident of the town of Millerovo freed by Red Army troops, related: "We were packed so tightly in cold boxcars that one could not even turn. In every car went an overseer who answered every request by a blow with a club. They starved us throughout our journey . . ."

Collective farmer Varvara Bakhtina, from the village of Nikolaevka, Kursk Region, relates: "In Kursk we were shoved into cattle-cars, 50 to 60 persons to each. We were not allowed to go out. Time and again we were manhandled by the German sentry. In Lgov we were detained. Here we were inspected by a special committee. In the presence of the soldiers we were forced to strip ourselves naked and our bodies were examined. The nearer to Germany, the emptier our train grew. In Kursk we took on 3,000 people, but almost at every station they threw

out sick people and those who were dying of hunger. In Germany we were confined in a camp with Soviet war prisoners. That was a track of forest surrounded by a high barbed-wire fence. Four days later we were distributed to various jobs. Myself, my sister Valentina and 13 other girls, were assigned to munitions works."

Vladimir Petrovich Beloshkursky, born in 1924, resident of the village of Sredneteploye, of Verkhneteploye District, Voroshilovgrad Region, who on October 8, 1942, escaped from Germany, stated: "On our way German soldiers manhandled us. I saw with my own eyes how when our adolescents ran out at the stations to get a drink of water they were beaten by soldiers. Mobilized girls were also beaten. They were driven into cars and locked up. The civilian population in Germany insulted us, threw sand into our eyes and pelted us with stones, and the children mocked us by saying 'Russian swine.' Our journey lasted 12 days. On September 18, 1942, we arrived at the German town of Halle. Upon arrival we were ranged up, then German women came and began to pick out girls to slave for them."

Thus it should be considered as an established fact that in an effort to avail themselves of millions of slaves the German-fascist authorities resort to brutal violence with regard to the Soviet civilian population, and in sending seized Soviet citizens to German captivity create conditions under which a considerable part of them perish on the way from hunger, beatings and conditions of transportation to Germany such as are fit only for animals.

3. Inhuman sufferings and annihilation of Soviet citizens in German-fascist captivity.

For hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens driven away to Germany, the Hitlerite slave-owners have established even more appalling conditions of forced labor than those which existed in the darkest times of ancient slavery. Soviet citizens have been herded into concentration camps fenced off by barbed wire. They are driven to work and back in columns under the escort of armed Hitlerites. The Soviet people have been deprived of their names; they are called out by numbers. Russians and Ukrainians are given special distinguishing badges: the former have a badge with a white border and the word "Ost" in the middle; the latter wear a similar badge with a yellow border. Soviet citizens are forbidden to leave the camps. A starvation regime has been instituted for the enslaved Soviet people.

In his above-mentioned instructions, Goering stated: "The Russian is unpretentious; therefore it is easy to feed him without noticeably upsetting our food balance. He should not be pampered or accustomed to German food."

Descriptions of the life and conditions of Soviet citizens in Germany can even be found in the German-fascist newspapers, as for instance, the following item published in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* on April 17, 1942: "Workers from occupied Soviet regions are quartered in a camp surrounded by barbed wire. These people, who have been brought to Germany from the Kharkov District, should of course be treated with severity and kept under surveillance, for there is no guarantee that there are no Bolsheviks capable of acts of sabotage among them. Their immediate chief . . . maintains his authority with the aid of a whip."

Letters written home constitute terrific documentary evidence of the inhuman sufferings of our people in German penal servitude. "Mother dear," wrote Nona G. on October 8, 1942, from a German camp, "the weather here is bad. It rains all the time. I go about barefoot because I have no shoes. I am dressed like a beggar. We receive bread twice a day—one hundred grams each time. We work 12 hours a day. Mother dear, I am terribly lonely. We know nothing but factory and barracks. As soon as I return from work I fall onto the bed and cry my heart out, recall home and you, and thus I fall asleep. During the short period of our life here we have all lost our strength. We do not sleep enough or eat enough. There are 16 of us in a small room, all Ukrainian girls and myself. If we ever meet again I will tell you everything. But it is not likely that we will meet, because we will spend the winter in summer wooden barracks. With such food, without sleep, naked and barefoot, I will not hold out. If you can, don't refuse my request and send me some garlic and onions, because there is no variety in food. My gums already hurt—scurvy is setting in."

In another letter on November 10, 1942, the same Soviet girl wrote: "Mother dear, our life is worse than a dog's. We get the same kind of green soup, which as before no one can eat. I have racked my brain dry with thinking and my eyes do not see for tears. Today we worked all twelve hours hungry. But cry or not, one has to work . . . what sort of work can a person do who is hungry day in and day out. The chief comes in, or the German woman watching from the side urges us on, 'Nona, arbeiten schneller, schneller.' ('Nona, work faster, faster'). My dear Mother, how hard it is for me without you. I cannot hold back my sobs. I cry from resentment.

"Oh, there is much that is still worse, still harder, but I have no strength to describe it . . . We are already accustomed to having the door opened at two o'clock at night and a policeman switch on the light and shout: 'Aufstehen!' ('Get up!'). We all get up at once and go outside. We stand for an hour. They begin to count us. We wait for the second shift to come out. We freeze standing outside. Can

you imagine it—almost all of us barefoot? And sometimes in pouring rain or frost. I simply cannot describe all the sufferings and tortures. Mother dear, I am tired out. We are not allowed in town. We live in a forest. We heard that we are to be transferred to another factory. We work together with Ukrainians, French and Serbs. Mother dear, if you can, please send me a parcel with onions and garlic. Don't refuse my request."

The girl Masha, carried away to Germany from the Voroshilovgrad Region, writes to her mother: "My dear, beloved Mother, I am writing a fourth letter to you, but get no reply. Mother, I live at my boss'. The family is small, two of them and one child, but Mother, I work hard. There are eight rooms and one hall altogether. I get up at five A. M. and go to bed at ten P. M. Mother, every day I wash clothes in the morning and evening. The boss shouts all the time and I am so afraid of him that I am terrified and cry out in my sleep.

"In the whole of this time they let me visit our people in camp once, on Sunday. I was half an hour late in returning. Mother, I will never forget as long as I live how the boss hit me across the face and pulled my hair. Mother, I was paid seven marks fifty pfennigs for a month. I am wearing out my last clothes, I have nothing of theirs. Mother, we were told to write home asking for coats and felt boots. They will insist, but I beg you, my dear Mother, send nothing here. I won't get it anyway. What shall I do? They won't let me go home and I can't stand it any longer. I cry every day and there seems to be but one way out, to take my own life. Mother, my own, if you wish to see me alive, save me from this captivity. I cannot go on living and stand all this. My own Mother, try to manage it. I will repay you if only I live. Well, Mother, I cannot write any more. My tears choke me. Kisses to all our relatives. Your daughter as yet, Masha."

The Soviet girl Nadya L. wrote home from Chemnitz: "Dear Mother! We live in a barracks, 60 of us, and sleep on straw. It is very cold in the barracks. We go to work at a knitting mill. We work from six A. M. to nine P. M. For food we are given in the morning a bowl of boiling water and 50 grams of bread. For dinner soup without bread and for supper soup without bread. In addition, at work we are given 25 grams of bread in the morning and 25 grams at dinner time. Dear Mother, the food is pretty bad, but that would be nothing if only we could go home. We received your letter, Mother, and cried over it. I feel very sad living in captivity. I do not see the light. I see nothing but my horrible barracks. We are escorted to and from work like slaves."

Manya K. writes to her parents: "We live in the

town of Blanckenburg in Germany. Thirty-three of us work for a boss. There are Ukrainians, Poles, French and Russians here. We get poor food. They give us very little bread and we are head over ears in work. The foreman watches over us. Our every step is watched. We are not allowed to go anywhere—only to and from work. We work 12 hours a day and have nothing to wear to work. We are given no money. Dear Father, how tired I am of being a slave and working, I don't know for whom and for what. And our labor is not valued. We are persecuted and ridiculed by all. If I had wings I would fly to my native place."

The girl F. N. wrote to her parents in Kursk when it was occupied by the Germans: "We in Germany are prisoners. We live very badly. We work in the fields. We eat twice a day—in the morning 200 grams of bread, and at dinner one bowl of soup. There is very much work. I am very sorry that I went to Germany. There are 28 of us working for my boss—Russian, Polish and French girls. In addition there are 15 Polish girls working for another boss who sleep and eat at our boss' place. Katya and I live together and sleep in one bed. Mother, we work in Germany for nothing. I have worn out all my clothes and there is no place to buy anything and I have no money. We have worked four months and have not received a single kopek. We live in prison. In short, you can guess how we live."

Leonid D. wrote home to Shchigry, Kursk Region, from a camp in Stuttgart on January 3, 1943: "Greetings, my dear ones, Father, Mother, Raya, Vanya and little brother Yurik. First of all I want to describe to you my life from beginning to end. My dear ones, when we arrived in Germany we were sorted out in a distribution camp and then I was separated from sister Zoya and have not seen her since. Dear Mother, we were dirty and did not bathe for two months at a time and were covered with lice.

"The factory is five kilometers from camp and I can hardly move my feet with this food, so that this life in Germany will remain in my memory as long as I live. If I live through it and return home I will tell you everything, my dear ones, and your hair will stand on end. I had already made up my mind to take my life but did not do it. I think better times for us will come. Dear Mother, if I had wings I would fly away from here."

Seventeen-year old Nina S. wrote home from a foreign land on August 18, 1942: "Dear parents, Father and Mother, I am in the town of Sonnenberg, live in barracks and work at a factory. How hard it is! I have become quite thin. Mother dear, we live behind bars like prisoners. I have already torn my shoes and go to work barefoot . . . How hard it is to live! Oh, how shall I live through all this . . ."

Philip Botsman, who lost his health in German penal servitude and returned home, relates: "The village of Mironovka was to supply 20 youths and girls for dispatch to Germany. Young people were seized in the streets and dragged out of their beds at night. Twice I managed to hide, to get away, but the third time I was caught and locked in a railway car. Together with the others I landed in Berlin. Several hundred persons were driven into cold barracks surrounded by a high fence. We slept on a stone floor. I began to work in a knitting factory where military uniforms were manufactured. French and Polish war prisoners and Spaniards worked here. The German foremen were most suspicious of Russians and picked on them most of all. At the slightest pretext there were beatings and abuse.

"We worked without straightening our backs, in silence. We had our dinner right there in the shop, a bowl of cold soup made from potato peelings. By dinner time no bread was left. All 300 grams of ersatz bread were already eaten up in the morning. At night we were driven back to the barracks. And thus it went day after day. Fatigue, hunger, misery. One girl from the Orel Region, beaten by the overseer, hanged herself. Some tried to escape, but that was difficult. The first German who recognized you for a Russian would deliver you up. The Germans used hounds to track down the fugitives. Hunger and heavy labor ruined my health."

The inhuman conditions in which the criminal Hitlerite Government placed the Soviet people driven to Germany and doomed to death are attested not only by numerous official German orders and instructions and letters of Soviet people from Germany, but also by letters written by the Germans to officers and men of the German army on the Soviet-German front. A letter from his mother in Chemnitz was found on a killed German soldier, Wilhelm Bock, of the 221st German Infantry Division. It said: "Many Russian women and girls work at the 'Astra Werke' Factories. They are made to work 14 and more hours a day. Of course they get no wages. They are taken to work and back under armed escort. The Russians are so overtired that they literally drop on their feet. Often the guards apply the whip to them. They are forbidden to complain about the bad food or the beatings. The other day my neighbor bought a housemaid. She paid money to the cashier and was given an opportunity to pick any woman to suit her taste, of a lot just driven in from Russia."

On August 10, 1942, Lotta Meller wrote to private Elin Schilling from Pufenhausen: "Recently the Russians arrived here in Pufenhausen. Our life will be an interesting one: a dictionary in one pocket, and a revolver in the other."

Thousands of Soviet citizens fail to stand the sav-

age conditions of slavery. Enormous mortality reigns in the camps.

On April 30, 1942, Frieda Putz from Gueltze, near Altentreptow, Demmin District, wrote to Private Otto Tesk of the 6th Company, 4th Regiment, 32nd German Infantry Division: "... On Wednesday two Russians were again buried here. Now five of them lie buried in our cemetery and two are dying. And why should they live, they all ought to be killed ..."

The criminal Government of Germany organized the buying and selling of Soviet citizens who have been converted into slaves. For a small payment not exceeding 10 to 15 Reichsmarks per person, every German can buy slaves for himself. Slave markets have been set up in Germany. There, as in times of slavery, buyers of slaves feel the muscles of the arms and legs of Soviet citizens who are sold into slavery, and exchange slaves worn out by ruthless exploitation for stronger ones.

Maria Wickert, from Fankweiler, writes to her husband, non-com Joseph Wickert, Field Post No. 261873: "I did not write you about the receipt of 100 marks you sent. I gave them at once to your mother so that she could buy war prisoners. Now this is not so expensive."

Ruth Knappe from Grumm, in Anhalt, writes her husband Corporal Franz Knappe, Field Post No. 08999: "I do not have that Ukrainian any longer ... He refused to obey and was terribly lazy. Now he is at Herbert's. We wanted to see whether he would be more suitable on a bigger farm but there it is the same thing with him. I informed the labor bureau of that by telephone. But they could not tell me when a fresh transport arrives. Herbert keeps him so far but will exchange him afterwards."

In the hands of the slave-owners Soviet citizens are subjected to inhuman cruelties and exploitation. For the night Soviet citizens are locked up in cold store-rooms and barns. They are starved and tortured by work which is beyond their strength. The Soviet people are humiliated and their human dignity trampled upon in every way.

Valya Demushkina, a girl of 16, returned home from Nuremberg. She related: "I worked for one German woman. Her husband, Oberleutenant Karl Stock, was killed on the Eastern front near Stalin-grad. On January 1, 1943, Frau Stock was awaiting guests for a New Year dinner. Absorbed in work and in my gloomy thoughts I failed to notice how the milk put by the cook on the electric range began to boil and overflowed. The kitchen was filled with the smell of burning milk. Infuriated, the lady rushed into the kitchen, snatched the pot with the remnants of the milk out of my hands and splashed it

in my face. I fainted. I came to in the hospital and felt unbearable pain and darkness. I was blinded. For three weeks I lay in the hospital and then went on my long way home."

Nadya, aged 16, a ninth-grade student of a secondary school in Voroshilovgrad Region, writes: "The Germans forcibly sent nearly all our youth to penal servitude in Germany. The air at the station when they were leaving was filled with weeping and wailing. Both those who were leaving and those who had come to see them off wept. Myself and 16 other girls were sent to the town of Schwatz. Regular trade in Russian people took place there. The Germans, men and women, turned us about, measured and fingered us.

"I was bought by Karl W., a baker. He forced me to work from six in the morning till late at night. Though I lived at the baker's I seldom ate bread. Every day I washed the floor, did the laundry in the morning and in the evening, tended the children and dressed them. The Frau was not too mean—she would push, pinch or hit you on the head sometimes, but it was not too painful. I only used to feel very bitter when I recalled that I studied in the ninth grade, learned the French language and history, and now became a slave myself as in times of Roman domination. From work beyond my strength, hunger and beatings, I fell ill. When I recovered a little I escaped home. In Brest-Litovsk I was detained and put into a concentration camp. In that camp thousands of Soviet citizens languished in semi-demolished barns. Every day 10 to 15 dead were carried out of the camp . . ."

The German slave-owners often boast openly of their brutal treatment of Soviet people. Contractor Lorens Speer wrote his son-in-law, Private Joseph Speer: "We have now a Ukrainian wench of 19 working for us. Don't you worry—she will work. On Sunday 20 more Russians will come to the village. I shall take several pieces."

Lance Corporal Wilhelm Hausman of the 7th German Infantry Division received a letter from his mother in Schweihausen saying, "We too have six Russians at the dairy farm. They are locked up there for the night. Among them are youths of 14 to 15 years. Don't you worry, they will be able to work."

On July 12, 1942, Frau Susi Kramer from Teplitz-Schoenau (Sudeten Region), wrote to Lieutenant Gerhardt Splett of the 8th Company, 187th Regiment, 81st Infantry Division: "They must send us 10 Russians to the brewery. I will make that gang shift about. What I would like best is to kill all the Russians."

Thousands of Soviet citizens forcibly driven to German slavery perish of hunger, cold, unbearably hard labor and torture. Many Soviet citizens, driven to despair by inhuman treatment on the part of the slave owners, committed suicide.

German letters contain many proofs of the fact that not infrequently Soviet people prefer death to slavery under the Germans. Here is a letter found on Corporal Rudolph Lammermeier of the 405th Regiment, 121st Infantry Division, killed near Leninograd. This letter was written by his mother from the township of Luegde: "Yesterday afternoon Anna Lisa Rostert came running to our place. She was very embittered. The Russian girl hanged herself in their pig-sty. Our Polish maids said that Frau Rostert always beat and scolded the Russian. She came here in April and all the time went about in tears. Probably she committed suicide in a moment of despair. To console Frau Rostert we told her that for a cheap price she could get another Russian maid."

4. The responsibility of German authorities and German citizens guilty of the inhuman exploitation of forcibly abducted Soviet citizens.

On the basis of the above and other documentary materials at the disposal of the Soviet Government, it considers irrefutably established that, trampling upon the most elementary rights of nations and rights of man, the Hitlerite government of Germany committed and continues to commit the following unheard-of crimes:

By deceit, threats and violence many hundreds of thousands of peaceful Soviet citizens, including children, adolescents and women, are driven to slavery in Germany; a regime of slaves deprived of all rights, and laboring beyond their strength, is instituted for abducted peaceful citizens; Soviet citizens are sold into slavery to enterprises and private persons in Germany, are subjected to all kinds of humiliation and torture and doomed to hunger and slow, painful death.

The Soviet Government places the whole responsibility for these base crimes being committed in flagrant violation of the universally accepted rules of the conduct of war, in the first place upon the ruling Hitlerite clique and the Command of the German-fascist army. The Soviet Government also holds fully responsible for the above crimes all those Hitlerite officials who are in charge of the recruitment, abduction, transportation and maintenance in camps, selling into slavery and inhuman exploitation, of Soviet peaceful citizens forcibly carried from their native country to Germany.

In virtue of this the Soviet Government considers

that just as severe responsibility as that borne by the ringleaders of Hitlerite Germany must also be borne by such already convicted criminals as the "Chief Commissioner for the Utilization of Labor Power," Gauleiter Fritz Sauckel, and Hitler's Reichskommissars in captured Soviet territories: "Reichskommissar of the Ukraine," Erich Koch; "Reichskommissar of Ostland" (territories of the Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian and Byelorussian Soviet Republics), Heinrich Lose and his assistant, "General Commissioner of Byelorussia," Wilhelm Kuke; as well as the chief inspirer of the German-fascist slave-owners, Alfred Rosenberg, who holds the post of "Reichminister for the Occupied Eastern Regions."

At the same time the Soviet Government holds fully responsible also the private persons in Germany who inhumanly exploit at their enterprises or in their households the forced labor of peaceful Soviet citizens. Those private persons should bear their responsibility for the countless privations and sufferings they have brought upon the Soviet people. The Committee for the investigation of crimes of the German-fascist authorities which has been created in the Soviet Union keeps a full and precise record of all the facts pertaining to the abduction of Soviet people to German slavery, and personal lists of those Hitlerite officials and private persons in Germany who are guilty

of the inhuman exploitation and death of Soviet citizens in German-fascist captivity.

The Soviet Government and the peoples of the USSR are well aware that along with Soviet citizens millions of peaceful people from the countries of Europe occupied by the Hitlerites have been driven to German-fascist slavery by force and deceit. Clamoring about the notorious "total" mobilization, the Hitlerites strive to turn into their slaves hundreds of thousands of peaceful citizens of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, France, Belgium, Greece, Norway and Holland, whose peoples, together with the peoples of the Soviet Union, see their common task in the earliest defeat of Hitlerite Germany and in the destruction of the Hitlerite state as their mortal enemy.

The Soviet Government expresses its confidence that all interested governments are unanimous in that the Hitlerite government and its agents should be made to bear full responsibility and severe punishment for their monstrous crimes, for the privations and sufferings of millions of peaceful citizens who are forcibly abducted to German-fascist slavery.

(Signed) MOLOTOV

Moscow, May 11, 1943

Texts of speeches delivered at the Third All-Slav Meeting held in Moscow on May 9, 1943. Other speeches were published in the Information Bulletin of May 15

SPEECH OF ALEXANDER FADEEV

Noted Russian Author

Oppressed Slav brothers! Great have been the sacrifices offered by the Russian people in the struggle against German fascism, common foe of all Slav peoples. German fascism, striving to subjugate the Slav peoples, blinded by beastlike fury, makes every effort to crush the great Russian nation and to destroy its culture. The fascists want to crush the Russian nation not only because it is the richest, most powerful Slav nation, whose lands spread from the Black Sea to the Arctic Ocean, from the Pacific to the Baltic Sea; not only because Russian culture, science, art and literature have a mighty influence on the culture of other peoples, but mainly because the Russian people are in the forefront in this great just war of liberation.

However great the sacrifices, the Russian people are proud of the part they are playing. The depraved Hitlerites can never break us. The great Russian people, the people of Lenin and Stalin, of Belinsky,

Chernyshevsky, Pushkin and Tolstoy, of Glinka and Tchaikovsky, of Gorky and Chekhov, of Sechenov and Pavlov, of Repin and Surikov, of Suvorov and Kutuzov, have sworn by their blood shed on the battlefield not to lay down their arms before final victory is achieved.

The Russian people are proud of their outstanding part in the struggle for liberation, because they are fighting not only for their own liberty, but for the freedom of all peoples oppressed by the German and Italian fascists. By this selfless struggle the Russian people have shown the whole world that they are opposed to the reactionary Pan-Slavic ideas which Russian Tsarism tried to make use of in its own interest. The Russian people unite with other Slav peoples in the struggle against the common foe in a spirit of equality, of respect for freedom and national honor.

In years past there have been instances of the united struggle of the Slav peoples against the Ger-

man invaders. The present war offers fresh examples of fraternal friendship strengthened by blood. The Czechoslovak Republic Military Unit, fighting shoulder to shoulder with Russians and Ukrainians, is striking painful blows at the German bandits.

We greet the valiant Polish patriots, now forming the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Division on Soviet territory, in order to fight side by side with the Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian peoples for the freedom of Poland and other Slav nations.

We greet all Slavs wherever they may be who, arms in hand, together with the peoples of the USSR, Great Britain and the United States, are fighting the hated German-Italian fascism.

The enemy's strength has been undermined, but he is still strong. He will try desperate new adventures, fresh crimes. You cannot save yourself from fascism by peaceful means, you cannot bide your time. As long as fascism lives, no one is safe. The time has come for all Slavs able to fight to take up arms, to fan the flames of guerrilla war.

Brother Slavs, let the flames of the people's war spread across all the lands enslaved by the German-Italian fascists! Disrupt the damned Nazi total mobilization which brings shameful slavery and death to Slavs. Let the fascist dogs shudder at the thought of retribution awaiting them. Death to the German-Italian enslavers and their bloodthirsty henchmen. Long live the freedom of the Slav peoples!

SPEECH OF VELIMIR VLAKHOVITCH

Brother Slavs! There is no end to the sufferings of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes under the yoke of the German fascists.

The German-fascist robbers hope to stifle the liberty loving spirit of our peoples by savage violence, murders and scaffolds. They murdered thousands of the population of Belgrade, they hanged the 60-year-old director of the University Library, August Yangan; they blew up the church in Chainitche, one of the most beautiful churches in Bosnia; their incendiaries reduced to smouldering ruins Popovatch, Grabovatz, Boietzo, Travana, Gora, Podun and hundreds of other villages throughout Yugoslavia; they seized the seriously wounded hero of the people and leader of the Dalmatian guerrillas, Rada Konchar, and killed him after brutal torture at Snibinski prison. But the soul of the Serbian, the Croat and the Slovene they could not and never shall kill!

The fascist robbers are standing face to face with the people's warriors of Yugoslavia. Soldiers and peasants, students and workers, old men and children, women and girls, unarmed and unorganized, sought for arms from the very first day of the occupation.

They captured arms with no other weapons but their bare hands. A guerrilla armed with one rifle captured three, and three rifles were sufficient for a small detachment to seize a machine gun. That was how the guerrillas of Yugoslavia acquired their arms, arousing the admiration of the whole world. The people's army of liberation is today well equipped. The fighters for liberty are holding at bay 30 divisions of the occupationists.

The guerrillas captured over 100 towns and thousands of villages with these arms. They are controlling Gatzko, Nevesine, Lubine, Rhainitche, Shavnik, Zhabliak, Otochats, Slutz and other localities. Who is the ruler in these places? The people.

Four times have the occupationists attempted to encircle and rout the people's army of liberation. The last large-scale offensive was launched on January 10 of this year. The battles raged for over two months. Our guerrilla battalions repulsed all attacks—launching successful counter-attacks. The hardships were numerous. The long marches of hungry people under winter conditions were extremely exhausting. The enemy had tanks, planes, and all the new technique, whereas the people's army had what they were able to capture from the enemy plus weapons of their own making. But our heroic fighters overcame all difficulties and won. They were encouraged by the grand example of Russia, the Russian peoples, legendary Stalingrad.

During two months of battles the Italian and German occupationists lost in killed, wounded and prisoners over 20,000 soldiers and officers. The enemy was forced to discontinue the offensive and pass to the defensive.

Today the people's army of liberation supported by numerous guerrilla detachments has itself commenced successful offensive operations on the territories of Montenegro, Herzegovina, Eastern and Western Bosnia, Slovenia and Slavonia. In those battles the people's army has displayed unusual courage and better organization.

The forcing of the River Drina by the units of the First and Second Divisions will go down in the history of our struggle as an outstanding operation. Dalmatian fishermen, fighters of the Second Division, built rafts and crossed the overflowing river, transporting machine guns and mortars to the other bank, strongly fortified by the enemy. Neither enemy aircraft, nor artillery, mortar or rifle fire, could check their advance. The fighters of the First Division followed their example and on April 10 and 11 crossed to the right bank of the River Drina and routed the Italian division. They captured the ammunition trucks and the archives and colors of the 4th Regiment.

When the blood of our three peoples is shed in a common cause—for national unity—the unity of the Slavs is inevitable. The Yugoslavian people of the occupied and unoccupied parts of the country have united. Former senators and people's deputies, professors, engineers, writers, journalists, priests, workers, peasants—representatives of all classes of society, of all professions and trades are united in one aim—to clear their homeland of the occupationists.

Brother Serbs, Croats, Slovenes! You have the respect and admiration of all liberty-loving peoples of the world. You have the love of the great Russian peoples. But you yourself realize, and each day we are reminded of it, that great hardships and fierce battles await us. The guerrilla army is the bulwark of the people. Safeguard it as you would the apple of your eye, strengthen it, reinforce its ranks, aid it by all means in your power!

With bitterness and hate we have to admit that we have traitors in our country—Pavelichites and

Nedichites and their like. They are not even robbers; they are jackals who hope to share in the spoils. Let us turn a deaf ear to what they say—to their lies and entreaties. They seek your death to save their own skins. But the blood of our fathers and brothers, the tears of our mothers and sisters, the sufferings of the people, call to you—be stubborn, show no mercy, wreak vengeance on the enemy and the traitors!

Brothers! Prevent the fascists from sending our people into slavery! Refuse to work for them! Every kilogram of grain which they export from the country, every movement of the hand of the worker working for the Hitlerites, delays the hour of victory which is now not far off!

Rise as one man for the struggle! Our country is afire, so let the flames devour our enemies! Several months ago our beloved poet, Vladimir Nazor, joined our ranks. May honor and glory come to the 67-year-old guerrilla in whom beats the heart of our people. Permit me to conclude my address with his words:

“When the hour of victory strikes we shall proudly look back on our past sufferings and grief. Then we shall say: We have not lived in vain. We did not betray the honor of our forefathers. We helped to destroy evil and restore good—we are worthy of life under Gods' sun in a new brotherly union of liberated peoples.”

Long live the union of all Slavs in the struggle against the bitterest enemy of the Slav peoples—Hitlerism! Long live the armies and the guerrillas of all liberty-loving peoples! Long live free Yugoslavia!

SPEECH OF VLADIMIR TOMOV

Brother Slavs, Brother Bulgarians! Our age-long enemy—Germany—wants to enslave and exterminate the Slav peoples. How can we Bulgarians face the light of day when Hitler tells us that we, in this blackest of undertakings, unprecedented in the history of mankind, are his allies?

Brother Bulgarians! You know that Hitler and his Bulgarian agents send Bulgarian troops to Yugoslavia. They do service which disgraces their banners. They are aiding Hitler to drown in blood the Yugoslavian peoples waging a heroic struggle against their oppressors.

History has bound Bulgaria and Russia for all ages. What but gratitude, love and respect can the Bulgarians feel for Russia? But the Hitlerites want

the Bulgarians to become traitors to their past; that they, like treacherous hirelings, should fight their brothers, their liberators—the great Russian peoples!

Brother Bulgarians! The Bulgarian people are starving. Germany is depriving it of all the fruits of its labors. The people are suffering terrible hardships. All the produce of the country goes to Germany. The Bulgarians have never been slaves, but they are today. The Gestapo rules our country. Our most loyal friends, the thousands of Bulgarian patriots, are murdered without trial or thrust into concentration camps where slow death awaits them.

Hitler has spread total mobilization to our country. Thousands of our workers are deported to Germany. Hitler wants our people to work for the salvation of

fascist Germany from inevitable destruction. The Bulgarian reactionaries are doing their utmost to satisfy Hitler's demands. They erect scaffolds to break the resistance of the Bulgarian patriots. Bulgarians are told that they are not Slavs, so as to tear us away from our brothers.

All this plunder, these bloody outrages, this unheard-of treachery, the reactionaries call the "national union" of the Bulgarian people, as if union had ever been achieved by means of scaffolds!

Is there no end to our disgrace? Future generations would despise us, the name of Judas would remain with us for ages, if we had complied with the wishes of Hitler—the greatest criminal of all times. But that shall never be! Brother shall not fight brother. Bulgarians will not follow in the wake of traitors, the country will not permit the flower of its youth to die in disgrace fighting against their brothers and against their own freedom. The Bulgarian people will not tolerate such suicide! It will not suffer another catastrophe greater even than that of 1918!

Our people know wherein lies truth and where lies safety and where death. The Bulgarians hail the Red Army victories with delight, for the Red Army men are the great-grandsons of the soldiers who liberated our country. Bulgarian peasants do not wish to fight or to gather the harvest for Hitler. They

prefer to burn everything they cannot conceal rather than yield it to the Hitlerite robbers.

The Bulgarian patriots set fire to German stores and factories working for the Germans, derail troop and ammunition trains. Guerrilla detachments are growing from day to day. The heroic struggle of the Russian peoples encourages the Bulgarians to fight for their freedom.

In order to frustrate the attempt to involve our country in the war against our brothers on the side of Hitler, Bulgarian patriots of various political opinions rallied under the banner of the patriotic front and took an oath to continue the struggle against the deadly enemy of the freedom and independence of the Bulgarian people—against Hitlerism.

The banner of the patriotic front bears slogans which must become the slogans of all patriots, of all loyal Bulgarians. Down with the disgraceful treaty with Hitlerite Germany! Drive out the German robbers from free Bulgarian soil! Call back Bulgarian troops from the occupied territory of Yugoslavia! Not a single kilogram of grain, not one soldier for Hitler!

Death to the Hitlerite executioners! Long live the everlasting friendship of the Bulgarian and Russian peoples! Long live a free and independent Bulgaria!

MEDICAL CARE IN "GUERRILLA LAND"

Dr. Kuznetsov, who recently returned to Moscow from a visit to a guerrilla center, described the organization of medical service in "Guerrilla Land."

"The guerrilla center was in a small forest village, deep in the German rear," Dr. Kuznetsov said. "Soviet authorities function here as if the village were in unoccupied territory. The guerrillas constantly raid enemy garrisons, clearing the German from one village after another and compelling them to retreat further and further from the forest.

"An epidemic of typhus rages in the villages surrounding 'Guerrilla Land.' Lice-infested German soldiers bring the infection. Whole families are stricken, since medical aid under the German occupation is totally lacking. Hitler's worthy disciples attempt to avert the spreading of typhus by the simple expedient of burning down whole villages. Those who try to escape from the flames are mowed down by tommy guns.

"'Guerrilla Land' is free from infection. Guerrilla commanders categorically forbid their men to use clothing captured from the Germans or offered by the population, no matter how cold the weather is. All wounded are housed in special dugouts, forming a complete "underground hospital," where they receive the most modern medical care and a plentiful diet."

Orel Guerrillas Take Toll of German Reinforcements

The guerrilla detachment "For the Motherland," operating in a district of the Orel Region, recently dynamited a section of railway track over which the Germans were bringing up reinforcements. When the next troop train was halted at the demolished section, the guerrillas opened heavy machine-gun and rifle fire, killing many enemy officers and men.

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GERMANS CHAIN SOVIET PRISONERS

On May 7 the Soviet Information Bureau issued the following statement:

An order issued by Lindemann, Commander-in-Chief of the 18th German Army, has fallen into the hands of the staff of the Red Army on the Volkhov Front. The order gives instructions for the evacuation to the rear of captured Red Army commanders and men and also arrested Soviet civilians.

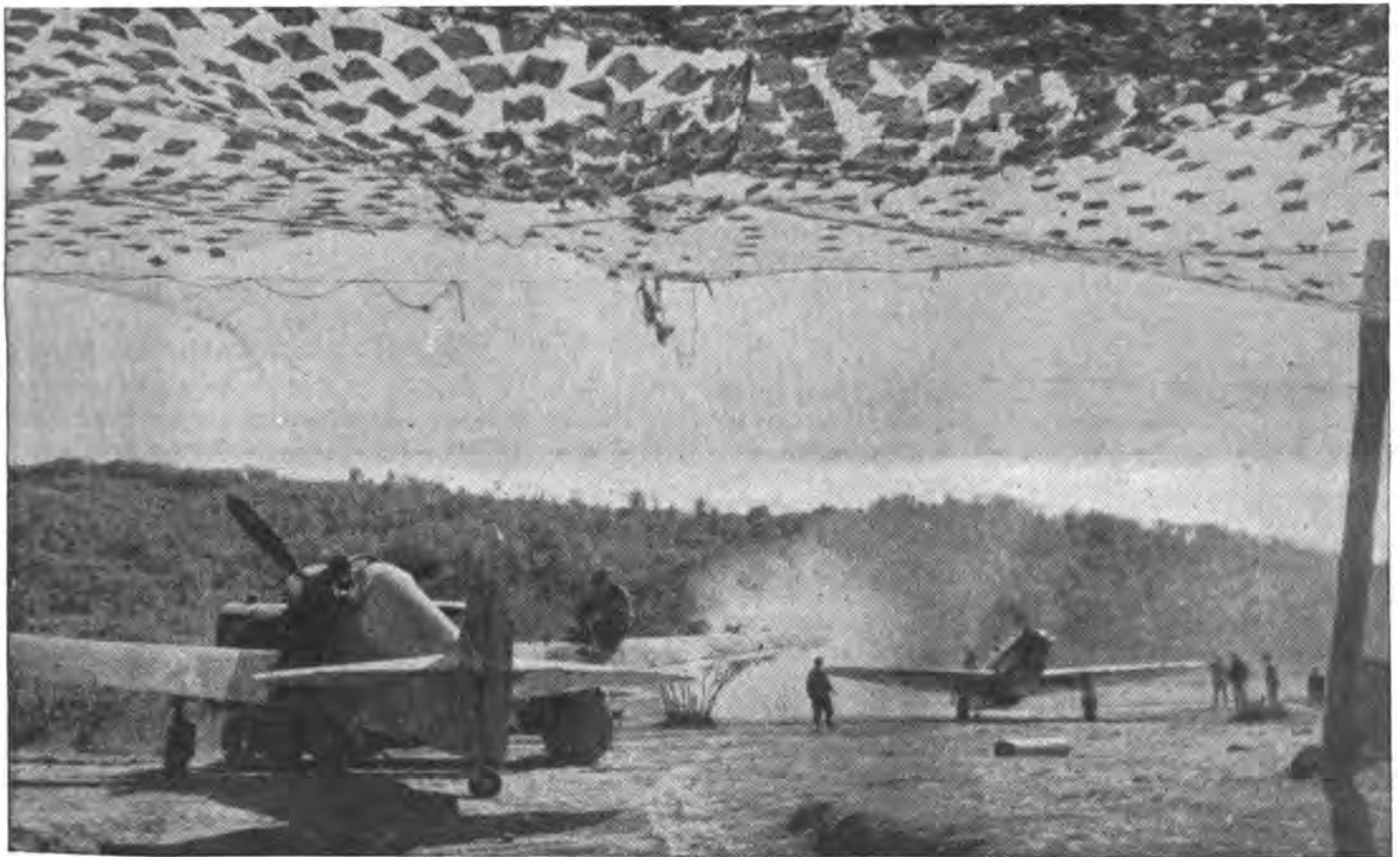
This monstrous document shows clearly the savage regime which the German Army Command imposes on Red Army and Soviet civilian prisoners. In this order Lindemann instructs his officers that "Soviet prisoners, soldiers and civilians, when being moved should

as a rule be chained." (The word chained is underscored in the order). Here follows the full text of this document issued by the German hangmen:

"Order issued by the 18th German Army. Commander of the 18th Army. Army Headquarters 27 08 42.

"Contents: Transport of prisoners.

"On the 7th August, 1942, two escorting soldiers were killed while marching three war prisoners who had tried to escape. Full details are not known but it has been definitely established that such a case could only have occurred as a result of negligence on



IN THE CAUCASUS, WHERE LOW BUSHES ARE THE ONLY VEGETATION, SOVIET FIGHTER PLANES ARE PREPARED FOR A SORTIE UNDER COVER OF A CAMOUFLAGE NET

the part of both guards. Attention has been frequently called to the cunning of the Russians. Both of the guards were instructed by their company commander in this respect before starting out. It is impermissible that such lack of caution should lead to the shedding of German blood. All troops of the army must be informed of this before 30th August, 1942, by unit commanders.

"I shall regard it as part of the duty of all commanders to take energetic measures in the event of the slightest display of carelessness in the handling of war prisoners.

"Russian prisoners (soldiers and civilians) when being transported should as a rule be chained." (Last word underscored).

DIRTY HANDS OFF THE UKRAINE

By Pavlo Tychina

Pavlo Tychina, well-known Ukrainian poet, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine, and Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, writes in an article published in Moscow on May 14.

The strength of every freedom-loving nation lies in the eternal quest for human truth, in the achievement of concrete truth; in the aspiration for happiness, not only for itself, but also for other nations with which it maintains good-neighborly relations. The strength of the freedom-loving Ukrainian people is great for the very reason that the Ukrainian people, defending in struggle against enemies its right to a free life and development, always pursued noble aims and never oppressed other peoples.

Treading its long, thorny historical path, the Ukrainian people always cherished the dream of finding its happy destiny in the midst of those nations with which, in the words of Ivan Franko, it could "shine with a fiery face." This friendly family of nations is the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, where the Ukraine as an independent country insured for herself unrestricted right to freedom in state affairs and in cultural development, and actually shines with her fiery face to the whole world, in the midst of free nations. In the 25 years of its beneficial development, the culture of the Soviet Ukraine attained heights of blossoming and won renown not only in the Soviet Union but among other freedom-loving peoples of the world as well.

But the flourishing life of the Soviet Ukraine has always been a thorn in the side of our enemies, and in the first place of the German fascists, who set themselves the aim of conquering and enslaving the Slav peoples, and in particular the Ukrainian people.

Having encountered the courageous rebuff of the Red Army when they treacherously attacked us, having run aground with their much-boasted "blitzkrieg," having suffered collapse at Moscow, Stalingrad, in the Caucasus and the Don Valley, the Berlin cannibals have now proceeded to vigorous actions in a round-about way—namely, through the medium of anti-Soviet elements among Ukrainian emigres, through the medium of infuriated Ukrainian-German nation-

alists, who donned the mask of peace lovers and saints, of sympathizers and champions of the people's cause, and excel themselves in artful machinations against us, just to curry favor with Hitler and possibly earn the title of German barons.

According to the Canadian press, the so-called "Ukrainian Canadian Committee" was recently formed, and without a shadow of hesitation at once advanced the claim that it alone is entitled to represent the thoughts and hopes of the Ukrainian people. This, if you please, committee, on behalf of the Ukrainian people handed to Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King a memorandum stating that the Ukrainians wish a separate and "independent Ukrainian State in Europe."

Oh, unbidden kindheartedness of sly foxes! The committee, as you see, is anxious to benefit the Ukrainian people. How nice it is of them and how splendid! But how, properly speaking, can they benefit the Ukrainians—and with what? The foxes are out to deliver the Ukrainian people to the sanguinary clutches of the hangman Hitler. Is this not very touching and really chivalrous! But what can be more cynical than to pose as a knight and remain a hound?

Did not Heinrich Heine refer to this cynicism of theirs in his poem *Germany* when he said that she "reminds one of the Middle Ages and the servants and society of pages, who carried loyalty in their souls and wore a coat of arms—pardon me—on their backs." Evidently the soul itself of our smart countrymen and their ringleaders in the committee is in the same place as the coat-of-arms. What matters for them is to sell their people to the enemies with a handsome profit—and all the rest may go overboard. With this end in view they give themselves the mysterious airs of a provincial healer and try to convince the nations of the world that they know of a very important remedy which if applied like a plaster to the body of the Ukrainian people will at once secure for the latter utter bliss.

They especially advertise their remedy in their memorandum, and again it consists in the formation of an "independent Ukrainian State in Europe." How-

ever, the question arises: considering the geographical position of the Ukraine, is it possible to create the power desired by the Ukrainian-German nationalists so that it should not depend upon anybody or anything? History tells us that this is absolutely impossible.

First, to defend the "separate" state it will be necessary to maintain a "separate" army, increased to the utmost degree, which is beyond the strength of a small state; and secondly, there will always exist greedy neighbors who will desire to grossly exploit the people in question and possibly to completely exterminate it.

Take, for instance, the history of the brief existence of the Galich-Volhynia Principality in the 13th Century—what do we see there? Could Prince Danilo of Galich hold out with his own forces against the numerous and incessantly attacking force of Tatars, the force of the Golden Horde? No, he could not. Although Danilo of Galich was an ardent patriot, to defend his Principality he was compelled to negotiate not only with unfriendly Hungary, Poland and Lithuania, but even with Pope Innocent IV, who offered Danilo the title of King and a crown and asked him to agree to a thing terrible for his independence—the union of the Orthodox and Catholic Churches.

Fortunately for the Ukrainian people, the union did not take place. However, the Galich-Volhynia Principality could not hold out anyway: the death of Prince Danilo was followed by forty years of struggle, between Poland and Hungary, for the lands of the Principality, which later resulted in the final termination of the independent existence of the Principality.

Another example may be taken from the history of the Ukraine in a much less remote time. In 1918 an attempt was made by the Central Rada to separate the Ukraine from Soviet Russia and to create an independent Ukrainian State in Europe. Did it exist long? What was the end of its independence? In the very first days of its advent to power the anti-national policy of the Central Rada brought about a situation where it had to request the Entente for troops for the struggle against its own people, which did not desire to continue the world shambles.

Owing to the state of its political health, the Entente could not render the required assistance in troops. And then happened what should have happened. Directly, under the guise of an ally, there appeared a shrewd and agile boss in the person of the Kaiser's Germany, who presently plundered the Ukraine clean, never forgetting, however politely, to steal her independence. Under the treaty concluded between the Central Rada and Germany about armed assistance to the Ukraine, the latter was virtually converted into a German colony.

Hence it follows that the tree of independence of a small state cannot grow, being watered only by the

double-faced praises and compliments of invaders. Small buffer states will invariably become the victims of aggressors. To defend its existence from a strong aggressor a small state must enter into close alliance with a great non-aggressive power on the basis of equality. That is what the experience of history teaches us.

Enlightening examples from the history of the formation of an independent Ukraine would seem to be clear to all Ukrainians, clear and unforgettable. However, the Ukrainian-German nationalists from the "Ukrainian Canadian Committee" believe that they need not study history: suffice it to shut their eyes and ears and to exclaim three times: "Appear, separate Ukraine in Europe!" and she will directly appear before them.

It is, however, interesting to know with what mighty power this "separate Ukraine in Europe" could conclude an alliance, if one considers that her neighbors are Germany, Poland and the USSR? An alliance with Germany?—out of the question. For Germany in the person of her present ringleaders denies outright all other nations but her own, to which she unlawfully gave the name of "the chosen nation"—what then can she have in common with the sacred principles of democracy? Preaching racial hatred, Germany calls only herself the repository of the "superior race"—can there be any talk with her as with an equal about a political alliance? No! Germany has given sufficient display of her hatred of the Ukrainian people, especially in the present war when she endlessly tortures and exterminates the Ukrainians—what kind of an alliance can there be with a bloodthirsty hangman and torturer?

An alliance with Poland? But the Polish ruling circles never concealed their particular loathing of the Ukrainians. This was vividly revealed also in our days—by their efforts to seize territories which belong to the Ukrainian people. Poland ceased being a strong power and now herself wonders what powerful neighbor she could join after the termination of the war to preserve her existence.

Thus only one ally remains for an independent Ukrainian power and that is the USSR. However, our wiseacre countrymen deliberately do not want to admit this; in the aforesaid memorandum they pretend to be pious and just and honest—and even innocent lambs, forgetting that every slaughtered lamb is then hanged by its own leg. The mercenary Skoropadskys and Melniks with pretended naivete exert themselves to try to convince the Canadian Prime Minister that they speak on behalf of all Canadian Ukrainians and hence are to be given nothing more and nothing less than a separate (under the German boot) Ukrainian power in Europe.

Needless to say, the claims of our smart countrymen are tall; their tongue is so long that they all but catch birds with it. But who authorized them to

advance these claims? And what right do they have to speak on behalf of all the Ukrainians in Canada, on behalf of the whole Ukrainian people? It is well known that honest Canadian Ukrainians toil industriously together with all the Canadian people. It is well known that our friend Canada and the Soviet Ukraine have a common enemy. Canadian Ukrainians, united by the patriotic leadership of the Canadian Ukrainian Association, bend all their efforts toward overthrowing the common enemy of Canada and the Soviet Ukraine: immediately after the outbreak of the Soviet-German war they began collecting money to aid the heroic Soviet patriots and their Allies—and have already collected about \$300,000.

One cannot help noting here the heroism the Canadian Ukrainians displayed in the course of this war together with the Canadian people in the Dieppe raid. This shows that the Canadian Ukrainian Association educates Canadian Ukrainians in the spirit of truth and justice, in the spirit of fraternity of freedom-loving peoples, in the spirit of patriotism.

As to the quislingite clique, it is after one thing only: to sow enmity between the Allies, and the rest will be seen later. Why should it bother them that on the occupied lands of the Ukraine Hitler murders innocent people, destroys towns and villages, steals cultural treasures: These lackeys wish to present a separate Ukraine in Europe on a tray to their master, and maybe for this he will later fling a bone to them . . .

Why should it bother them that the German invaders turn Ukrainian schools into stables, Germanize the population of occupied Ukraine, that they exterminate the Ukrainian intelligentsia, drive the Ukrainian youth to penal servitude, that they pump blood from peasant children for transfusion to their wounded and then shoot the children? Why should they bother about the tragedy of our people? The lackeys have been ordered to learn to play the German pipe while Hitler devours the children of the Ukraine—and they willingly do that.

But the Melniks and Skoropadskys should not rejoice. Those who in their political old age begin to learn to play the pipe—run the risk of playing it in the coffin. Neither Hitler nor his underlings have succeeded in turning the clock of history backward. The barrier to this is the Tripartite Alliance of great powers—the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union—the barrier to this is the heroism of the Red Army, the heroism of the British and American troops, the heroism of the guerrillas in the occupied regions of the Ukraine, RSFSR, Byelorussia, and Estonia, the guerrillas of Yugoslavia, Greece, Poland, Czechia and France. The barrier to this is the strong spirit of the Ukrainian people, which will never be broken or weakened by the German invaders.

Take *Kobsar*, by Taras Shevchenko, and read how

the brilliant bard of freedom of the Ukrainian people hated the Germans who wanted to Germanize the Ukraine; read in his poem *Ivan Hus* how he extolled the struggle against the Germans waged by the freedom-loving Czech people, which did not permit Slav truth "to be drowned in the German abyss." Open the *Modern Annals*, by Ivan Franko, and read how he protested against the Germanization not only of Ukrainian but also of Polish lands.

The Ukrainian people hate the German invaders, and this hatred is rooted in history. Defending their land from the Teutonic cur knights, the Ukrainian people battered them in the Dorogochin battle, in 1238, under the guidance of Prince Danilo of Galich; battered them also in 1410, taking part in the Gruenwald battle under Prince Fedor of Ostrog; battered the troops of Friedrich II during the Seven Years' War (1756-63); battered them in 1918 and batters them now on the fronts of the Patriotic War. The spirit of the Ukrainian people is indomitable! The Ukrainian people is immortal!

After the Great October Revolution the Ukraine became free and in the full sense of this word, independent, for she is an equal member of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This equality, this independence, enabled the Soviet Ukraine to develop thoroughly her industry, science and literature; enabled her to live a full-blooded political life and to become a subject of admiration of all the peoples of the world; and today, in the heroic days of the Patriotic War, it has enabled her not only not to be smashed as were Czechia, Poland, or even France, but on the contrary—with pride, selflessness, with courage, and above all with faith in victory—to fight the sworn enemies of the Ukrainian people, the enemies of all progressive humanity—the German fascists.

Let then the peoples of the world fighting for their freedom refuse to believe the Ukrainian-German nationalists from the "Ukrainian Canadian Committee," who mutter with their senile tongues about an independent separate Ukraine under the aegis of Hitler. We repeat once more that independence is impossible without the mutual respect of peoples, without equality of nations, whereas the cannibal Hitler does not recognize the idea of equality of nations; he tramples it underfoot.

Today in the just Patriotic War the Ukrainian people, under the wise leadership of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army, Marshal of the Soviet Union Stalin, courageously fights the Hitlerite enslavers. The progressive people of the world are with us! The Ukraine breathes, the Ukraine lives and fights!

How then dare speak on behalf of the Ukraine those whom she herself long since disowned as her sons? Who entrusted to them the destiny of our people? Who?

Texts of speeches delivered at the Third All-Slav Meeting held in Moscow on May 9, 1943. Other speeches were published in the Information Bulletins of May 13 and 15

SPEECH OF COLONEL ZIGMUND BERLING

Commanding Officer of the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Polish Division in the USSR

We are taking our stand in the ranks. We are taking our places beside the heroic Red Army and the troops of the Czech people, to fight for the freedom and independence of our outraged homeland, the lofty ideals of mankind defiled by the Germans and their allies.

We and all the Polish people know that the path to liberty cannot be won by waiting with rifle slung across shoulder, but by military exploit only. We realize that inactivity at a time when the peoples shed their blood, straining all their efforts in struggle, has nothing in common with our duty to our people and our Allies.

Our blood boils when we hear of German atrocities.

Blood flows and tears are shed. Our feelings, reason and will call for punishment. Our people, although in chains, continue to struggle.

Can we calmly look on and wait? No! A thousand times no: the path to our homeland lies across the battle front, and we Poles in the Soviet Union have chosen that path. We are taking up arms to turn them against our bitter, ruthless enemy; to cut in the ranks of the enemy a wide road to liberty.

We are happy to be able to prove, thanks to our great Ally, that we are prepared to shed our blood for the common cause. We shall be happy if we succeed in bringing near the day when the roar of our guns will carry tidings to our brothers at home that we are coming, that the day of liberation is at hand!

SPEECH OF ACADEMICIAN YAKUB KOLAS, PEOPLE'S POET OF BYELORUSSIA

Brother Slavs! The Germans have been plundering the Byelorussian land for nearly two years. For nearly two years they have been sucking the life blood of the people. They are trying to poison the minds of the people through lies and provocation. They are striving their hardest to eliminate from the minds of the population the consciousness of their duty to their people and their motherland. They believe that in this way they will succeed in tearing the Byelorussian people from the brotherly Russian peoples. That will never be!

Sensing the inevitable catastrophe, Hitler and his band are resorting to extreme measures. In Byelorussia as in other occupied countries Hitler has declared "total mobilization." The fascist slave drivers are deporting to Germany youth, women and adolescents.

The Byelorussians are resisting mobilization. They never have and never shall sell their national honor. The German occupationists have paid a heavy price for the attempt to subdue the liberty-loving Byelorussian people. The people's avengers have exterminated over 150,000 German soldiers and officers since the outbreak of the war. Not a day passes without trains being derailed and soldiers killed by guerrilla bullets, mines and hand-grenades.

Hundreds of thousands of Byelorussians are fighting in the ranks of the heroic Red Army. No matter

where—at the front, in guerrilla detachments or in the rear, the Byelorussian burns with but one desire: to defeat the Germans, to exterminate the wild fascist beasts and rid Byelorussia of the Hitlerite plague.

Dozens of factories evacuated from Byelorussia are working in the deep rear. They supply the Red Army with all armaments. The Byelorussian people, as befits the great and liberty-loving Slav people, are struggling self-sacrificingly for their freedom and independence, for their national integrity and honor. The people will not lay down their arms until every Hitlerite is driven out of their sacred land.

Byelorussian guerrillas! Deal heavier blows to the German occupationists. Annihilate them like mad dogs. Wreak vengeance for the murder of your dear ones, for the blood and tears of the Byelorussian mothers and children. Do not permit your people to be driven into slavery. Oppose all undertakings of the German occupationists.

Workers, peasants and intellectuals of Byelorussia! Aid the guerrillas by every means in your power. Strengthen the ranks of the guerrillas. Brother Byelorussians! Spring has come. With it warm your hearts with fresh energy in the struggle. Render the land too hot for the enemy! Vengeance, brother Slavs! Let the Hitlerite executioners drown in their own blood! Death to the German occupationists! Long live the union and friendship of the Slav peoples!

SPEECH OF MAJOR GENERAL ANATOLE DIAKONOV, HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION

For nearly two years now the heroic Red Army has been carrying on a bitter struggle against the infuriated enemy for the freedom and honor of the Soviet country, for the people's happiness. In the course of that time men and commanders have studied the enemy tactics thoroughly and worked out their methods of combating his armaments and strategems. The Red Army has added to its fighting experience and grown hardy in the struggle.

In the summer of 1943, Hitler, taking advantage of the absence of a second front in Europe, flung all his forces against the Red Army. The enemy seized the rich regions of the Don, the Kuban and the Caucasus, and approached the walls of heroic Stalingrad. He hoped that by seizing a number of Volga cities he could skirt and seize Moscow, but as it turned out, Hitler proposes and the Red Army disposes. Far from his reckoning was the evil-doer this time: the German is cunning, but we are still more cunning.

Following the wiser plans drawn up by the great Stalin, the Red Army, under the leadership of its marshals and generals, dealt the enemy at Stalingrad the most devastating blow in this war's history, drove out the German troops in the North Caucasus and the Kuban, and dislodged the army of occupation from hundreds of towns and many thousands of villages.

As soon as we passed to the offensive on the Central Front, the enemy was everywhere flung back westward. The ancient Russian towns of Velikie Luki, Vyazma, Rzhev, and Bely have been cleansed of the German-fascist filth and the Leningrad blockade has been broken.

In the armed struggle with their enemies the Russian people have displayed amazing fighting ability under the most difficult conditions. The Russian people are an heroic people: staunchness, courage, gallantry, presence of mind—these were the characteristics of the Russian wonder warrior in the past—and they are his today.

The heroism of the men and commanders of the Red Army has known no bounds. During our division's battles for Velikie Luki, Senior Lieutenant Shishov with a mere handful of men defended three stone buildings. First, the Germans tried a psychological attack, but that did not come off. Then they started an artillery bombardment. This proved ineffective because our men fought so doggedly, so the Germans resorted to their aircraft for aid. Dozens of planes dropped bombs of all calibers on these three buildings. Simultaneously heavy artillery got to work and under cover of this the German infantry battalion went into the attack. Even then

Shishov's men did not lose heart. There were only 21 of them but they were of the Russian wonder warrior type and they engaged the enemy in battle with their usual coolness and valor and won. The Germans never succeeded in gaining possession of these buildings. Most of them were beaten—the remainder fled from the stricken field.

Men and commanders of Red Army, men and women guerrillas! The Soviet people are preparing for decisive battles. These battles are close at hand now and will prove fatal for the enemy! We know that the enemy is still strong and cunning, insolent and cruel, treacherous and dangerous. But we have reached the firm conviction that he can be defeated, that he can and will be destroyed.

The Red Army has all it needs for this task: we have splendid men and commanders. We have splendid generals who have grown up in battle and know how to lead troops. At the head of the Red Army stands the Supreme Commander General of genius, Joseph Stalin, Marshal of the Soviet Union. Under his generalship the Red Army is going into decisive battle, confident of victory, confident that the Slavs and all freedom-loving peoples of the world will do all that is needed to help in the sacred, just war against the most vindictive enemy of all progressive mankind.

Dear brother Slavs, help the Red Army with all your might! Wipe out, kill the hated Hitlerite bandits everywhere! Destroy the maddened fascist beast! Strengthen the fighting unity of the Slav peoples! Strike harder at the enemy! Long live the Soviet Union, our glorious native land! Long live our gallant Red Army! Long live the independence and freedom of the Slav peoples!

Budenny School for Higher Cavalry Officers Awarded Order of Red Banner

By a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Budenny Higher Cavalry Officers School has been decorated with the Order of the Red Banner for outstanding successes in the training of cavalry commanders and for its fighting services to the country. A number of commanders and members of the school have been awarded orders and medals.

By order of the People's Commissar of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union Stalin, the school has been renamed the Budenny Red Banner Higher Cavalry Officers School.

FORMATION OF POLISH DIVISION IN USSR

Krasnaya Zvezda states that the report on the formation of a Polish Division in the Soviet Union met with warm response among the Poles residing in the USSR.

"The Union of Polish Patriots in the USSR receives numerous requests for admission to this division," Wanda Wasilewska, President of the Union, stated in an interview with the *Krasnaya Zvezda* correspondent. "Of course, we will not turn down people who feel themselves bound with the Polish people and volunteer for service with the Polish Division, but these will be only volunteers. The main body of the Polish Division will be made up of Poles who resided in the Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia."

Wanda Wasilewska noted that there is a large number of Poles residing in the Soviet Union who will regard it as an honor to fight side by side with the Red Army against the hated enemy—fascist Germany. The Polish Government refused to send to the Soviet-German front the Polish army formed on the territory of the Soviet Union.

"It is a matter of honor for us Polish patriots," she continued, "to do everything in our power to prevent this disgrace staining all Poles. Our Division is the embodiment of the true militant Polish Army which will exterminate the enemy by force of arms. Our motto is: To fight the Germans. The Division does not form a part of the Red Army, but will act under the operational direction of the Supreme Command of the Soviet Armed Forces."

In answer to a question as to which sector of the front the Poles prefer to use their forces, Wanda Wasilewska stated: "It makes no difference to us where we fight the enemy. The Poles will batter him wherever he is. We will fight not in words, but in actual deeds, and as soon as possible. On the very day when the formation of the Division is completed we will request that it be dispatched to the front. The Supreme Command is in a better position to judge where to use the Polish Division, but we hope that the Division will take part in heated battles as near as possible to our beloved home country. The Polish Division has been named after the Polish national hero, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, who fought for a free, democratic Poland."

Wanda Wasilewska mentioned with deep gratitude the aid which the Soviet Government renders the Polish patriots in the formation of the Polish Division. "Our Division will be Polish, not only in its composition, but in essence," she continued. "All the officers will be Poles, the commands will be issued in Polish, and the Polish anthem will be sung. Soldiers and officers will take the oath of allegiance to the Polish people. They will wear the uniform of the Polish Army of 1939. The banner of the Polish Division

will be red and white—the colors of Poland's national flag. On the banner there will be the design of the eagle used in the epoch of the dynasty of the Piast kings, when Poland waged war against the Germans."

Colonel Sigmund Berling, Commander of the Polish Division, an old officer of the Polish Army decorated with the highest Polish Orders, four Military Crosses and a Gold Cross, told the *Krasnaya Zvezda* correspondent that he began his military career as a private, fought in the first World War as a commander of a platoon and company, then was graduated from the Polish General Staff Academy. He afterwards held a number of posts in the Polish Army, up to the Chief of Staff of the 5th Polish Corps in Cracow. Politically he was always in favor of friendship with the Soviet Union against Germany, the age-old enemy of Poland and of all Slavs. Due to his differences with the ruling circles of Poland at the beginning of the war with the Germans, Berling was in retirement.

Colonel Berling was the Chief of Staff of the 5th Division of the Polish Army which was formed in the USSR. Here, too, differences arose between him and the Polish Command, and the Colonel refused to leave for the Near East.

"The Soviet Government helps us in everything," stated the Colonel. "We will form a Division reinforced with modern equipment, partially motorized. We receive first rate arms manufactured by Soviet plants. The fighting qualities of Polish soldiers are universally known. In the course of Poland's history, Polish soldiers have fought the Germans on more than one occasion. War developed in them a spirit of activity, persistence and staunchness. We will perfect these historic qualities of the Polish soldier by our military training."

The Colonel further said, "Our desire is to go to the front as soon as possible. The right to speak of the liberation of the Polish people is won in struggle on the battlefield. We consider it a happy privilege to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Red Army, which has done most of all toward the destruction of our common enemy. Great is the honor of fighting under the leadership of the Supreme Command which attained the historical victory at Stalingrad."

In answer to a question about the progress of the formation of the Division the Colonel replied, "Not much time will pass before we leave for the front, to fight there where the Germans are. Of course it will be great happiness for us to fight the Germans on the territory of Poland, and we believe that this happy time is not far off."

Colonel Berling mentioned the great patriotic enthusiasm which prevails among the Poles, including the women who join the division as stretcher bearers, radio and telephone operators, etc.

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT AS OF MAY 14, 1943

By Colonel Alexander Andreyev

During the first half of May the most active military operations on the Soviet-German front took place in the Kuban and later in the Donbas near Lisichansk. Considerable patrol activity was reported in other sectors.



Soviet mechanic Valuyev makes final adjustments to a "Boston" engine before the take-off

The Soviet air force on its part delivered blows daily at important railway junctions, airdromes and motor columns on enemy-held Byelorussian and Ukrainian territory. On May 6 and 7, 540 enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground. Systematic air attacks on important German railway junctions and concentration areas are proving extremely effective. On

the night of May 12 Soviet bombers struck a mighty blow at the Warsaw railway junction, doing heavy damage to army trains and railway ammunition dumps.

In the Kuban the Soviet air force, still holding supremacy, is giving German planes no opportunity to protect their land troops. On May 11, for instance, the Germans lost 56 aircraft in the Kuban, including 35 shot down in combat. On May 12 Soviet flyers in the Kuban brought down 18 German machines.

After Soviet troops had captured Krymskaya, northeast of Novorossisk, the German command brought up considerable fresh forces and in frequent counter-attacks attempted to retrieve the lost positions. The Red Army repelled all counter-attacks, and on May 8 approached the new German defense line northeast of Novorossisk. This line, running along mountain crests and slopes, is made up of a complicated system of fortifications protected by mine fields. At the present time Soviet artillery is methodically destroying enemy defense works, machine gun nests, and artillery and mortar batteries. Infantry assault parties are capturing separate sectors of this line. Stubborn fighting is continuing northeast of Novorossisk.

In the Donbas near Lisichansk Soviet troops captured a certain inhabited place at the beginning of May. The German command counter-attacked repeatedly with infantry and tanks in an attempt to recapture the point. The enemy lost over 60 tanks and several hundred killed without reaching its objectives. After having repelled the counter-attacks Soviet troops struck in their turn, capturing a tactically important height. During the last few days of fighting the Germans lost over 400 officers and men in this sector.

Guerrillas in Orel Region Attack Enemy Garrison

Guerrillas of an Orel detachment "For Soviet Power," during the last week in April attacked an enemy garrison and killed over 10 Hitlerites. The Soviet patriots also blew up an ammunition dump, and destroyed two guns, one trench-mortar, five machine guns and 15 trucks. Two trench-mortars, four machine guns, 40 mines, 15,000 cartridges, and various other war materiel, were captured.

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ON THE EVE OF DECISIVE BATTLES

By Joseph Verkhovtsev

During the last third of April reports began to appear in the Soviet press from hundreds of industrial plants which had already completed their production program for the month. Everything produced after that went into the Fund of the Supreme Command of the Red Army, which was formed in

connection with the May Day competition among Soviet industrial workers.

Soviet citizens, in these stern days of struggle against the German invaders, consider it not enough to fulfil their program; they bend all their energies



SOVIET FLIERS ABOUT TO TAKE OFF ON AN ASSIGNMENT

toward increasing production to aid the Red Army men at the front. This aim inspired millions of Soviet workers, technicians and engineers in the May Day competition. It continues to inspire them, for they realize that decisive battles are impending and that the victory of the Red Army over the invaders will depend to a large extent on the workers on the home front.

A short time ago a delegation of Donbas miners, selected from those who had most distinguished themselves in the May Day competition, arrived in Moscow. Their region was only recently liberated from the Germans, but after starting their pits working again the Donbas miners undertook not only to fulfil the program set them by the Government, but by May 1 to extract several trainloads of coal over and above the program for the benefit of Moscow. The colliers wished to take part in the nation-wide movement for additional output on behalf of the Supreme Command Fund, in spite of difficulties encountered in areas ruined and devastated by the Germans.

Before the holiday the miners worked day and night, discharging their voluntarily assumed obligations with credit. Two trainloads of coal arrived in Moscow with the delegation, and others were expected.

Plants all over the country took part in the May Day competition and made contributions to the Supreme Command Fund. One aircraft plant turned out, over and above its plan, enough planes to equip a whole regiment. Another plant produced an additional quantity of a certain type of armament sufficient for an entire division and several special regiments. The Molotov sawmills at Archangel undertook in April to contribute 10,500 cubic meters of sawn tim-

ber, and other products to the value of 250,000 rubles, to the Fund of the Supreme Command. A much greater quantity of timber than the quota and special products to the value of 440,000 rubles were actually contributed. The Karaganda, Moscow, Tula and Chelyabinsk collieries over-fulfilled the plans made for April.

Leading plants in the nonferrous metal industry, such as the Balkhash and Irtysh copper works, the Leninogorsk lead works, and the Balkhash molybdenum works also produced more than called for by the month's plans. Grozny oil workers contributed many thousands of tons of oil to the Supreme Command's Fund.

Contestants in the May Day competition also undertook to fulfil other obligations. One aircraft factory pledged itself not only to over-fulfil its program but also to train 50 new workers. The plant increased its output and trained 62 novices instead of 50.

Besides striving to produce more than the program, plants also made efforts to economize. The Kuibyshev power stations contributed to the Fund of the Supreme Command, 1,200 tons of fuel and 250,000 kilowatt hours of electric current gained by reducing consumption for its own needs. At one Leningrad plant two workers, Shevchenko and Berenberg, perfected a process for producing heavy complex machine parts which reduced the weight of each part by 90 kilograms. This was only one of the improvements suggested at this plant, which in three months saved nearly 1,000,000 rubles.

Among the contestants in the May Day competition were many large plants in which all workers had systematically exceeded their daily output programs during the month of April.

SOVIET GUERRILLAS—GALLANT PEOPLE'S AVENGERS

By Colonel Nikolai Ivanov

The Russian guerrillas are a splendid example of loyalty to their country and readiness to fight for it to the last breath. Every day brings new reports of the heroic deeds of these Russian patriots, who fearlessly attack German garrisons, communications, warehouses, stores and supply trains.

Scouts of the guerrilla detachment "Death to Fascism" recently reported that the Germans were increasing the transfer of men, tanks, and ammunition to the front line west of Sevsk. It was necessary at all cost to disrupt this activity. Next morning a group of guerrillas reconnoitered the approaches to the railway tracks and fixed the place where explosives were to be laid. That night the Germans increased the number of patrols who guarded the line.

Every 15 minutes a patrol consisting of two soldiers passed by the place where the guerrillas had planned to place the mines. Taking advantage of one such interval, the guerrillas laid mines at three spots.

Soon a military train appeared, and three explosions followed. The locomotive turned over on its side, breaking the ties and twisting the rails, and the cars behind telescoped into it. The locomotive and ten flat cars carrying tanks were wrecked. Traffic in this section was suspended for several days. The Hitlerites routed trains by another line, but next day a second group of guerrillas wrecked a troop train on this line.

Several days later scouts reported to the detachment commander that the Hitlerites were preparing

large reinforcements for the front and that these reinforcements would be sent by special train. A particular group was assigned to wreck this train. They left camp in the morning and by night had arrived at their destination. After reconnoitering the approaches to the railway line the guerrillas decided to lay explosive charges. From various sources they learned that the train would pass the place chosen for blasting at one A. M. on Sunday. After dark a group of guerrillas collected at the railway track and after posting sentries proceeded to tamp the charges. When the work was finished they withdrew to a distance to wait.

At one o'clock a railway truck passed. About 25 minutes later the train approached at high speed, passing the first mined place unscathed. But at the second there was an explosion, followed immediately by explosions in the ammunition cars. The load of men and munitions was destroyed.

One guerrilla group operating in the German-occupied section of the Kharkov Region raided an enemy airfield. The guerrillas killed some of the German guards and dispersed the rest. They demolished two planes—a Junkers 52 transport plane and a Henschel 126 scouting plane and spotter.

As they were raiding the airfield the guerrillas noticed a German transport plane flying low. As soon as it drew close they opened rifle and machine gun fire. The plane began to descend and disappeared behind the trees. By the time the guerrillas reached the spot where it had made a forced landing the crew had escaped. The guerrillas removed two machine guns, ammunition, radio equipment and other valuable articles, and set fire to the plane.

Some days ago the commander of the same guerrilla group learned that the Germans had set up a large storehouse where they kept grain and other food supplies stolen from the population. Reconnaissance established that the storehouse was guarded by 45 soldiers and that there were easy approaches to it. Using this information the commander drew up a plan of attack which was carried out to the letter. Guerrillas suddenly appeared at the storehouse in the dead of night, annihilated the guard and set the store-rooms on fire. A half hour later a large German military detachment arrived at the scene of the raid. The guerrillas attacked and killed 150 more of the enemy.

Attempts of the Germans to combat the elusive guerrillas have been unsuccessful. The population usually keeps the guerrillas informed of all movements of German troops. Frequently enemy punitive detachments walk into ambushes prepared by the guerrillas. On April 12 the guerrilla detachment "For the Country's Honor" trapped 30 German soldiers and officers, allowing them to approach within 10 yards and annihilating them all with sub-machine gun fire. The Germans then sent another punitive detachment, this time 300 strong. Two guerrilla groups joined

forces and again ambushed the Germans, who lost 60 men and withdrew without achieving their objective.

Severe engagements have been fought recently between guerrillas and Hitlerite punitive expeditions in a number of German-occupied districts in the Smolensk Region. Near the end of March the German punitive battalion succeeded in capturing a village held by the guerrillas. There were neither houses nor people in that village, only two half-demolished buildings: a school and a church. But the place itself was important because it lay on a road which connected the positions of two guerrilla detachments.

The enemy quickly converted the village into a strong point. Bunkers and earthen pillboxes reinforced with concrete were built around the village. In front of them, at a distance of 300 to 500 meters, the Germans dug regular trenches connected with the bunkers and pillboxes by means of communication trenches. The German garrison had at its disposal an armored car and several artillery pieces.

The guerrilla detachment "Avenger" was instructed to destroy this enemy strong point and thus open the road to the other detachment. After thorough reconnaissance it was decided to strike at night. Under cover of darkness one group of guerrillas made its way toward the enemy's rear. The other approached the German trenches. When the report was received that the first group had succeeded in outflanking the Germans, the second was ordered to make a diversionary attack. The enemy transferred an overwhelming part of its garrison to the trenches and directed the fire of all its weapons on the guerrillas.

That was the moment for which the first group had been waiting. Guerrillas armed with hand grenades rushed close to the pillboxes and bunkers, hurling the grenades into apertures and entrances. Others broke through to the trenches from the rear. Consternation followed among the Germans, who had not expected such a turn of events. In some of the trenches hand to hand fighting took place. The guerrillas fought with rifle butts, bayonets and daggers. Soon the trenches were cleared of the enemy, and fighting was transferred to the village, where the Germans in the church and school still offered resistance. The German artillery and an armored car opened fire, but the enemy's efforts were in vain. Both groups of guerrillas joined forces and intensified the onslaught. The remnants of the German garrison fled.

This engagement lasted about four hours, ending with the complete rout of the enemy garrison. In the morning when the guerrillas summed up the results of the operation they counted 115 dead German soldiers and officers in the trenches, communication trenches, bunkers and pillboxes, and in the streets of the village. The booty included several machine guns, 93 rifles, many carts loaded with ammunition, and a quantity of food supplies.

CZECHOSLOVAKS IN USSR ADDRESS MESSAGE TO HOMELAND

At the Radio Meeting of Representatives of the Czechoslovak People held in Moscow on May 16, the following message was addressed to the people of Czechoslovakia:

We are far from our native land, but our hearts are with you. We are bound to your sufferings, your struggle, your hopes. Having found fraternal refuge with the Russian people, we gathered under the banner of our Czechoslovak Republic and formed a Czechoslovak Military Unit in order to fight the Hitlerite hangmen for the freedom of our country.

To our lot has fallen the great honor of fighting shoulder to shoulder with the heroic Red Army under the orders of the glorious captain, Stalin. We knew that by taking up arms and standing side by side with our beloved Russian brothers we would fulfil the will of our people. The thoughts of your sufferings and your struggle gave us strength to fulfil the military assignments set before us. We are proud of the appraisal given us by the Russian people, the Red Army and the Soviet Government.

We promise you, dear friends, that in the coming battles also we will conduct ourselves as befits true sons of our people, descendants of glorious Tabor. But do not forget, dear friends, that our country, too, is an important sector of the struggle for freedom; do not forget that the fate of our people is also decided on the banks of the Moldava and the Vah.

Hitler still receives raw materials and provisions, arms and ammunition, workers and soldiers, from our country. The time has come to put an end to this disgraceful situation unworthy of our people. Do not forget that arms manufactured by you carry death to our Russian brothers and liberators, carry death to us, Czechoslovak soldiers. Refuse to work for Hitler. If hundreds and thousands of our workers do this, there will be no power capable of breaking their resistance. Destroy everything that serves Hitler—military depots and armories, transportation facilities, raw material and provision stocks!

Do not forget that Hitler uses the wealth of our country to prolong your sufferings. Therefore do not spare any property in order to win the most valuable of all that exists in the world—freedom!

Take up arms! Organize fighting detachments! Strike at the German occupationists and traitors! Remember that guerrilla war is the only way to save hundreds of thousands of patriots from execution,

from the tortures of concentration camps, from German slavery. Together with us, create a front of struggle for liberation, for freedom, in our country—at the foot of the Rzhyp and Krivan mountains!

Friends forcibly mobilized and sent to the front by Hitler! Pass over to the Red Army, to the Soviet guerrillas! The road to Russian captivity is the road to us, to the Czechoslovak Unit—the road to salvation and freedom.

Strengthen the fighting unity in these days of hard trials. Organize people's committees which will unite your forces and direct your struggle. Forward to the fight, dear friends!

The Red Army has already undermined the forces of Hitlerite tyranny by its glorious victories. The Anglo-Soviet-American coalition and the entire freedom-loving world is preparing for concerted and decisive blows! We citizens of Czechoslovakia wherever we may be, must stand at the fighting posts in these decisive days, must discharge our duty. We shall meet in our golden Prague, in free Czechoslovakia!

The message was signed by Professor Zdenek Nedely, Vice President of the All-Slav Committee and President of its Czechoslovak section; Zdenek Firlinger, Ambassador of the Czechoslovak Republic to the USSR; Colonel Ludwik Svoboda, Commander of the Czechoslovak Unit in the USSR; Senior Lieutenant Anton Sohor, of the Czechoslovak Unit in the USSR; Maria Pizlova, soldier of the Czechoslovak Unit; Stefan Tuzek, Slovak guerrilla; and Marek Czulen, Member of the Czechoslovak Parliament.

Soviet Fliers Increase Totals of Enemy Planes Shot Down

Both in the North and the South, Soviet aces continue to add to their impressive lists of enemy planes shot down. In the Kuban Valley Senior Lieutenant Dmitri Glinka, who had 18 enemy aircraft to his credit, added three more in one week. Hero of the Soviet Union Sgibnev, of the air arm of the Northern Fleet, recently raised his score to 20 enemy planes, after shooting down two Focke Wulfs in one battle. Hero of the Soviet Union Golubev, of the Baltic Fleet air arm, has increased his record to 27 planes.

MY FIRST RECONNAISSANCE OPERATION

By Nina Tsvetkova

Nina Tsvetkova, a 22-year-old school teacher now on reconnaissance duty with the Red Army, was born in the village of Boldyrevo, Emelyansk District, Kalinin Region. She began teaching just before the outbreak of war, but when the Germans occupied her district she retreated with the Soviet troops and became a stretcher-bearer. Then came the news that her father had been killed at the front. Filled with a desire to avenge him, Nina begged her commander to allow her to go on reconnaissance duty. At last he consented. Describing her first reconnaissance sortie, she says:

"They say that one remembers one's first love all one's life. I shall remember my first scouting expedition all my life—especially the moment when, having passed our outposts, my companion, Alexandra Golubeva, and I were left alone to face the enemy in the misty dawn of a winter's day. We crept to the precipitous bank of the river and began to descend. Immediately we were fired upon from the German side. We turned back and tried to climb down at another spot, but with no better success. Only at the third attempt did we succeed in crossing the river on the ice.

"We reached the town we were to reconnoiter without any mishap. The streets with their wrecked, charred houses, the entangled wires and the corpses of citizens hanged by the Nazis made a deep and terrible impression upon us. We managed, however, to penetrate into the area of a German airdrome. After learning all we wanted to know we spent the night at the home of a woman whose six-months-old infant had been killed in its cradle by Germans the week before.

"The next day we started back to the river in an attempt to recross the front lines. At the spot where we had reckoned on crossing without difficulty we discovered a German sentry and were forced to spend the night in a deserted and abandoned village. We had been unable to get any food in the town and were very hungry, but although we scoured all the cottages we found nothing to eat. The village had been looted by the Germans. All that was left were two frozen cabbage heads in a vegetable patch. We lighted the stove in one of the cottages and boiled the cabbage to make a soup. For fuel we used a chest that had been smashed by the Germans.

"By that time the day was bright and sunny. We were gloating over the prospect of hot soup when suddenly we heard a familiar whizzing sound in the air, and a shell burst not far away. A moment later there was a second shell, then a third and a fourth. We realized that our artillery had seen the smoke from the chimney and were bombarding the village;

knowing it had been abandoned they would think the Germans had started the fire. We hurriedly dashed to another cottage and had scarcely entered when through the window we saw the cottage we had just left blown sky-high and with it our unlucky soup. Shivering with cold, we opened a trapdoor in the floor, and crouched among the brick pillars of the foundation, although this would have been no protection if our cottage had been similarly hit. The house shook from the shell blasts and the glass still remaining in the windows was shattered into splinters. Above our heads the trapdoor kept jumping and flapping from the concussions, which frightened us most of all.

"At last the bombardment ceased and we went on our way. We were wearing dark sheepskin coats clearly visible against the snow. In one cottage we found a sheet and in another a flour sack, which we donned as camouflage, for we were so tormented by hunger and cold we could not wait until nightfall. Creeping through the bushes we reached the river.

"Suddenly we heard voices and crunching footsteps, and saw two armed German soldiers about a dozen paces from us. We waited for them to pass and then moved on, parallel with them. The Germans failed to see us and finally turned back. Crawling cautiously forward, we reached the other bank of the river an hour later. But here, too, we were in danger, for our own outposts might fire upon us. My companion grew nervous: 'Let's shout,' she suggested.

"'But what if the Germans hear us? Let's crawl forward another twenty yards or so,' I replied. However we had already been discovered by the Soviet sentry, so skilfully concealed we had not noticed him. Suddenly a rifle muzzle appeared from the snowdrift and a head rose above it. 'Hands up,' the sentry commanded.

"I was willing enough to obey, but to my horror found that my arms were so frozen I could not lift them. My companion was in the same plight. This was too much for our nerves and we both burst into tears, which mollified the sentry. He allowed us to crawl past him, all the time keeping his rifle levelled at us, and then ordered us to proceed in the direction he indicated. A few minutes later we were in a warm dugout. The commander proved to be an acquaintance of my companion, which saved us from further delay.

"Within an hour we were back at our own headquarters, warming ourselves and giving our report about the German airdrome and all that we had seen.

"As a result of my work as a scout many a German has paid with his life for my father's death, and that is some consolation to me in my sorrow."

MY WORK IN WARTIME

By Vasili Kachalov

People's Actor of the Soviet Union and Stalin Prize Winner

With unparalleled courage the Soviet Union is waging a great Patriotic War against the worst enemy she has ever known. Like my people, who have fostered and encouraged my art, I hate fascism; I hate the destructive delirium of its ideas and its senseless, despicable cruelty.

When war broke out it seemed to me that my age—I am 67—and my ill health would not permit me to take any real part in the Moscow Art Theater's creative life, which the war had intensified. But the general upsurge of patriotism imparted fresh strength to old actors. Now I have a great deal of work to do and am very happy that my fears were unfounded, that my age proved no hindrance and that strength came to me, enabling me to place my art at my country's service.

It is a great pleasure and satisfaction to work for that Army audience to which an actor's heart goes out and which is dearest of all to us these days. I often perform before Red Army units and workers clubs, in concert halls and over the radio. I am preparing new roles for the Art Theater's repertoire, and constantly play in the shows our theaters are producing. In my concert repertoire, the classics are supplemented by the work of contemporary poets, imbued with fighting enthusiasm and very close to the present mood of my audiences. Wartime poetry, which includes a range of themes that move the poet, the artist, and our Red Army friends in the audience, awakens lofty feelings of citizenship.

Sometimes I read fragments from *Pulkovo Meridian* by Vera Inber, a Leningrad poet, which tells of heroic days in besieged Leningrad. I know that at the moment when the poem speaks of the valor of the great city and its hungry people, so splendid in their will to victory, thousands of voices in Moscow theaters are ready to shout "Bravo!" to those who have the honor to bear the title of citizen of Leningrad. I also read the new verses of Mikhail Svetlov, whose subject is love for Russia—for the land, the people, its history and culture. Then I am swept by great feeling, more poignant than ever in these days when our sacred Russian land is in peril.

A few days ago I gave a special evening of excerpts from the classics at the Art Theater. The program consisted of scenes from Shakespeare's tragedies *Julius Caesar*, *Richard III* and *Hamlet*. Proceeds from this concert went to the Defense Fund. The theater was crowded and it was gratifying to see the lively interest with which Red Army men, workers,

scientists and students listened to Shakespeare, so great is the attraction that culture has for our audience, so deeply—with their whole souls, it seems—do they perceive it. Looking at them, I imagined ruined cities, villages and temples, plundered museums, burned books, bullet-holes in the pictures of great masters; I imagined scientists and artists flung into prison; I imagined all the destructive activity of Nazism against culture—and my attentive audience became doubly dear to me.

Besides concerts, I have recently been busy on new roles for the Art Theater—Famusov in Alexander Griboedov's comedy *Woe of the Mind*; Neschastlivtsev in Alexander Ostrovsky's *Forest* and Krutitsky in *Any Wise Man Is Simple Enough To Be Fooled*, by the same author. After an interval I shall again appear in Tolstoy's *Resurrection*, and perhaps in other works.

Red Army men and commanders write me from the front—fine warm-hearted letters. I did not know I had so many dear ones. About themselves they write little and with modesty, never boasting of their exploits, as though heroic things were to be taken for granted as a part of the common daily round, understandable without words. They ask about my health and my affairs, mention that they heard me over the radio or saw me play somewhere in Moscow at some time, and that they remember it and hope to meet me after the victory is won. This rejoices me; the realization that my art is useful to my people during wartime is my highest award.

Faith in victory over progressive mankind's worst enemy increases our strength tenfold. The invasion by the evil barbarous hordes of fascism will end in inglorious and final defeat. My country is a stronghold. In the thousands of years of her history she has often faced her enemies. Their dust has long since been scattered by the winds from the Russian plains, but the mighty country, the proud Russian people and their glorious culture still live, and will always live and shed their radiance over the earth.

Latvian Guerrillas Derail Troop Train; Blow up Trucks

A group of Latvian guerrillas recently derailed a German troop train bound for the front. The locomotive, seven carloads of troops and nine flat cars carrying guns were destroyed. Traffic over the railway was suspended. The guerrillas also mined a road and blew up several German trucks carrying officers and men.

SPEECH OF ALEXEI TOLSTOY READ AT ALL-SLAV MEETING

Because of illness, Alexei Tolstoy was unable to speak at the Third All-Slav Meeting held in Moscow on May 9. Instead, he wrote the following address, which was read at the meeting:

Brother Slavs, the sun of victory is rising. The horrible night of the German orgies of blood is coming to an end. Hitlerism is doomed to go down in defeat.

Stalingrad proved to be a serious wound to the German army. The retreat from the Caucasus and the Don made the Nazi soldiers realize they had been plunged into an abyss, while the recent loss of Tunis and Bizerte has brought the end nearer.

Germany is still strong. Her fury, cruelty and perfidy are enormous, but the end of her military plans, the end of fascism, the end of the very idea of German aggression, is across the hills, where the sun of Slav liberty and happiness is rising.

Our enemy's resources are strained to the utmost. During the coming months of struggle let every Slav be possessed by, one thought, one feeling, one idea—

to destroy the German war machine. Shame on those who are still hesitating or waiting, or seeking a way out other than armed struggle against the Germans! Damn those who for the sake of personal interests will betray their people, as notorious members of the Polish government and Polish officials have done! There can be no excuse for them, no place for them in our future life. They have branded themselves for all time as traitors.

The guerrillas of Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other Slav countries, the guerrillas of France, Belgium and the other conquered countries of Europe, so brave and indomitable, ready to sacrifice everything for freedom and independence—they are the ones who will further the advance of a bright new world after the black German night.

To arms, Slavs! Let your hatred blind the eyes of the Teutons and their accomplices. Death to fascism! Death to Hitler and his criminal band! Death to those Germans who bear arms, to the German munitions factories, to everything German that is promoting the war! Long live victory!

Long live the free Slav peoples!

SPEECH OF WANDA WASILEWSKA

Polish Writer, President of the Union of Polish Patriots

Wanda Wasilewska's speech was delivered at the Third All-Slav Meeting in Moscow on May 9:

The entire world looks on in horror at what is happening on our earth, and bows its head in respect for the fortitude of the Polish people. They have not succumbed, have not humbled themselves, but for three and a half years have continued their fierce and stubborn struggle, offering an indomitable resistance.

But each day of German dominion in Poland means rivers of blood, mountains of corpses, hundreds of thousands of people deported or forcibly thrust into the hated enemy uniform. Each day means appalling losses for our people, who are being exterminated by the Germans with frenzied, calculating cruelty. Lately, however, the bloody torturer without ceasing the extermination of our people is making attempts at reconciliation, attempts at winning over vacillating elements, attempts at getting people to go over to his side.

Brothers in Poland! The land is burning under the feet of the brown hangman. He feels his imminent and inevitable doom, feels the mighty blows of the Red Army on the Eastern Front and the mighty blows of English and American troops in Africa. In his ears rings the unceasing roar of bombs dropping from

Allied planes upon German towns, sweeping the robber nests from the face of the earth. The slaughterer of Polish women and children wants to save himself. He wants the Pole to produce German arms at the plant, he wants the Pole to go without protest to the front and spill his blood for his oppressor. Do not let German words fool you! Look at German deeds! To hate the enemy to the last breath, to fight against him to the last drop of blood—such is our duty and our task.

But each day of German rule on our earth brings irretrievable losses to our people. We know that the enemy will be smashed, but when he will be smashed is a question of life and death for us. That is why we must concentrate all our forces upon the struggle against the enemy. Have no faith in those who urge you to be inactive and to wait. Multiply the ranks of the guerrillas, protest against deportation to Germany, do not let them thrust the enemy uniform upon you. Ruthless mortal combat with the enemy at every step—that is our slogan.

We Poles in the Soviet Union have begun the formation of a Polish Division here which will go to the front flying Polish colors bearing the Piast eagle—the eagle of strife against the Germans. This Division will fight shoulder to shoulder with the Red Army.

Here from the Eastern front we will be paving our way to Poland, to a great, strong and just Poland.

Brothers, hear the shots from the Eastern front—the Red Army is battling against our mortal enemy. Listen to the echo coming from Africa—Britain and America are fighting against our mortal enemy—while we with bated breath listen for shots, shots

rending the air in the streets of Polish towns and villages. The hour of victory draws near, and with it comes the hour of freedom. Reach out for freedom, arms in hand. Death to the German invaders! Death to the traitors who agree to serve the Germans and are disgracing Poland's name! Shame on those who preach inaction, which means death to Poland! Long live free, independent, democratic Poland!

SPORTS SEASON OPENS IN MOSCOW

By Leonid Hekker

The 17th annual relay along Moscow's boulevards, held May 9, was run in a warlike atmosphere almost two years after the beginning of hostilities. Moscow is in a state of siege. The people, straining every nerve to achieve the quickest possible victory, are suffering the inevitable privations of wartime. Yet sports remain popular. Never have so many persons competed in various athletic contests as this year. Thousands more have been drawn to sports, realizing that this is an effective means of military training.

On Sunday, May 9, Moscow became an enormous stadium, its thoroughfares converted into running tracks. Thousands of fans lined the streets or watched from windows as the contest proceeded along 30 laps, the longest of which was 1,100 meters, the shortest 240 meters.

The relay was won by the Dynamo Athletic Society, decorated with the Order of Lenin several years ago for its outstanding contribution to Soviet sports. This was the Society's third successive victory. Its runners covered 15,450 meters in 40 minutes and 22 seconds. The start and finish of the race took place in colorfully decorated Mayakovsky Square. A large number of the competitors were Red Army men given leaves of absence to take part in the contest.

Ten teams competed for the cup offered by the newspaper *Vechernaya Moskva*: two from the Dynamo Athletic Society, the Moscow Physical Culture Institute Military Faculty Team, and the Spartak, Wings of the Soviets, Medik, Pischevik, Stroitel, Locomotive and Zenith teams.

Promptly at noon the first 10 runners started out, escorted by a cavalcade of cars carrying umpires, newspapermen, photographers and newsreel cameramen. Special squads of militiamen, on motorcycles and on foot, cleared the way through the traffic and kept back the crowds of cheering spectators. Up to the 10th lap the team from the Moscow Physical Cul-

ture Institute and the second Dynamo Athletic Society team managed to keep up with the first Dynamo team, but during this lap the extent of the first Dynamo team's lead became so great that its victory was already indisputable. Corporal Nikolai Malkov of the winning Dynamo team, first to break the tape, was greeted by the famous Soviet ace, Major Alexander Molodchy, twice Hero of the Soviet Union. The Moscow Physical Culture Institute placed second, coming in one minute and a half after the winner. The last team finished only 8 minutes and 48 seconds behind Dynamo.

The winning team included National Champion A. Pugachevsky and Captain G. Znamensky of the Medical Corps, who was participating in his 12th relay. Z. Romanova, Dynamo's head trainer, made the following statement to the press: "Victory did not come to us the easy way. Our team had been training hard for the past three months. An important factor in our success was the correct distribution of the runners. We took into account our opponent's strength, and succeeded in delivering a decisive blow when they least expected it."

The same day 10 teams of men and 10 of women competed in a militarized relay run along the main streets of Leningrad. The distance for men was 25 kilometers, that for women 20 kilometers. The race was started by runners. The second lap was also covered by runners, but they were wearing gas masks and anti-mustard gas equipment. They were replaced by bicyclists in full military kit carrying sub-machine guns. Then the baton was passed to motorcyclists. Near the finish of the race the contestants had to overcome various obstacles. The relay was run by the Leningrad Front team in 58 minutes, 19 seconds.

This athletic event and the running of the annual Moscow relay marked the opening of the summer sports season in Moscow and Leningrad.

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AFTERMATH OF THE GERMAN INVASION

Sergei Kurashev, Assistant People's Commissar of Public Health of the RSFSR, who has just visited the areas in the Caucasus and south Russia liberated from the enemy, gave the following interview to a Soviet correspondent:

The towns and villages of the North Caucasus have been turned into heaps of crumbling ruins by the invader. Nalchik, a well-known summer resort, has been levelled to the ground; only two buildings survived the Nazi destruction. With particular vicious-



Soviet airfields in the treeless brown hills of the Caucasus are so skillfully concealed by camouflage nets that even on the ground it is difficult to distinguish the net from surrounding terrain

ness the enemy destroyed medical institutions in the occupied areas. A newly-built hospital block with several clinics, the General Hospital of 560 beds, the doctors' living quarters and the Nurses' Training School and Clinic, all with excellent modern equipment, have been reduced to rubble.

Just before the enemy retreated the hospitals in Nalchik were blown up and the patients with them. "Mercy" was shown by the Germans only to typhoid patients. Relatives of the latter were ordered to remove them from the hospital prior to the explosion. The motive here was obvious: to spread the epidemic among the population of the town.

When the enemy, bent upon wreaking destruction everywhere, did not have time to blow up buildings or set them on fire, he put sappers on the job. Thus special squads of German and Rumanian soldiers with axes and spades broke windows, exploded heating systems, burned staircases, and did as much damage as possible to the framework of buildings, to make them entirely uninhabitable.

In Krasnodar, the fine buildings of the Medical College and the "Student City," accommodating 3,500 people, were set on fire by the invaders. All other medical institutions, including the City Hospital, clinics and maternity home, were blasted. Twelve expectant mothers in the Maternity Hospital met their death in the explosion. Two hundred and eighty-seven mental patients were removed from an asylum in the dead of night and packed into closed cars. Their lifeless bodies were later found lying in a heap in a ditch by the roadside. The same fate was shared by 189 mental patients from the Stavel Asylum.

As methodically as they had destroyed medical institutions, the Germans annihilated doctors, nurses, chemists and other medical workers. In Nalchik they shot Dr. Andreyev because he had helped with the evacuation of the Russian hospital when the Germans were approaching the town. Drs. Rubno, Tishchenko and many others were killed without any reason whatsoever.

The night of January 1, 1943, the eve of the German retreat, will never be forgotten by the people of Nalchik. The Hitlerites shot 680 townspeople that night. But the ravaging of the Nazi butchers could not bend the will of the people or force them to give up the struggle. All through the disastrous days of the invasion Soviet doctors and nurses gave medical aid to the local population. Dr. Zurayeva, a young woman of Chechen origin, administered treatment to members of a guerrilla detachment in the Caucasian Mountains. Dr. Gubieva, a woman from North Ossetia, stealthily attended to the sick in the town. Doctor Belikov and chemist Yasevich hid a large quantity of medical instruments from their hospital in a deep hole in the earth and then took refuge in the hills.

As soon as the Germans were driven out, the two men returned and delivered all the instruments to the Board of Health. Throughout the fierce bombardment of the town Dr. Maria Fomicheva did not for a moment leave her post in the hospital.

It is difficult to make any definite statement at present in regard to the amount of damage caused by the Germans, but special commissions are now working in the liberated areas to determine the extent of these damages.

At present all our attention is focussed upon reviving hospital work in the liberated towns and villages. As soon as Stalingrad was wrested from the enemy 20 physicians were sent there to render immediate medical aid to the sick and suffering. Stalingrad's foremost professors and doctors have returned to their native town to resume their activities. Eight carloads of hospital apparatus, medical instruments and medicines were sent to Stalingrad, together with workers and building materials, to restore the hospitals. Today it is reported that eight hospitals are already functioning in the city. Preparations are being made to open the local Medical College on September 1.

Similar work in restoring the functioning of medical institutions is going on in other sections of the country from which the invader has been driven. Since the liberation of the Chechen-Ingush Republic, North Ossetia, the Khabardino-Balkar Republic, and the Rostov, Stalingrad, Voronezh and Krasnodar Regions, 40 carloads of hospital equipment and medicines and 16 medical aid planes have been sent to these areas, together with 33 professors, 988 doctors, 195 chemists, 360 nurses, 18 civil engineers and numerous brigades of builders.

The Soviet people is exerting great effort to heal the bleeding wounds caused by the German invasion.

Sown Area Extended in Many Soviet Regions

Despite wartime difficulties, Soviet agriculture made considerable gains in the first half of the spring. In the central regions, by the beginning of May, an area three to five times greater than that planted by the same date last year had been sown to summer crops. The majority of the farms in Central Asia have completed the program for cotton planting. Sowing has made good progress in the Caucasian Republics.

Especially significant are the achievements of the liberated regions. The collective farms of the Stalingrad and Rostov Regions, of the Kalmyk Republic, and of the Stavropol territory had already sown a considerably greater area by May 1 than by the same date last year.

DIARY OF A LENINGRAD BOOKKEEPER

By I. Zykov

In a large four-story house in Leningrad, a house with dozens of apartments and a spacious court with wrought iron railings, Peter Kotelnikov lives all alone. He is 58 years old, and works as a bookkeeper in the local bank. All the other tenants left in the early days of the war. Some went to the front. Some were evacuated to the rear. Some died. Only Peter Kotelnikov remained.

It worried him to think of the building getting into bad repair. He decided to take care of it himself. The court is well swept, the staircases are clean. Window panes shattered by bomb blasts have been neatly replaced by plywood. He looked after the water-pipes during the winter to keep them from bursting.

The house is all ready to receive its tenants. Now that the blockade has been broken, Kotelnikov hopes his old neighbors won't be long in returning.

During the siege he kept a diary. Yielding to my request, he shyly produced a small notebook with a black oilcloth cover, and gave me permission to publish the following extracts:

August 21, 1941. Everyone is crowding round the notices pasted on the walls. It's an appeal by Marshal Voroshilov and the Leningrad Soviet . . . It's two months since the Germans crossed the frontier. People say if they're halted now it'll be a miracle. We must work this miracle with our own hands.

Some of my colleagues from the bank and I myself have been sent to build anti-tank fortifications. My wife Elizabeth came along with me. It must be very hard for her to dig deep holes and bury logs in them, but she is in good spirits, and looks cheerful . . .

September 11. Again the siren, howling like a dog in front of a corpse. It's the twelfth time today . . . The anti-aircraft guns are pounding. Just now a bomb screamed hideously right overhead. A heavy thump, followed by an explosion. Shattered glass. Another thump, again and again. This time we've escaped. In the last three days 91 German planes have been brought down over the city.

December 8. I don't know whether it's a miracle or not, but for several months the Germans haven't made any headway. Quite the contrary. Our troops have pushed them back several miles. The city is cold and dark—no light, no fuel, no water. We carry water in pails from the ice hole in the river. In our bank, though, it is just like peacetime, counting, paying out money all day long. Our State is stable, and so is our Soviet ruble.

December 19. It says in the books that man needs proteins, fats, carbohydrates, and all sorts of vitamins. That's not true. We in Leningrad get 5 ounces of bread each, and two glasses of hot water daily, and it's quite enough to live and work on. We have the Germans in front of us, the Finns behind us, the sea on the right, and Lake Ladoga on the left. That means there's no way of getting food through.

Yesterday I brought my bread ration home and gave it to Elizabeth. I said that for overtime work making hand grenades we get hot meals with meat, and that I wasn't hungry, and all the bread was for her. She believed me, because up till now I'd never told her a lie. She said, "Although you aren't hungry, let's share the bread." But I refused.

January 1, 1942. Today's a holiday indeed. All the flats have got electric light. It makes us so happy. But I'm worried about Elizabeth. I looked at her by electric light and realized that she's all swollen. Apparently it's true what they say in books about fats and proteins and vitamins.

January 13. Our troops drove a fine wedge into the German lines at Tikhvin, preventing them from surrounding Lake Ladoga. Beyond Ladoga are our people, the Russians. The ice is solid now on Ladoga, and motor trucks in great number come over it to the city. We'll have bread now.

February 17. Elizabeth is dead. The vitamins brought via Lake Ladoga did her no good. It is a grief to me that I couldn't put her body in a pine coffin, in gratitude for our long life together. For pine is fuel. So I had to bury her without a coffin.

April 14. Our house is growing deserted. People are leaving with motor trucks, going back over Ladoga. I was offered a chance to leave. "You're not a young man," they said. "You ought to go into the interior." That's exactly the point. I'm old, so where shall I go, and what shall I seek? What happiness is there for me, but to live to see the bright day when Leningrad is relieved?

Things are easier now. The sun is high above the horizon, and there's more food. The Germans will never see Leningrad. There's nothing miraculous about it. It is perfectly natural. If the Germans had captured Leningrad, that would have been a miracle indeed.

July 28. Visited an exhibition of paintings by our Leningrad artists. Here we are besieged, and yet we

have exhibitions. It's cosy here, and clean, rugs, flowers, and lots of pictures. I don't venture to judge their merits, but one thing I realize: there has never been such an exhibition in the world, for neither Troy, Carthage, nor the cities besieged by Alaric and Attila had their painters.

September 16. The summer is drawing to an end. We're preparing for winter. We're pulling wooden houses apart to use as fuel. We've also got in stocks of grain. This winter will be easier. I'm all alone now in the house. I'm tenant, house manager, porter, carpenter and electrician rolled into one. I'm glad

the house is in good shape. When the neighbors return they'll have somewhere to go.

January 18, 1943. The Germans have been smashed up and driven far back. Our griefs and sacrifices weren't in vain. The blockade is over. Our sufferings are over.

When the Red Army men passed through the streets, I couldn't keep myself from shouting, "Drive them further, brothers! Give it to them for Elizabeth and all the little children, for all who have been widowed and orphaned!"

STUDENTS OF MOSCOW UNIVERSITY IN WARTIME

By Nina Glagoleva

Soviet students are actively participating in the war against Hitlerite Germany. Both at the front and in the rear they are giving everything for the defense of their country. At the outbreak of war a large number of students voluntarily joined the Red Army.

Many students of Moscow University are now at the front and a number have received Government awards. In October, 1941, 500 Moscow University students joined the fighting ranks. Among them was Nikolai Karev, a student in the Fourth Course of the Geological Research Faculty, who destroyed 22 German tanks in his first four months of fighting.

The title of Hero of the Soviet Union has been conferred upon Valentine Chumakov, student of the Third Course of the Geographical Faculty. Constantine Methger, Alexander Doikov, Nana Pescherovskaya, Galina Romanovich and Valentine Grigoryev have each received two Orders for distinguished military services.

Before the war, Moscow University had an enrollment of about 8,500, but this number has sharply declined. There are now about 2,000 students, a number having been evacuated to Sverdlovsk. The main student body is composed of girls. Most of the young men were of military age and have been called up for the Red Army.

One of the University buildings demolished by German bombs in August, 1941, will be reconstructed in time for use during the next school year. This additional space will make it possible to recall all the evacuated students and to bring the autumn, 1943, enrollment up to 7,500.

Moscow University has opened three new Faculties since the beginning of the war: Geological Exploration, Juridical and Philological. Besides the special theoretical courses, a great deal of attention is devoted to practical work in many Faculties. As a part of this practical work, students in the Mechanical, Mathematical, Physics and Chemistry Faculties have equipped industrial workshops where under the supervision of specialists they produce intricate devices and mechanisms used for defense. They also turn out much special equipment necessary in war plants.

Outside of school hours students take military training courses organized by the University, specializing in becoming machine-gunners and sappers. They also assist in the construction of defense plants. A shop of special military importance was equipped in one plant by the University students. They have also organized a hospital of 150 beds, where they take turns at daily duty.

During summer vacations students help in farming in the Moscow Region and in cutting firewood for winter. During the summer of 1942 they cut 40,000 cubic meters of wood. In the coming vacation students expect to work on collective farms, where they will make good use of experience gained in the previous year. The University also sponsors courses in tractor-driving, gardening and agronomy.

Most of the students combine their University studies with jobs in various plants, working at their chosen professions or sometimes directly at the machines. But in spite of the great amount of work done outside of school hours, studies have not suffered. In examinations given in the spring of 1943, marks of "excellent" and "good" were received by 68.9 per cent of the students.

NAZI RAVAGES IN SMOLENSK DISTRICT

The following declaration was drawn up and signed by inhabitants of the village of Rudnitsa on March 28, 1943:

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the village of Rudnitsa, Izdeshkovsky Region, Smolensk District, have drawn up the following declaration concerning atrocities perpetrated by the Nazis against Soviet citizens:

When the Germans arrived in our village they carried out a systematic looting among the whole population. The Nazis stole from the collective farmers in the village 8 cows, 12 hogs, 30 sheep, over 200 chickens, ducks and geese, about 33 tons of grain and other food supplies. Breaking into the collective farmers' houses, the Nazis robbed them of their personal belongings, taking everything, including samovars, pails, iron saucepans, axes and linen. The farmers' efforts to protect their belongings were met with blows and threats of shooting. Old Mikhailov and his wife were beaten for trying to hide their last hen. The Nazis stole the washing which the collective farm woman Anastasia Mikhailova had hung out to dry. A German soldier took the galoshes off Yekaterina Stepanova's feet, and when she protested held an automatic rifle against her chest and threatened to shoot her. The Nazis stole soap, matches, shawls, tablecloth, towels and other property from the same woman.

The Germans converted the territory around our village into an execution ground. Inhabitants from the surrounding villages were driven here. The barn of our village collective farm was converted into a Nazi prison. There were always 20 to 30 people imprisoned there, from whence they were taken out and shot. In a gully lying between our village, Rudnitsa, and the village of Progrankovo, the Germans shot 10 people. By a well near Smirnov's house they shot 15 people. On a plot of land belonging to collective farmer Makar Mikhailov over 20 people were shot. At a rough estimate the Nazis must have shot about 300 people.

We have information concerning the shooting of the following citizens by the Nazis: the two sisters Avtonomov, wives of Red Army Commanders; Tatiana Orlova and Irina Orlova, both from the village of Tirishnevo; and Irina Petrova, of the village of Serkovo, and her ten-year-old daughter. In our village the Nazis shot the Filonovs, an old man and his wife, and the wife of Zhukov whom they kept in a cold barn until the time of execution. They also shot Filip Kalinenkov and Vasili Aleshenio from the village of Tirishnevo, after accusing them of being machine-gunners in a guerrilla column; and the sisters Alex-

andra and Irina Sysovyeva. The names of many other victims we never discovered.

When the Nazis retreated from our village on the night of March 17 they set fire to it in several places. Our houses were fired at night with the obvious intention of burning us alive, but we knew that the Red Army was approaching and the Germans preparing for flight, so nobody slept. When the collective farmers began to extinguish the flames the Germans prevented them, and with automatics levelled at us we stood watching our houses burn. Altogether they burned down 21 houses, stores containing seed, two sheep-pens, two sheds, two cattle-sheds, three barns and other collective farm buildings.

The declaration was signed by Makar Mikhailov, Tatiana Mikhailova, Yevdokia Konstantinova, Tatiana Grashenkova and others.

Germans Force Soviet War Prisoner to Swallow Metal Star

Red Army tommy-gunner Ivan Pavlov was recently flown from the front to a first-aid clinic in Moscow for the removal of a Red Army star—the metal insignia worn on the cap—which the Germans had forced him to swallow while he was their prisoner.

Pavlov was captured near Lake Ilmen during a reconnaissance operation, when five Soviet scouts encountered an entire platoon of Nazis. After a hard fight the scouts were overpowered. The Germans lined the prisoners up and forced Pavlov to swallow the sharp five-pointed brass star from his cap.

Shortly afterward the Germans were overtaken by Soviet reinforcements and the prisoners liberated. In spite of the acute pain from the sharp metal, Pavlov took part in the ensuing battle until wounded by a shell splinter. From the field hospital he was flown to Moscow, where the star was extracted from his esophagus by Professor Rozanov, an expert in operations of this kind.

It was suggested that the star be turned over to a museum as another evidence of German barbarity, but Pavlov wanted to keep it. He explained that when he returned to the front he would fasten it to the stock of his tommy-gun, to make his aim more deadly.

REPRESENTATIVES OF UKRAINIAN PEOPLE MEET IN MOSCOW

A meeting of representatives of the Ukrainian people was recently held in Moscow, attended by outstanding scientists, artists, workers of munitions plants, miners, steel-smelters, peasants and representatives of Ukrainian towns and villages freed from German occupation. Opening the meeting, Mikhail Grechukha, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine, stated:

"For almost two years the fascist brigands have devastated and plundered our beloved country and tormented the soul and body of the Ukrainian people. But never will the enemy overpower the liberty-loving Ukrainians. They will not destroy the Ukrainian land by fire. We will not lay down our arms before we take revenge on the Hitlerites for our devastated land, for the blood and tears of the people; we will not lay down our arms until the last of the German occupationists finds his grave in Ukrainian soil."

Alexander Molodchy, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, who has made 200 operational flights and has bombed Berlin, Koenigsberg and other German cities, declared: "This is my vengeance on the Germans for my beloved Ukraine, for the ruins of Voroshilovgrad, for the sufferings and tortures of my compatriots. On behalf of our fliers, I pledge to the millions of people languishing under the yoke of the Hitlerite occupationists: We shall bomb the enemy rear even more heavily; we shall do everything to bring closer the hour when the banner of victory flies over the whole of the Ukraine."

An enthusiastic reception was accorded by the gathering to Alexander Bogomolets, President of the Ukrainian Academy of Science. The gray-haired scientist spoke with pain of his defiled homeland and passionately called his people to decisive battles against the hateful enslavers.

Porfiri Kumanek, commander of a Ukrainian guerrilla detachment, spoke of the boundless heroism and gallantry of the people's avengers, and of the burning hatred of the population of the Ukraine for the Germans. "The Germans succeeded in seizing temporarily the territory of the Ukraine, but they have not vanquished and will never vanquish the fighting spirit of the Ukrainian people, which continues the sacred struggle against the hateful enemy.

"They say that the forests of the Ukraine haunt the Germans in their sleep as a terrible nightmare; that the German dreads every green tree; that every bush threatens him with death. And this is true. Vengeance is our sacred cause. The entire Ukrainian people supports us, fights together with us."

K. Zhukova, a peasant woman of the village of Kabychevka, Markovka District, Voroshilovgrad Region, told the audience how the Germans lorded it during occupation of their locality.

"The German robbers came to our village," said Zhukova, "and at once began to plunder and torture the people. The hangmen carried girls and boys away to penal servitude in Germany. From our village alone they forcibly carried away 52 farmers. In our district the Hitlerites burned 768 buildings, took away 2,500 horses, 3,180 sheep and an enormous amount of cattle. In the five months of the German occupation our district suffered damages amounting to 60,000,000 rubles.

"Unforgettable is the day when we again saw our brothers—the Red Army men. The fighting was still raging in the village, but we women were busy helping the Red Army men, bringing up shells and digging trenches. The collective farmers will spare nothing to help the Red Army, which liberates us from Hitlerite slavery."

The audience listened breathlessly to the story of Ivan Anatischenko, a miner from the town of Krasnodar, Voroshilovgrad Region, who was an eye-witness of fascist brutalities. "The Germans did not stay long in our district," he said, "but great were the sufferings they brought upon us. The miners' Palaces of Culture, the schools and workers' settlements, were blown up; thousands of Soviet people were doomed to torture and death. In Krasnodar alone they shot 700 miners. Before their retreat they tortured to death 45 boys and girls for no offense whatsoever; they cut off their ears and hands, gouged out their eyes and finally threw them into a pit, where they finished them off with grenades and stones. They also buried alive some 70 peaceful citizens, including women and children. We shall never forget or forgive these crimes."

A fiery speech was made by the national poet of the Ukraine, Academician Pavlo Tychina, who addressed his countrymen in the zone of German occupation with these words: "Dear brothers and sisters, across the flaming front lines, over the fields, villages and woods. I send you words of encouragement and best wishes. The German invaders set themselves the task of converting the Ukraine into their colony and the Ukrainian people into their slaves. They destroy our cultural values, and falsifying the history of the Ukraine try to make the people believe that from a geographic viewpoint the Ukrainians are 'nearer to Berlin than to Moscow.'"

As if in answer to the German lies, Hero of the

Soviet Union Molodchy, a Ukrainian, has shown the Germans that it is indeed not far to the German capital—when bombs are to be dropped on fascist heads and a safe return made.

The Germans have had and will have no respite on Ukrainian soil. The Hitlerite occupationists are surrounded by the hatred of the whole Ukrainian people, which shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of Russia wages and will continue to wage an

irreconcilable struggle for its liberty and independence. The sun of victory will shine again over the Ukrainian land.

The meeting addressed a telegram of greeting to Stalin and to the warriors of the Red Army, and adopted an appeal to the population of occupied towns and villages of the Soviet Ukraine, calling upon them to fight even more resolutely and daringly against the German invaders.

FLIERS OF FRENCH NORMANDY SQUADRON FIGHT WITH SOVIET AIR FORCE

An IZVESTIA correspondent who recently visited the fliers of the French Normandy Squadron fighting with the Red Army Air Force against Hitlerite Germany writes:

All the fliers of the Squadron gladly received the order of their Command assigning them to the Russian front, since here, as they say, "the Germans are at hand and one can strike at them daily, hourly."

Major T., Commander, told the *Izvestia* correspondent that the French fliers had received splendid combat machines. The Squadron formerly escorted bombers, but now its fliers are engaged in patrolling and in the interception of fascist planes. They have already taken part in air battles. According to Major T., fliers of this Squadron have brought down 25 German planes, and the Major is confident that this number will soon be increased.

Among the fliers of the Normandy Squadron is Captain L., popular in France as one of her finest aces. He has personally brought down 10 German planes, and his tunic is decorated with four orders. The fourth, received in August, 1941, was presented to him by General de Gaulle for the heroic defense of Tobruk. Since that time Captain L. has fought the Germans in the air many times, and on whatever front he happens to be takes vengeance on the Germans for France and for the death of his brother.

The fighter pilots of the Normandy Squadron, the correspondent writes, are good comrades in action. Within a short period a real friendship has developed between the Soviet and French fliers. On one occasion, three French fighters accompanied three Soviet bombers. The engine of one bomber failed over enemy territory and it lagged behind the flight, whereupon one of the French pilots immediately left his comrades and covered the bomber.

At every opportunity the Soviet population shows its friendly attitude toward the French fliers. Not

long ago two French planes ran out of fuel and landed in a field near a village in the front zone. Collective farmers immediately ran to the plane. The fliers tried to talk to them, but none of the farmers understood French. Taught by the experience of war, they did not approach the planes, but surrounded them at a distance of approximately 200 meters. One of the fliers then climbed upon the wing of his plane and producing his red identification card, waved it and shouted, "France! France!" As soon as the farmers were satisfied that these were the fliers of Fighting France, they placed the best house at their disposal, and gave them milk, eggs and sour cream. A conversation of broken sentences and signs was carried on.

In his farewell to the *Izvestia* correspondent, the Commander of the Normandy Squadron said, "I should like to note once more the warm reception accorded us here. All the Soviet commanders with whom we work quickly become our comrades. We have seen how the Red Army batters the Germans, how the Germans flee under its blows. The Russian people are out to fight. Everybody works, and no one doubts that fascist Germany will be defeated. The heroic and successful struggle of the Red Army inspires us with the hope that we shall shortly be able, by common effort, to rout the enemy and to liberate France from the Hitlerite occupationists."

Soviet Sniper Kills 401 Germans

On May 15, on the Voronezh Front, sniper Nikolai Ilyin, Hero of the Soviet Union, killed his 401st German. This is the highest record achieved by any sniper to date. On the same day, Ilyin received the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal.

Sniper Ilyin has fought the Germans near Stalin-grad, on the Don and on the Donets, and has trained numerous snipers who have accounted for many hundreds of the enemy. One of his pupils, Gordienko, has already picked off over 200 Hitlerites.

HITLERITES DESTROY TREASURES OF POLISH CULTURE

By Ronan Werfel

Wawel, the old castle of the Polish kings, is a remarkable architectural monument of the Renaissance epoch. In its vaults lie the remains of Polish kings and the spiritual leaders of the Polish people: Slowacki, Mickiewicz and Kosciusko. In recent years Wawel had been converted into a museum where masterpieces of art and antique furniture from all sections of Poland were collected. From every part of the country people came to view with reverence the halls of Wawel.

The Germans have looted this remarkable monument of Polish culture. A large number of the most precious articles were removed by the Hitlerites and sent to Germany. The Hitlerite Governor General Frank converted Wawel into offices for his staff. In the world-renowned Gothic hall of the Castle, Frank set up a *bierstube*, where beer is sold to his SS bodyguard.

The library of Warsaw University contained hundreds of thousands of volumes. During the last fifty years it was enriched by many books, some of them unique; by many memorials of the middle ages and by irreplaceable old documents of great value in the study of Polish history and Polish culture. The Hitlerites ruthlessly destroyed this magnificent library. A large number of books were removed to Germany and the rest burned.

Representatives of the Polish intelligentsia—teachers, scientists, physicians, journalists and lawyers—were forced by the Nazis to take part in this barbarous auto-da-fe. Under the supervision of the Gestapo executioners these prisoners of the Hitler regime were compelled to tear up the books and throw them into the fire. Thus was destroyed one of Poland's richest libraries.

Poznan was one of the most beautiful and well-ordered cities of Poland, adorned by many monuments. After the war of 1914-18, a monument was erected to President Wilson in one of the central squares. Here also was a magnificent memorial to Adam Mickiewicz erected in 1857. In the center of the city stood monuments to Slowacki, Kosciusko and Chopin. These monuments could not remain in Poznan—they reminded the German invaders too well that Poznan is a Polish city. All of them were barbarously wrecked by the Hitlerites.

Wawel Castle is not the only historic edifice in

Poland desecrated by the Germans. In the Warsaw Belvedere they organized an officers' casino. A number of ancient castles in various parts of the country were converted into barracks or prisons. By the order of Governor General Frank, the Royal Palace of Warsaw was first looted and then burned. The Hitlerites pillaged the Palace of King Stanislaw Augustus in Warsaw, the Lazienki Palace of the Barnickis and the Palace of King Jan Sobieski at Wilanow, near Warsaw.

The National Museum at Cracow was also ruined. "All valuable works of art in Poland are subject to confiscation," reads a decree issued by Frank in December, 1939. The Germans sell abroad the stolen masterpieces of Polish culture. For the proper organization of this pillage, they have set up a special "Art" committee under the auspices of the central administration of the Governor General, with Professor Ausburg of Berlin as chairman.

The "activity" of this committee, however, by no means precludes the independent "activity" of individual Nazi officials. Thus, for instance, the wife of the Cracow Governor Wechter removed for herself several truckloads of the treasures of the National Museum.

The destruction of the Library of Warsaw University is not an isolated case. The Germans wrecked the old library at Sandomierz, burned some of the books and threw some in the river. In Poznan the Hitlerites used as wastepaper two million volumes removed from various private and public libraries. They removed to Berlin the Czerторыskis Library, one of the richest in Poland, which included a number of valuable archives and bibliographical rarities. Zamojski Library in Warsaw was consigned entirely to the flames.

These crimes are typical of the systematic destruction of Poland's cultural treasures by the Hitlerites. To plunder whatever is possible and barbarously destroy everything that for one reason or another cannot be stolen—that is the principle guiding the Hitlerites' policy with regard to Polish culture.

The barbarous treatment of Polish culture by the Hitlerite invaders is one more proof that there is only one road open to the Polish people, the road of intransigent struggle against Hitlerism.

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THE FIRST UZBEK GENERAL OF THE RED ARMY

By Mikhail Dolgoplov

Sabir Rahimov was born in 1902 in Tashkent, Central Asia. After the death of his father he and his younger brother Azim were brought up by their mother. They were very poor, and to help support the family Sabir went to work as a shepherd at the age of 12. He later entered the textile mills and became a weaver, attending high school at the same time.

At the age of 20, Sabir Rahimov volunteered for the Red Army. He was sent to the cavalry school,

from which he was graduated in 1925. Thus began the military career of this talented young man, now the first Uzbek General of the Red Army.

I met Major General Rahimov in his home on the outskirts of Tashkent. He had flown straight from the front on a furlough to visit his family. The tall, spare, olive-skinned man, whose face seemed cast in bronze, showed me through the small house where he had spent his childhood. He wore two Orders of the Red Banner, the Order of the Red Star and the Order



IN THE NORTH CAUCASUS—A Cossack cavalry patrol halts at a village

of Suvorov, Second Degree. The Order of the Red Star was awarded him in 1925 for fighting the Bas-machi bandits in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenia.

When the Nazis treacherously attacked the Soviet Union, Rahimov was commanding a regiment in Turkmenia. He went to the front at the head of his regiment and staunchly fought the Germans at Yelnya, where he destroyed 27 enemy tanks and repulsed numerous fierce attacks.

"At Yelnya I was defending Moscow, the heart of my motherland," he said. "At the same time I was defending my native Uzbekistan. In my regiment there were Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians and Uzbeks. I treasured them all equally. The strictest discipline was maintained and my men were ready to die rather than retreat."

In August, 1941, now a Lieutenant Colonel, Rahimov was wounded in the breast and arm. He was brought by plane to Zheleznovodsk, and had hardly recovered from his wounds when he returned to action on the Southern Front. In 1941 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel and assigned a difficult and responsible task. His regiment forced the Don River, and following hard on the enemy's heels burst into Rostov. Rahimov's troops captured 20 loaded trucks, a large quantity of military equipment and other booty. For this brilliant operation he was awarded the Order of the Red Banner.

His regiment was transferred to the Donbas, where it engaged in bitter and stubborn fighting with a numerically superior enemy force. Colonel Rahimov was appointed second in command and later commander of a division of Donbas miners, which fought many engagements, wreaking havoc among the Germans.

This division was transferred to the Northern Caucasus and assigned to defend the important strategic sector of Shaumyan-Tuapse. In unequal fighting against a strong and treacherous enemy Rahimov's division annihilated about 8,000 Nazis without yielding an inch of ground. For this operation he received the second Order of the Red Banner. On January 25, 1943, Rahimov's division broke through the German defenses and penetrated to the enemy rear. The Germans crumbled under the assault and fled in panic to Krasnodar. The division captured 90 artillery pieces, 30 tractors, 250 loaded trucks, 12 munitions dumps and 6 food dumps. Rahimov's troops were among the first to enter Krasnodar.

Colonel Rahimov shared all the hardships of the campaign with his men and was always to be found in the most crucial sectors of the battle, where the fate of the operation was being decided.

In February, 1943, the Government awarded Rahimov the Order of Suvorov, Second Degree, and Mikhail Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, sent the following letter to him: "Being unable to personally present you with the Order of Suvorov, Second Degree, conferred upon you by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in February of 1943, I send it to you, together with this letter. I congratulate you upon your deserved award and wish you further success in your military career and personal life." Rahimov was soon afterward promoted to the rank of Major General.

General Rahimov spoke with pride of Uzbekistan, of the great Russian nation, of the men and commanders of the multi-national Soviet Union fighting for the welfare and prosperity of their country.

"I flew to Tashkent to see my wife, Magra, and my five-year-old son, Alim, whom I had not seen for nearly two years. Within a few days I shall be returning to action, in whatever sector I may be assigned to by the Supreme Commander, Marshal of the Soviet Union Stalin. It is hard to say what I would have been now if the Soviet Government had not given me an opportunity to obtain an education and to become a General of the Red Army. I shall fight the Nazis in defense of my great country until complete victory and the expulsion of the enemy from our land."

Entire Soviet Family Decorated By Government

A family of Soviet patriots, the Orlovs of Tula Region, are all recipients of Government decorations. During the German occupation of their district the head of the family, Ivan Orlov, a collective farmer, and his wife saved the collective farm seeds and agricultural machinery at the risk of their lives and were decorated with the Order of the Red Star by the Command of the Western Front.

Their elder son, Ivan, an outstanding surgeon, has been decorated with the Order of the Red Banner for his method of surgical treatment of lung diseases. He has also distinguished himself by performing complex operations in the field, a short distance from German trenches. Another son, Pyotr, was decorated for exemplary work in the reconstruction of Rostov.

The youngest member of the family, Nadezhda Orlova, formerly a student of the Moscow Medical Institute, volunteered at the outbreak of the war as a Red Army nurse. This brave girl has carried scores of wounded men from the battlefield, and several times gave blood for transfusions. She has been awarded the Badge of Honor.

SOVIET WAR MEDICINE

By N. I. Propper-Graschenkov

III

MEDICAL WORKERS IN THE PATRIOTIC WAR

Third and last of a series by Professor Propper-Graschenkov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Preceding articles appeared in the Information Bulletin on April 27 and May 8.

The entire vast army of medical workers serving their country in today's Patriotic War—from eminent academicians and professors of world-wide repute to ambulance-men and nurses trained by the Red Cross—devote all their efforts to this noble service. Soviet medical workers set splendid examples of heroism in today's Patriotic War, showing their grit and valor in all spheres—in front line and interior hospitals, in the Red Army Medical Corps and in the field of civil health protection.

Rest Homes at the Front

Since the very outbreak of war, Military Surgeon Katalin, alumnus of the Military Medical Academy, has been in active service on the Western Front. Surgeon Katalin manifests the greatest care and attention for his country's defenders and has established something in the nature of a rest home for the men at the front. A special cabin, well-furnished and with spotless cots, offers every accommodation to men and commanders needing a five or six days' rest. Every requirement of the men is attended to and an abundance of good food provided. After enjoying their rest and recovering strength and energy the men rejoin the active service ranks.

"Per Army Regulations," Military Surgeon Katalin says, "Field Dressing Stations must be stationed five or six kilometers from the advanced lines. But I frequently set up the F. D. S. only three kilometers away, close to the Command Post. On one occasion I established it even closer to the scene of action.

"Our units had been assigned to capture a village where the Germans were entrenched. Preparing for the battle, the commander summoned me and warned of the large number of possible casualties, explaining that the troops on both our flanks would help our particular units. The action continued fiercely for three days, with a raging blizzard blowing and the thermometer registering 40 degrees below zero, Centigrade.

"The question was how to insure that one F. D. S. (the other two were further in the rear) would meet the needs of three units engaged in an offensive. How to protect the wounded? How to save them from frost-bite? How to insure the least possible transportation of the wounded? I resolved to station the

F. D. S. at the fringe of the woods, only 800 yards distant from the village over which the battle was being fought.

"Risk? Yes, but calculated carefully and in most cases rewarded with success. The wounded were brought into the F. D. S. from the battlefield and from there were sent straight on to the Medical Field Hospital without first passing through the Battalion Medical Post.

"Another innovation in field medical service was the supplying of medical aid by the F. D. S. to reconnaissance groups. Ambulance-men followed in the wake of scouts penetrating the enemy rear lines. They tended men wounded as a result of skirmishes and carried them back through the enemy lines."

During one advance of our troops, Red Army man Bystrikov was wounded by a 50-millimeter mine. The mine, which failed to explode, pierced his right shoulder and crushing the right shoulder-bone lodged between the muscles. There was no one available to discharge the mine. Commissar Mordinov, of the Field Medical Hospital, decided that the matter could not wait and instructed the surgeon on duty, B. Pakhman, to operate at once and remove the mine. This perilous operation was safely completed.

Many instances testify to the heroic work of the secondary medical personnel in active service on the fronts of the Patriotic War.

A few months after the outbreak of war, 97 wounded Red Army men and commanders found themselves in the enemy's rear, lying in a lone cabin in the woods. They seemed doomed to perish. Assistant Military Surgeon Olga Drozdova, making her way back to her unit, stumbled upon the cabin. Investigating and finding the wounded men, she immediately dressed their wounds and made them as comfortable as possible. Then she succeeded in getting 23 carts, on which she placed the men. Traveling along forest paths, she safely brought them all back to the Red Army lines. This gallant deed of Surgeon Drozdova was recognized by her country, and she was awarded the Order of the Red Banner.

Humanitarian Principles Guide Soviet Medical Work

Needless to say, Soviet military and civil health protection rests wholly on humanitarian principles in all its work. This is in direct distinction to Hitlerite medical practice, based on its man-hating and racial "theory," which estimates the worth of man solely

from his possible utility as cannon-fodder or as a slave engaged in production. Soviet medical workers invariably see that the more seriously wounded are the first to be removed from the battlefield. The People's Commissar of Defense, Joseph Stalin, has issued an order awarding decorations to ambulance-men, field nurses and others safely removing wounded men and their equipment from the battlefield. Hundreds of stretcher-bearers and ambulance-men display great heroism in their magnificent work.

Senior Ambulance-man Zhumash Weisikeyev has been awarded the Order of Lenin. Under heavy enemy fire Weisikeyev gives first aid to wounded men and commanders on the battlefield, and has safely carried 177 wounded and their arms from the field.

Stretcher-bearer Nikolai Seleznev, who has safely removed 43 men from the battlefield with their arms; and Senior Ambulance-nurse Anastasia Sukhovarova, who has removed 41 wounded and their equipment from the field, have both received the Order of the Red Banner.

Senior Ambulance-man Kuttyrev has carried 121 men to safety, with their equipment. The Bryansk Front Military Council awarded this brave man the Order of Lenin and sent him a congratulatory telegram.

Work of Red Navy Medical Personnel

Those in the Medical Service of the Red Navy also do magnificent work. The medical personnel aboard battleships and cruisers have excellently-equipped operating and dressing rooms. The newer warships are fitted with Roentgen outfits and fully-equipped hospital wards, complete with standing cots. When the battle alert is sounded the entire medical personnel—doctors, assistant surgeons, nurses and stretcher-bearers—immediately take up their pre-arranged posts in different parts of the ship and in the operating and dressing-rooms. Where there is no special operating room, the ward room is temporarily adapted to serve as a surgical station. Red Navy men from among the crew are given special training in first aid, and these sailors show high efficiency in their medical work.

Sea battles or attack by enemy aircraft of necessity preclude the ship's medical personnel remaining grouped together, as they must be stationed at their various posts. First aid must therefore be given on the spot. The bleeding must be arrested, splints applied when necessary, etc. All this is most efficiently accomplished, often under the most trying conditions. Even fast cruisers frequently find themselves unable to evacuate the wounded immediately after the battle. With the wounded remaining aboard for two or three days, the medical personnel must administer both initial and extended treatment.

Many Red Navy surgeons, including Drs. Kolchenko, Tomgorov, Perfenchik and Shvetsov, have won fame throughout the Navy by their valor and heroism in action. Surgeon Kulikov, serving aboard a destroyer, treated wounded men in the ward-room with the ship listing 45 degrees to starboard. Kulikov strapped himself to an upright post, and in lieu of sawdust sprinkled the floor with salt to give his feet a firmer grip, and continued his work. All the wounded were injected with serum; and where necessary morphine was administered, pneumothorax induced and splints placed on injured limbs.

It sometimes happens that a warship takes wounded men aboard to carry them to the nearest evacuation base. At such times the ship's medical personnel must show particular resourcefulness and skill in quickly tending all the wounded.

On many occasions Naval Surgeons Ragozin, Dub. Sinani, and Gurewich, together with their able assistants—the ambulance-men and Red Cross nurses—have displayed the utmost staunchness when enemy air pirates chased their hospital ships, seeking to bomb or torpedo them. Rarely was any voyage made in peace, the Germans savagely bombing and machine-gunning the vessels and attempting to sink them with all the wounded.

Volunteer Nurses Display Great Heroism

Red Cross nurse volunteers have shown true heroism, particularly in active service in the front lines and in towns in the vicinity of the front. Leningrad's Red Cross nurse brigades, together with all the inhabitants of the city, showed themselves fully worthy in their devoted and staunch work.

Hundreds of thousands of women have volunteered to serve as visiting nurses, tending patients in their homes and caring for the needs of the people. Volunteer Red Cross nurses Tosya Antipova, Lena Markova and Anna Fyodorova tended the wife of Red Army man Ustinov, who had four small children. The three young nurses took care of the children and the mother. Valya Tikhonov, another volunteer nurse, spent five nights without sleep, caring for a child whose mother was ill in the hospital.

When a bomb was dropped in one of the Leningrad streets, the nurses' brigade nearby, headed by Bolotsuk, was on the scene a few minutes after the explosion. In spite of the shrapnel whizzing all around, and with enemy bombers still overhead, Bolotsuk and her companions made their way to the injured and gave them first aid.

During a raid on Leningrad, the Hitlerites dropped many incendiary bombs on one particular district of the city. The Red Cross post summoned all the housewives and fought the fires. Women and girls carried the wounded from blazing buildings, gave



A WOUNDED RED ARMY MAN LISTENS TO THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE FRONT

them first aid and dressed their injuries pending the arrival of ambulances.

The nurses' brigade headed by Elizaveta Vaganova is doing particularly splendid service. Many a time, during fierce enemy air raids, with buildings blazing all around, Vaganova and her brigade have given first aid to wounded civilians. In one night, during a particularly heavy raid, 27 people were rescued by this brigade.

The brigade headed by nurse Bardyukova, serving in another district of Leningrad, is also well-known. One night, upon returning to the District Red Cross Headquarters after a strenuous day's work, Bardyukova was told that the house where her close relatives lived had been destroyed. When she reached the dwelling, she found only a pile of smoking ruins. Neighbors informed her that all her relatives had perished. Although stricken with grief, this true Soviet patriot set to work helping to extricate women and children who were still alive from under the debris and giving them first aid. She saved the lives of eight people that night. During the work she suffered a contusion, but stuck to her post until she was removed to a hospital.

Soviet health protection and medical science have made tremendous progress in the period of twenty-five years preceding the present war. As a result of

the generous solicitude of the Government, expressed in special legislation and the appropriation of huge funds for the needs of public health protection, and the establishment of a comprehensive State system of health protection, medical workers and medical institutions of the Soviet Union have found themselves equal to the requirements of today's Patriotic War. They have passed the severe tests of war with truly flying colors, and each day make new advances in their services to the wounded.

Every Soviet medical worker—whatever his or her rank—is fully conscious that in placing all the attainments of medical research and practice, all achievements in the sphere of public health protection, wholly and fully at the service of his country's defense, he helps to accomplish the historic task of smashing Hitlerism—which seeks to enslave the world and force it back into mediaeval darkness, outraging the lofty principles of democracy and freedom.

The high morale of all Soviet physicians, nurses and ambulance-men; the lofty and noble work of saving the lives of wounded Red Army men and commanders; an ardent love for their country and burning hatred for the enemy—these serve to multiply ten-fold the strength and efforts of Soviet medical workers, and insure successful medical assistance to the front, thus bringing nearer the hour of victory.

ACADEMICIAN BURDENKO—HERO OF SOCIALIST LABOR

The Soviet Government has conferred the title of Hero of Socialist Labor on Nikolai Burdenko, Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and Chief Surgeon of the Red Army. Academician Burdenko is the first representative of the medical profession to be honored with this high award.

At the age of 65, Academician Burdenko is the dean of Soviet surgeons. For several decades he has combined vigorous practical work with extensive research in the field of neuro-surgery, for which he laid the foundation in Russia. He has published more than 100 scientific works in the USSR and abroad, and has trained thousands of young surgeons, many of whom have become widely known. Among his students was Professor Vladimir Lebedenko, at present representing the Soviet Red Cross in the United States.

Academician Burdenko is a graduate of the Yuriev Derpt University, which he entered after completing a course at the Ecclesiastical Seminary. From 1906 to 1912 he filled successively the posts of House Surgeon and Assistant Professor of the Clinic at this University, and in 1912 was appointed to the Chair of Operational Surgery and still later to that of Clinical Surgery. At the beginning of the first World War

he was Consulting Surgeon of the Red Cross on the Western Front, afterward becoming Army Consultant. In 1917, he was appointed Chief of the Ambulance Service of the Russian Army.

In the years following the war, Burdenko conducted extensive research in the field of neuro-surgery. In 1939, for his achievements in this field he was elected a Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. In 1941, for his works on the surgery of the central and peripheral nervous system, he was awarded the Stalin Prize. At the outbreak of the war against the Hitlerite invaders, Burdenko was advanced from the rank of Lieutenant General of the Medical Corps to that of Chief Surgeon of the Red Army.

In addition to his enormous work in closely following the activities of Soviet surgeons at the front, making frequent inspection visits to the Red Army in the field and heading the Scientific Research Institute of Neuro-Surgery, Academician Burdenko also takes part in State affairs. He is a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and President of the Scientific Medical Council of the People's Commis-

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COMPETITION

By Captain M. Novichikhin

Night fell imperceptibly. The rolling outline of hills, the fringe of forest on the opposite bank of the river, melted into darkness. The snipers had returned some time ago, but Alexander Babaev was still missing. His comrades were beginning to feel uneasy. Had something happened to him?

At last the low door of the blindage creaked and a man carrying a sniper's rifle entered. His camouflage suit was soaking wet.

"It's Babaev!" shouted the men. "Where have you been all this time?"

Sergeant Major Babaev made himself comfortable. When he had been given tobacco he leisurely rolled a cigarette, took a puff, and muttered: "Sent two Hitlerites to another world."

"The Fritzes thought they'd lay a trap for me," he continued. "They lifted dummies up above the trenches and placed helmets on top of the sandbags. Behind the tree stump from which I usually took my bearings they stationed a hand machine gunner. A little to the right a sniper had camouflaged himself. Seeing all these preparations, I understood that it was vital for me to crawl away from this clearing as soon as possible. But the Germans spotted me and opened up with the machine gun."

Every man was listening intently to the sniper's story, visualizing his crawl forward. He described how he had to make his way in the rain, with the cold water trickling down his neck and under his collar. He wanted to pause for breath and shake the rain water from his drenched clothes, but the slightest delay would have spelled death.

At last he reached a clump of bushes and hid himself. In the next field he had left his partner, Red Army man Chedanov. The muzzle of the German machine gun could be clearly seen behind the stump, but the Nazi had lost sight of Babaev and ceased to fire. Babaev, however, could see everything before him from his clump of bushes as well as if it lay in the palm of his hand. He waited expectantly. The Germans were waiting, too. An hour passed . . .

Babaev's soaked clothing was cold against his skin. A shiver ran down his body. His hands were chilled, and his eyes were tired from the strain of constant watching. The German machine gunner crouching behind the stump stirred and leaned out a little. Babaev trained his gun sight on the spot. The machine gunner stuck his helmet on a stick and lifted it up above the stump. "Try another one!" Babaev said.

Gaining courage, the German rose to his knees and looked about him. Babaev pressed the trigger. The enemy machine gunner reeled. Babaev shot again,

then incautiously raised himself on his elbows to look at the stump, where the German lay prostrate. Instantly a sharp crack came from the enemy's positions, and Babaev felt as if someone had swung a club through the air and hit him near his right temple. He fell to the ground. "Good shooting," he thought.

Now the silent duel continued with the sniper as his antagonist. Dusk fell. Babaev, still lying motionless, grew anxious, as he knew the contest could not end in a draw. But the duel with the sniper ended more quickly than that with the machine gunner. The cocksure Nazi was too confident of his marksmanship. After waiting half an hour he took Babaev for dead, and squeezed out from under a fallen pine tree to crawl back to his den. Babaev easily finished him off . . .

"Here's a souvenir of the competition," said Babaev to his comrades in the dugout, holding up his cap. A tiny hole could be seen at the right of the Red Army star. Babaev was lucky—the bullet had somehow entered at an angle and only grazed his temple.

"A souvenir—and a lesson," added his pals.

By day and in the twilight, sniper Babaev patiently hunts the enemy, crawling close to deal death blows. He has already destroyed 93 Hitlerites. With each new victory the Irkutsk lad becomes fiercer and more skilful in taking revenge on the invaders of his native soil.

Sergeant Major Babaev has trained a large group of snipers. Among his pupils are Jacob Nevih, who has 25 dead Hitlerites to his credit; Theodor Sobolev, responsible for the death of 24; Neldanov Tartar, who has killed 19, and many others. Soviet snipers get the enemy under any conditions.

BURDENKO

(Continued from page six)

sariat of Health Protection. Disregarding his age and the requirements of rest and sleep, he devotes his entire life to his work.

Despite the vast and exciting scope of his duties in the present war, Academician Burdenko finds time for scientific research. He is now completing an extensive work on field surgery, summing up his many years of research and experience. His services to the world of science have found recognition beyond the USSR. He is a member of the Paris Surgical Academy and an honorary member of the International Society of Surgeons and of the London Royal Society of Surgeons.

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT AS OF MAY 21, 1943

By Colonel Alexander Andreyev

The bitter fighting in the Kuban, northeast of Novorossisk, and in the Donets Valley at Lisichansk during the first half of May has now died down. The comparative lull which set in on the Soviet-German front is explained by the heavy losses suffered by German troops in the Kuban and Lisichansk areas.

Main operations on the Soviet-German front are at present confined to patrol actions on the part of Soviet troops and activity of Soviet aircraft. In some sectors of the Soviet-German front, particularly in the southern sectors, there have been battles for positions of local importance. Northeastward of Novorossisk, for example, fighting of local character broke out in the wooded, hilly region, the Germans putting up tenacious resistance. In this sector there are many fairly low hills covered with scrub. There are no large forests in the region, but the entire territory of hills and valleys is covered with scrub. The Hitlerite troops built fortifications along wooded heights, covering the best approaches through the valleys with enfilading fire. Fighting is going on here for the mastery of individual heights and roads and the approaches to them. Soviet troops are systematically shattering the German fortifications with artillery fire and disorganizing the firing system set up in their defensive works.

In one sector northeastward of Novorossisk the Germans concentrated large forces of not less than four infantry regiments in an effort to recapture Soviet-occupied positions, and after heavy artillery and mortar preparation launched numerous attacks supported by large air forces. All enemy attacks were repulsed by Soviet troops, who continue to hold firmly to the positions captured. Aircraft afforded Soviet troops splendid assistance during the fighting, their raids inflicting heavy losses on German troops and artillery during the attacks on Soviet positions.

In the Lisichansk area in the Donets Valley the Germans have made numerous attempts to regain the positions and inhabited points on the right bank of the Northern Donets which they had lost in the previous fighting. All their attacks, supported by large air forces, were repulsed by Soviet troops.

At the present moment a heavy exchange of fire is going on in this area. The Germans, with fire from small arms, air raids and artillery barrages are trying to prevent Soviet troops from consolidating captured positions.

German attacks on the Northern Donets, southward from Izyum, Balakleya and Krasny Liman, were checked by Soviet artillery fire and short thrusts of Soviet infantry.

During the past few days Soviet air forces have continued attacking railway communications, bases, airdromes and concentrations of German troops on the enemy-occupied territory of the Ukraine and Byelorussia. Soviet air forces have inflicted considerable losses on the Germans, smashing their railway junctions, bombing loaded trains, stores and oil and ammunition dumps. Huge conflagrations and explosions resulted from these raids of Soviet aircraft.

Maintaining air superiority in numerous air combats, Soviet aircraft destroyed 270 enemy aircraft in the week of May 9 to May 15.

Georgian Astronomer Discovers New Comet

In connection with the discovery of a new comet by the Georgian astronomer Tevzadze, Professor Mikhailov, President of the Astronomy Council of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, stated: "This comet, which we are continuously observing, traveled a great distance through the Big Bear constellation and is now moving away from the sun and the earth. While in February the comet could be seen with the naked eye and its tail was plainly discernible, now it is visible only through powerful telescopes."

Professor Dubyago of Kazan recently calculated the comet's orbit. It was proved that the comet travels along a greatly extended ellipse and its period of revolution about the sun is 1,860 years. This figure was arrived at as a result of observations carried out by observatories near Kazan and Tashkent.

It cannot now be stated exactly whether the comet will return to the sun in a calculated period of time. The possibility is not excluded that on its way it will come near one of the big planets, such as Jupiter or Saturn, which by the force of attraction will change its period of revolution. This problem will be decided later on the basis of results of observations made by all Soviet observatories.

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AIRACOBAS IN THE USSR

By Mikhail Koriakov

At a luncheon in Washington, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Lend-Lease Bill, Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinov spoke of the successes of a Guards fighter regiment on the Demyansk sector of the front.

The winter season of 1942-43 was setting in when Soviet pilots flew Airacobras to the Demyansk area. Airacobras were designed for operation on asphalted flying grounds, but here were only field airdromes. An engineer of the regiment, Fedor Krasnovsky, strengthened the landing gear and thus eliminated breaks in the joints. He also solved the problem of the exploitation of Airacobras in the winter conditions of the Northwestern Front. As soon as cold weather set in, the thermostats of the oil radiators failed. Krasnovsky designed a device to maintain the normal temperature of the oil.

Airacobras have rendered good service on the Northwestern Front. Fighter pilot Alexei Smirnov has shot down 16 German machines in air combats. Of this number nine were shot down since he began to fly Airacobras. Smirnov was awarded the Order of the Red Banner and the Order of Lenin. I met him during the battles for the "Demyansk Fortress." He had just returned from a flight. He stood on the wing, his fair hair blowing in the wind, wiping the perspiration from his face and neck with his handkerchief.

In one battle Smirnov shot down two enemy fighters. These machines were Focke-Wulf 190s, a new type of machine which German propaganda praised to the skies. The Focke-Wulf 190 first appeared on the Soviet-German front in February, 1943, but in December the author of this article had a talk with the German prisoner pilot Emil Kopelberg, who stated, "It is the best machine in the world." Not long before Kopelberg had been in Berlin working as an instructor in a fighter pilot school and was well acquainted with the Focke-Wulf 190.

But the air battles of Soviet pilots proved that the highly praised German fighter was in no way superior to the Airacobra. The veering time of the Airacobra,

as well as of several types of Soviet planes, does not exceed that of the Focke-Wulf. Smirnov shot down both planes during veering. The first minute of the battle proved that the veering time both of the Airacobra and the Focke-Wulf was the same: neither machine could get at the other's tail. The outcome of the battle was determined by the superior fighting qualities and better piloting of the Soviet flier.

Oleg Raidonov, commander of a regiment flying Airacobras, is a young man, not yet 25. He is a Lieutenant Colonel and has been awarded the Order of Lenin, the Order of the Red Banner and the Order of the Red Star. He started his military career in the regiment as Flight and Squadron Commander, then became Regimental Navigator, and at the time he arrived on the Northwestern Front was already Commander of the regiment. He has a thorough knowledge of American machines and knows how best to use them. Flying an Airacobra he has himself brought down four German fighters.

"We received the Airacobras less than 12 months ago," Raidonov said, "and during that period the pilots of the regiment have destroyed 141 enemy machines in air combats. This number includes 72 Messerschmitt 109s and 21 Focke-Wulfs. Our losses were 20 machines. We want our American friends to know that the machines they send us are in good hands and render excellent service to the common cause of the coalition of nations."

Soviet pilots first saw American planes on the bank of the Oka River. On June 30, 1942, after three months' training Soviet pilots flew the "Cobras," as they are called by Soviet fliers, at the approaches to Voronezh. That day the Bell-Airacobra fighters escorted a formation of Boston bombers. After the bombers had inflicted their blows on the enemy troops and were heading homeward, 20 Messerschmitt 109Fs attacked the Airacobras. As is well-known, the Messerschmitt 109F is a very mobile machine with a good rate of climbing speed, and the Germans therefore always attack from above, then soar up into the air. But it appears that the Airacobras are not inferior to

the Messerschmitts at vertical maneuvers and are undoubtedly superior at veering.

Utilizing to the utmost the excellent qualities of the American machines, Soviet pilots shot down six Messerschmitt 109Fs and one Junkers in this first encounter. In another battle on the same day the Airacobras destroyed another seven Messerschmitts and one Junkers.

The next day a formation of Airacobras took off from the Voronezh airdrome. The commander of the formation was Nikolai Makarenko. He saw 50 enemy bombers escorted by 20 fighter planes approaching the town. The Airacobras broke up the formation of Junkers, Heinkels and Messerschmitts. After assigning a group of planes to destroy the bombers, Nikolai Makarenko, at the head of another group, rushed at the Messerschmitts. The Germans attempted to encircle the Soviet pilot, but he soared upward and attacked them from above. At a height

of 8,000 meters Makarenko experienced a shortage of oxygen. In that second of confusion, the Messerschmitt fired into the side of the Airacobra and Makarenko was wounded in the arm and shoulder. He piloted the machine with his uninjured arm and safely landed it on the airdrome. The moment the machine came to a standstill he asked, "Well, how are my boys?" He was told that seven of the enemy machines had been shot down and that all pilots had returned. Makarenko was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

During the fighting on the Voronezh Front the air regiment flying Cobras shot down 64 German machines, of which 29 were Messerschmitt 109Fs, 15 Junkers 68s, and the remainder Dornier 217s, Heinkel 111s, Henschel 126s and the Italian Makki 200. The regiment lost two pilots, one of whom perished after ramming a Messerschmitt. The regiment was honored with the title of Guards.

A PRIZE-WINNING SOVIET FACTORY

By Philip Anokhin

Chairman of the Trade Union Committee of a Moscow Aviation Plant

When the results of the May Day competition were announced, our plant was awarded second prize for good work during the month of April. We might have won first prize, but in the early part of the month we had difficulties with the supply of raw material.

The people of our plant are working heroically and self-sacrificingly. All their interests, their joys and sorrows, are concentrated in the factory. New people have come to work at the plant, mostly youngsters and women. Many had never handled a tool or operated a machine before. It was no easy task for them to replace skilled, experienced workers.

For example, Anna Skosyeva is an elderly woman who came to work at our plant last summer. At first she was afraid to approach a machine and begged the foreman to put her on easier work. But when he consented she changed her mind.

"No," she said, "my husband is at the front and he's not having an easy time. Why, then, should I look for an easy job?"

So Anna began to learn to handle a turning lathe. I used to keep an eye on her in my frequent visits to the shop. Her hands, accustomed only to housework, at first grasped parts or tools clumsily, but soon she gained confidence and became more daring. Her face brightened; she was flattered by the thought that she was mastering a new, difficult trade. Now she is one of the best turners in the plant, regularly fulfilling 300 to 400 per cent of her daily quota.

We have a group of youngsters working under the direction of Victor Alyoshin. They are still boys and girls, a few months ago occupied with school and games, but now producing for the armed forces and doing well. Recently they were entrusted with an important war job and told it was very urgent, for the front could not wait. This thought spurred the youngsters to heroic effort. They did not leave the plant until the job was completed, and in spite of the speed with which they worked our technical control department reported that the job was done splendidly.

Recently young turners at our plant began to compete among themselves, and challenged turners of other plants in the district. One of our young workers, Vladimir Grachov, won the title of the best turner in the district. He increased his output to 972 per cent of his quota per shift. He is a young, fair-haired lad with fine features and small hands. A good football player, he has transferred his ardor for sports to his job in the factory.

Many others in our plant have similarly distinguished themselves. Vasily Abdulov, one of our oldest hands, had retired on a pension, but returned to his bench at the outbreak of war. Wives of men at the front—Elena Alferova, Nina Osminina, Valentina Udalova—women who formerly knew only their homes and housework, who cooked, washed, sewed and nursed their children, are now doing skilled factory jobs and replacing their husbands.

(Continued on page five)

THE MOSCOW SPARTAK FOOTBALL TEAM

By Mikhail Romm

The Moscow Spartak Eleven is probably the most popular football team in the Soviet Union. Its popularity is due not only to the successes of the team, but to the special features of its style—the football individuality of the players.

Temperament and a keen sporting spirit are the most notable features of this individuality. There is no trace of the satiety or indifference which often marks the professional player. Old Spartak veterans who in the past five years have been three times champions of the USSR, have twice won the Soviet cup, and have played 150 regular league games, become as excited before a match as any novice. They still feel their victories and defeats as keenly as younger players. This gives all their games a dramatic intensity which is the secret of Spartak's popularity.

The devotion of the public brings its responsibilities. In prewar years the enthusiasm of hundreds of thousands of spectators was a powerful incentive to the players to keep in top form. The Spartak team not only headed the league, but was the first in the Soviet Union to remodel its play and adopt the "three-back game," a change in tactics which swept the whole country before the war.

When the Soviet Union entered into life and death struggle with the savage invader, millions of people took up arms, and still other millions set themselves the tasks of tripling the output of factories, bringing more land under cultivation, nursing the wounded in hospitals, etc. Life in the world of sports continued, although on a limited scale. A number of the best sportsmen were assigned the duty of maintaining as high a level as possible in all forms of sports during



MEMBERS OF THE SPARTAK TEAM ON THE FIELD—(Left to right) Kornilov, Boris Sokolov, Morozov, Smyslov and Malinin, workers of the Promet Factory, and Glazkov, trainer of recruits

the war, so as to ensure a rapid general development in the future years of peace.

In this respect, the Spartak players have done their bit. The team has remained intact, and last summer



Boris Smyslov, a fitter in the Promet Factory in Moscow, is outside right on the Spartak Team

in a brilliant match won the Moscow Cup, with a final score of 2 to 0 against their principal opponent, the Moscow Dynamo Club. The stadium, over which fighter aircraft kept watch throughout the match, was filled to the last seat, and excitement ran as high as before the war. But the players left the field without their usual glow of pride and joy. Many who applauded them had just arrived from the front, with arms in slings or walking with crutches. Most of the women had come direct from the factories, in working clothes. It was a grim, wartime gathering.

In comparison, had not the Spartak team done very little toward winning the war, confining themselves as they had to training and playing matches? The matter was discussed then and there, in the dressing-

room. It was Kornilov, the outside left, an engineer and shop manager in a factory, who started the discussion. He attacked the question with the same directness and stubbornness he had shown in the game a short time before.

Within a few minutes a decision was reached. Six of the players—Alexei Sokolov, the center forward; Smyslov, the outside right; Malinin and Boris Sokolov, the two backs; Tuchkov, the left halfback, and Morozov, the reserve outside left—would report next morning to Kornilov's factory for work at their old trades as fitters, testers, chauffeurs, etc.

As for the others, it developed that Spartak's famous goal-keeper, Akimov, had long been working in a factory making army boots; Vasili Sokolov, center half and captain of the team, and the right half, Victor Sokolov, had been giving lessons at stadiums and sports fields; while Glazkov, the brilliant right back, the accurate football "sniper," had proved himself fully as able in training recruits to use the machine gun and anti-tank rifle.

Spartak players have become as highly respected



Spartak's outside left, Pavel Kornilov, engineer and shop manager of the Promet Factory

in factories and on training grounds as they are on the football field. Their work does not interfere with their game—in last autumn's battle for the Moscow championship the Spartak players defeated their most

formidable opponent, the Dynamo team, 3 to 0. And when battle-worn and wounded men from the Red Army and women in factory work dresses gave them an ovation, they no longer felt uncomfortable.



Georgi Glazkov, right back on the Spartak Team, teaches the youth to handle machine guns and anti-tank rifles

SOVIET FACTORY

(Continued from page two)

After their work, many of our women regularly visit a war hospital which we have "adopted." They spend the night at the bedsides of the wounded, tending their needs and helping the nurses. On May Day eve we helped to tidy up the wards, decorating them with garlands of flowers, and repaired the electric light fittings. Our workers collected funds to buy gifts for the wounded. We supply them with fresh vegetables from the hothouses of the plant's farm. Over 200 parcels of gifts, containing wine, confec-

tionery, soap, notepaper, handkerchiefs, cigarettes and cigarette-holders, from our plant have been sent to the workers. Workers write to the Red Army men, telling of their lives at the factory, and in return receive letters telling of the lives and deeds of men at the front.

Day or night, the whirring of machines does not cease in the shops, and day and night our people are working energetically to hasten the hour of victory over Hitlerism. The products we turned out in April over and above our program were enough to equip four regiments.

ROSTOV CITIZEN ESCAPES GERMAN PRISON CAMP

Alexander Berezhnoy, a Rostov sportsman who recently escaped from German penal servitude and crossed the front line in an area near his native city, gave the following account of his experiences:

On September 5, 1942, many inhabitants of Rostov were driven to the railway station and loaded aboard trains like so many cattle. For ten days we remained in dirty cars previously used for transportation of cement and chalk, and having no seats. On our way from Rostov to Wuppertal we were fed only three times. Everyone suffered from the heat, but the guards at once opened fire on those who climbed to the roof.

In Germany we were kept in camp five days, during which time we received once daily a soup consisting of water and rotten beets and a slice of inedible ersatz bread.

On September 21 we were brought to a slave market where representatives of German industrial companies and landowners selected slaves. I was sold for 18 marks to a factory in Felberg manufacturing mine cases. There, too, we were placed in a camp surrounded by barbed wire. At five A. M. we were driven to work; at 12 we were fed on water slightly seasoned with rotten beets, and then forced to work again until late at night.

Thus one month passed. The weather became cold. Our hands and feet began to swell, our teeth became

loose from scurvy. I decided to flee. In the early hours of October 22, together with two of my friends from Rostov, I escaped from the camp through a hole in the barbed wire. We waited for dawn in a forest near a freight station and took a train. Later it turned out that the train was not bound for the east, but for the west, and we found ourselves in Essen. We were taken by the police and thrown into jail, where we remained for six days. From the jail we were transferred to the Essen Central Camp for Russian workers.

Again starvation, cold and beatings. We were beaten frequently on any pretext and without pretext. Soon many of us became invalids from the unbearable labor, starvation and the horrible living conditions.

Then the Hitlerites decided to send those who were half dead of exhaustion and disease back to Russia. On November 28 the train started on the return trip. Small boxcars contained 50 to 60 persons each. In these intolerably crowded and filthy cars were also pregnant women. At every station near the track there were dead bodies heaped on the frozen ground. People died on the train, and at the stations the bodies were taken out of the cars. We arrived in Brest-Litovsk December 4. There we were detrained and sent to camp. One night I escaped through a tunnel I had dug under a fence. For three months I wandered in German-occupied territory, and finally reached my native Rostov.

KLAVDIA KOZHINA PREPARES FOR SCHOOL

Among the students newly enrolled in Moscow's higher educational institutes are many young men and women who have passed through the stern school of war. Typical is Klavdia Kozhina, 20 years of age, who has saved the lives of 150 Red Army men. Kozhina began her wartime activities as a medical nurse's aid and is now Senior Lieutenant in the Ambulance Service, with three decorations.

In her first engagement Kozhina carried four Red Army men from a burning tank and brought them to a field hospital. She was once cut off from her unit by advancing Germans, while she was attending three wounded Red Army men. She hid the men in the forest, built a shelter and remained with them during the three hard winter months, until her patients had recovered, when they all joined the guerrillas. In the guerrilla detachment Kozhina took part in 16 raids on enemy garrisons, railways, and other objectives.

As medical nurse she covered more than 2,500 kilometers with the detachment.

When the territory was liberated by Soviet troops she rejoined the Red Army and took part in the defense of Stalingrad and the storming of Rostov. During the latest fighting in the Kuban she carried 32 wounded men to safety, but was herself gravely wounded in both legs. She has now recovered, but the doctors insisted she take a prolonged furlough, which she will devote to study. On the day she entered school in Moscow she was awarded the Order of Lenin.

This young woman has an account of her own to settle with the Germans, who in the autumn of 1941 killed her parents in a village near Moscow. In spite of all she has done, she does not feel the account has been squared. But her parents will be avenged—her two brothers, fliers of long-range planes, are the pledge of this.

THE GOLDFIELDS OF KHAKASSIA

Dmitri Belousov, chief engineer of the goldfields of the Autonomous Region of Khakassia, in Eastern Siberia, has been working in Siberian gold mines for over 30 years.

The sparse towns and villages of Khakassia are scattered near the Sayansk Hills in southeastern Siberia. The inhabitants are known for their diligence and persistence, and the region is famous for its breeds of sheep and fleet-footed horses. Great flocks and herds can be seen grazing in the mountain valleys. Hunters obtain beautiful skins of sable, ermine and squirrel from the forests.

The mining of gold has only recently begun to develop in this region, but despite wartime difficulties the output increases from month to month. In January and February of this year all the mines of Khakassia exceeded the program, which called for an increased labor productivity. In a short period Khakassia has developed a number of large enterprises, including the Saralinsk Mine, located in the heart of the Sayansk mountains which tower over a thousand kilometers above sea level.

A group of prospectors headed by Pavel Telegin and Pyotr Litvintsev recently discovered after much

exploration a new strata of very rich metal deposits in the rocky sections of the Sayansk Range. Work on these deposits is already in full swing: deep shafts have been sunk, galleries tunneled, a compressor station built and a cable road of four kilometers laid.

Many men of the Saralinsk Mine have gone to defend their country from the Nazi invasion, but their places are taken by their wives or sisters. Even the work of borer and fuser, previously considered a man's specialty, is successfully handled by women.

The war has posed many difficult problems for the Khakassia miners. The 50 per cent economy in the use of re-agents achieved by the Saralinsk miners was not an easy victory; nor is it easy to work with an acute shortage of boring steel. Such problems, as well as the training of new workers entering the mines, can only be solved by stubborn persistence and inflexible will.

Engineers and workers of the Saralinsk Mine carry on their activities in the harsh rigors of the mountain climate. Blizzards rage during the winter. In December, 1942, a huge avalanche menaced the mine buildings. Every underground worker hurried to the surface, and only after an eight days' battle against the elements was the danger averted.

SHOLOKHOV TALKS OF HIS NEW NOVEL

The noted Soviet author, Mikhail Sholokhov, who recently returned to Moscow from the front, continues to work on his new novel, "They Fought for Their Country," excerpts from which have already appeared in the Soviet press. He spoke of the book in a recent interview.

"In this work I want to portray the Soviet people, the source of their heroism, and all the hardships they face in the struggle for freedom," said Sholokhov. "I believe it my duty, the duty of a Russian writer, to march together with my people in its tremendous battle against the foreign invader—to create a literary work as historically important as the struggle itself.

"As a war correspondent I covered the Southern, Southwestern and Western Fronts. I saw the demolished Cossack villages, the burned hamlets, my tortured countrymen—the characters of my books. I saw the people robbed of their homes and happiness.

"Almost a year ago, in the village of Veshenskaya on the Don River, my 75-year-old mother was killed

by a German bomb. My native village on the bank of the 'Silent Don' was bombed, although it contained not a single military objective. The fascists hoped to frighten the population away, so that the Cossacks would be unable to drive the cattle into the steppe and thus save them from the advancing German army. My house and my personal library were destroyed by German mines.

"For a long while the war kept me from my wife and three children, who were very ill. Every Soviet citizen experiences such personal misfortunes, personal tragedies. But this does not obscure for us the sufferings of the entire people, which no author or artist has as yet been able to reveal fully to the world.

"In the course of the war," Sholokhov concluded, "I saw not only calamities. In my native Don steppes I witnessed the colossal offensive of the Red Army. I hope soon to see the final battle which will decide the fate of Russians, English, French, Czechs, Americans and many other peoples—which will end in the final extermination of Hitlerism, the enemy of mankind."

POLES FORCED INTO GERMAN ARMY

Among prisoners taken by the Red Army south of Lake Ilmen were several Poles who had been forced to fight with the Germans, and who reported the barbarous treatment of their countrymen by the Hitlerites.

Felix Phascianek, private of the 30th German Infantry Division, stated: "In 1942 I was deported to Stutthof Concentration Camp near Danzig. The Germans made starving prisoners feed bread to rabbits, watching to see that not a single crumb was eaten by the prisoners themselves. If a Pole attempted to eat a piece of bread he was savagely beaten."

When a German truck was set on fire the Hitlerites accused the Poles of this wrecking act and shot 52 persons with machine guns. Near Marienburg the Gestapo agents hanged a Pole accused of having relations with a German woman. All the Poles residing in the neighboring villages were forced to witness the execution.

Private Franciszek Peczonka of the 28th Infantry Regiment stated: "In the town of Khonice the Germans took all the Polish patients in a insane asylum to the forest and shot them. Now a hospital for wounded Germans has been set up in the asylum."

One hundred and twenty Poles were shot by the fascists near the village of Pyastosz in Pomorze.

In the town of Viszne, states Private Anton Zhukovski, a Polish woman stole into the ghetto to give a piece of bread to an old woman who was dying. A German policeman saw this, seized both women and took them to the marketplace. There they were made to strip themselves and flog each other.

Private Kasimir Schulz of the 420th Regiment, related: "On somebody's denunciation the Germans shot a large group of Poles in the town of Vronica for the possession of arms, though a search revealed no arms." On a similar charge almost all the adult men in the village of Ksenziki, Brodnitsa District, were executed.

Private Karol Gradecki told how thousands of Polish intellectuals languish in the Oswiecim Concentration Camp not far from his native village, Mendzowiec, in Silesia. "Hundreds of people starve to death in the camp," he reported. "The former director of the local school, Makholits, the priest Yukhniewicz, and the student Pundzelevicz from my village perished in Oswiecim."

Alexander Mulica, a peasant, described the massacre perpetrated by the Hitlerites in Oszmiane. The Germans herded 250 Jews into a cellar and forced them to walk barefoot over boards with nails sticking up from them. Later all 250 persons were buried alive.

Soviet Pilot Will Celebrate 20th Year As Flier

This year Lieutenant Colonel Novikov, one of the Soviet Union's highest ranking pilots, will celebrate the 20th anniversary of his work in aviation. Novikov made his first independent flight in June, 1923. He has flown some 2,000,000 kilometers, 50 times the air circumference of the globe along the equator, and has spent a total of 9,717 hours—thirteen and a half months—in the air. In test flights he piloted 30 new models of aircraft.

Since the first days of the Patriotic War Novikov has been delivering ammunition, blood for transfusions, and other supplies to wounded Red Army men and to advanced positions at the front. The Soviet Government has awarded the brilliant flier two Orders of the Red Banner, the Order of the Red Star and a Medal for Distinction in Action.

2,000 Books Written by Men of Red Army

Of the 30,000 books published during the war by Soviet publishing houses, 2,000 were written by Red Army commanders and men.

Among the authors is Hero of the Soviet Union Pavel Peskov, a flier who has made 267 operational flights and shot down 33 German planes. Peskov wears three decorations, and is particularly famed for an engagement in which five Soviet fighters fought and routed 30 German planes. This operation earned the gallant flier the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Another author is Scout Sergeant Grigori Kolossov, of the Soviet marines, recently decorated by King George of England with the Distinguished Service Medal.

Besides books on the war, Red Army commanders and men have written volumes of short stories, novels and verse.

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ONE YEAR OF THE ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY OF ALLIANCE

On May 26, the occasion of the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty of Alliance, IZVESTIA published the following editorial:

Today is the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Anglo-Soviet "Treaty of Alliance in the war

against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe and of collaboration and mutual assistance thereafter."

The treaty between the USSR and Great Britain signed on May 26, 1942, in London, by V. M. Molotov



SOVIET MACHINE GUNNERS ON THE LENINGRAD FRONT

and Anthony Eden, has passed the test of the first year of its operation. The outstanding significance of this political act, which Stalin described as a "historical turning point in the relations between our country and Great Britain," was obvious from the very outset. This treaty, as well as the Agreement between the USSR and the United States of America of June 11, 1942, served to consolidate the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition which was formed in common struggle.

At the signing of this treaty between the USSR and Great Britain Molotov said: "Our treaty is needed not only by the peoples of the USSR and Great Britain, but by the peoples of other countries as well." The visit to Moscow of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Winston Churchill, in August, 1942, and his negotiations with Stalin, supplied fresh evidence of Anglo-Soviet companionship-in-arms in the struggle against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe—a companionship whose foundations were already laid by the Anglo-Soviet Agreement of July 12, 1941.

The Anglo-Soviet Treaty of May 26, 1942, as well as the Soviet-American Agreement of June 11 of the same year, provide the best proof of the fact that, as Stalin had already said in his speech of July 3, 1941—"Our war for the freedom of our country will merge with the struggle of the peoples of Europe and America for their independence, for their democratic liberties," that "it will be a united front of peoples standing for freedom against enslavement and threats of enslavement by Hitler's fascist armies."

Two years have elapsed since the great leader of the Soviet Union, Stalin, said this. Within these two years the Red Army dealt heavy blows to the fascist German armies and the Hitlerite war machine, which on the Eastern Front experienced for the first time strength of resistance and strength of attack, cracked at all seams and tottered under the impact of these blows. The successes of the winter campaign of the Red Army merged with the successes of the troops of our Allies in Africa: the debacle of the Italo-German troops in Tunisia followed the debacle of the Hitlerite armies at Stalingrad; the expulsion of the German-fascist invaders from 480,000 square kilometers of Soviet territory was echoed by the expulsion of the forces of the Italo-German coalition from the territory of the African Continent; the blows dealt by the heroic Red Army to the enemy troops coincided with the blows dealt by the valiant Anglo-American Air Forces at the military and industrial centers of Germany and Italy.

"For the first time since the beginning of the war, the blow dealt at the enemy from the East by the Red Army merged with the blow from the West dealt by the troops of our Allies into one joint blow."

(Stalin). Thus the participants of the bandit Italo-German coalition felt to their cost the effective and growing might of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition.

In the course of the past year the fighting alliance of Great Britain and the USSR formed the object of numerous attacks of Hitlerite propaganda and diplomacy, which tried to drive a wedge between the participants of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition. In the past few months this found its expression, in the first place, in the fact that in the fascist camp they began to speak with increasing frequency about peace. To judge by the reports of the foreign press, the Germans would like to obtain peace with Britain and the United States on the condition that they draw away from the USSR, or else to obtain peace with the USSR—on condition that it draw away from Great Britain and the U.S.A.

However, this time, too, the machinations of the perfidious German imperialists met with utter collapse. The members of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition are filled with determination to jointly bring their cause to conclusion—to the utter defeat of Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe, which constitutes the only way toward a true and stable peace.

The provocative "peace endeavors" of the Hitlerite agents crashed against the firm unity of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition formed on the basis of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty of Alliance of May 26 of last year and of the Soviet-American Agreement of June 11 of the same year. Along with the collapse of these attempts also failed the Hitlerites' hopes for splitting the forces of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition.

The anniversary of the signing of the Anglo-Soviet treaty finds the camp of the Italo-German coalition in a state of crisis and the camp of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition in a state of strengthening unity, progressive rapprochement and growing strength, to which the Treaty of May 26, 1942, greatly contributed.

The Allies realize perfectly well that the most difficult trials in the struggle against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe still lie ahead. This was emphasized by Stalin in his May Day Order of 1943. British Prime Minister Churchill, speaking the other day in Washington before the Congress of the United States, referred to the same. He added: "Not for one moment must we forget that the main burden of the war on land is still being borne by the Russian Army. They are holding at the present time no fewer than 190 German divisions and 28 satellite divisions on their front. It is always wise while doing justice to one's own achievements to preserve a proper sense

of proportion, and I therefore mention these figures of the German forces opposite to Russia compared with the equivalent of about 15 divisions which we have destroyed in Tunisia after a campaign which has cost us about 50,000 casualties. That gives some measure of the Russian effort and of the debt which we owe to her. It may well be that a further trial of strength between the German and Russian armies is impending. Russia has already inflicted injuries upon the German military organism which will, I believe, prove ultimately mortal. But there is little doubt that Hitler is reserving his supreme gambler's throw for a third attempt to break the heart and spirit and destroy the armed forces of the mighty nation which he has already twice assaulted in vain. He will not succeed. But we must do everything in our power that is sensible and practicable to take more of the weight off Russia in 1943."

The Anglo-Soviet-American coalition faces grave, decisive battles, battles "for complete victory over the Hitlerite fiends" (Stalin). However, the victories we and our Allies have already scored over the Italo-German coalition have shaken Hitler's war machine to its foundation. Even now our blows and the blows of our Allies dealt to the Hitlerite war machine have "changed the course of the World War and created the necessary prerequisites for victory over Hitlerite Germany." (Stalin). The Soviet people are deeply convinced that two or three more powerful blows from the West and East are needed, of the kind dealt to the Hitlerite army in the past five or six months, for the catastrophe of Hitlerite Germany, as Stalin said, to become an accomplished fact. The Soviet union marches toward fresh trials confident

that the time is nearing when the Red Army jointly with the armies of our Allies will break the backbone of the fascist beast.

The Anglo-Soviet Treaty was concluded for the period of the war and for a period of 20 years thereafter. The Soviet people are confident that the friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Great Britain will continuously develop and gain strength in the course of this period. The Soviet people are certain that after the defeat of Hitlerite Germany—in full conformity with Part Two of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty—Great Britain and the USSR will "work jointly in close and friendly cooperation after the restoration of peace for the organization of security and economic prosperity in Europe," with full consideration of the interests of security of either of them.

The Treaty of Alliance of May 26, 1942, enters the second year of its existence under conditions of coming new battles against the hated enemy, against sanguinary German-fascist tyranny. In the course of the past year the military forces of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States of America have grown, gained strength and become tempered in battles with the perfidious, cruel and base enemy.

Decisive battles are coming. The outcome of these battles does not and cannot cause any doubt. Victory will be ours. Joint powerful blows from the East and West will crush and destroy Hitlerite Germany with her dark, mediaeval barbarity and oppression, so hateful to all freedom-loving peoples.

USSR AND GREAT BRITAIN EXCHANGE GREETINGS ON ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY

Mikhail Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, sent the following message of greeting to His Majesty George VI, King of Great Britain, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty:

On the day of the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Treaty between our countries on alliance in the war against Hitlerite Germany I beg your Majesty to accept my sincere greetings. The glorious victory of the Anglo-American Armed Forces in Tunisia which resulted in the debacle of Italo-German troops, representing evidence of the powerful growth of the forces of the Allies, evoked the admiration of the widest sections of the Soviet people. We are still faced with no small difficulties but the enemy should not count upon getting respite.

I am deeply convinced that the alliance between the USSR and Great Britain consolidated by the Treaty, and the fighting cooperation with the United States of America, will lead to their goal—victory over the enemy and to the collaboration in the postwar period in which our peoples and the peoples of all freedom-loving countries are interested.

V. M. Molotov, People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, sent the following message to Anthony Eden, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain:

On the date of the anniversary of the conclusion of the Treaty between the Soviet Union and Great

Britain for alliance in the war against Hitlerite Germany and mutual assistance after the war, I beg you and the British Government to accept from the Government of the USSR and the Soviet people, and also from me personally, cordial greetings, and to convey our best wishes to the peoples of Great Britain. Now on the expiration of the first year of operation of the Treaty it may be noted with satisfaction that this Treaty served to consolidate Anglo-Soviet friendship and companionship-in-arms between our peoples.

The enemy has already felt the growing might of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition. The Hitlerites have been beaten on more than one occasion, but our common and urgent task is not to weaken but to make our common blows at the enemy increasingly stronger, until his utter debacle and unconditional surrender. In this great struggle will be laid the firm foundations for the cooperation of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States of America in the post-war period in the interests of our countries and of all freedom-loving peoples.

Foreign Secretary Eden sent the following telegram to Foreign Commissar Molotov:

On this first anniversary of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty I send to you, the Government of the USSR and the

Soviet people, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the people of this country, as well as in my own name, our warm greetings.

The year that has passed has been an eventful and not unsuccessful one for our two countries. The Red Army has inscribed the name of Stalingrad on its proud banners, and in flinging back the invader has dealt him crushing blows. The British and Allied Armies have carried to triumphal conclusion the task of freeing Africa from the enemy, while the Allied Air Forces have relentlessly bombed the main stronghold of the enemy.

We can look forward to the coming year not un- hopefully, sure in the knowledge that we shall each play our part to the utmost of our capacity against our common foe. Dangers and disappointments we may have to face, but we here in Great Britain are convinced that these can and will be overcome and that the Anglo-Soviet Alliance, marked by ever-growing friendship and understanding and tried in the flames of war, will in the victorious peace to follow continue for the mutual benefit of our two peoples and for the cause which the United Nations have at heart.

SOVIET COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS HONORED

A number of workers who distinguished themselves in the restoration of communications in the liberated and front zone areas were recently decorated by the Soviet Government.

Among them was 24-year-old Elena Vlasova, a telegraph operator of Voronezh, who left the telegraph office in the besieged city only after the Germans had occupied the greater part of the building and cut the wires. When the Red Army launched its counter-offensive, Elena reentered the town with the advance guard and 30 minutes later transmitted the first message from the telegraph office, announcing that the Soviet flag was again flying over Voronezh.

Every resident of Kursk knows the story of Galina Malinina, the young telegrapher who, cut off from Soviet troops with a small group of Red Army men, managed to transmit a total of 20,000 words despite the heavy fire of the enemy. Using the underground cable, Malinina worked for several nights in succession tapping out reports of operations and information obtained by observers, until relief finally came.

Nadezhda Yelova, driver of a mail truck, has worked in the front zone since the beginning of the war. She has extinguished over 150 incendiary bombs with a total weight of about one ton, and in a period of several weeks saved 20 loads of mail from fires caused by incendiary bombs. She has made hundreds of trips along the front with her precious cargo, and has on occasion driven up to the firing line to deliver a particularly urgent dispatch.

Stalin Thanks Jewish Community for 150,000 Ruble Gift to Red Army

At a Sabbath service recently held in the Central Moscow Synagogue, Joseph Stalin's message to the president of the Jewish Community, Samuel Chobrutsky, thanking the Community and Chobrutsky personally for a contribution of 150,000 rubles to the Red Army Fund, was read. In response to the message, the congregation resolved to collect 15,000 presents for wounded Red Army men and commanders.

DIARY OF A GERMAN

By Ilya Ehrenburg

Friedrich Schmidt was Secretary of the Secret Field Police of the 626th Group attached to the First Tank Army of the German armed forces. This was his title. The secretary kept a diary. He began it on the 22nd of February of the current year, and finished it on the 5th of May. He wrote it while in Budyennovka, near Mariupol. Here are some excerpts from Friedrich Schmidt's diary:

Feb. 25th. I never expected that today would be one of the busiest days of my life . . . The woman Yekaterina Skoroyedova knew that the Russians were going to attack Budyennovka some days before it actually came off. She criticized the Russians who are working with us. She was shot at 12:00 . . . The old man Saveli Petrovich Stepanenko and his wife from Samsonovka were shot too . . . The four-year-old child of Goravilin's mistress was also put out of the way. About four o'clock they brought in four eighteen-year-old girls who had crossed the ice from Yeisk . . . A touch of the whip made them see sense. They're all four students, peaches . . . It's awful in the prison cells, they're crammed . . .

Feb. 26th. Today's doings break the record . . . The beauty, Tamara, roused a lot of interest. Then they brought in six fellows and a girl. No persuasions, not even most severe beatings with the lash did any good. They were the very deuce! The girl never squeezed a tear, she only gritted her teeth. After beating her mercilessly, my arm went on strike . . . I've come into two bottles of cognac, one from Lieutenant Koch of the staff of Graf von Foerster, the other from Rumanians. I'm happy again. It's blowing from the south, the thaw is setting in. The first company of field gendarmerie caught five fellows, of about seventeen, three kilometers north of Budyennovka. They brought them to me. We started to beat them. I broke the handle of the lash into little bits. Two of us beat at a time . . . However, they wouldn't confess anything . . . Two Red Army men were brought to me . . . They were also flogged. I'm "finishing off" the shoemaker from Budyennovka, who thought he could allow himself some offensive remarks about our army. The muscles of my right arm are aching. It's still thawing . . .

March 1st. Another war Sunday . . . I got my salary, 105 marks 50 pfennigs . . . Today I again dined at the Rumanians', I had a splendid dinner. At 4:00 p. m. I was unexpectedly invited to coffee with General von Foerster . . .

March 2nd. I'm off my color. I got diarrhea all of a sudden. Have to stay in bed . . .

March 3rd. I examined Lieutenant Ponomarenko,

about whom I had received a report. Ponomarenko was wounded in the head on the 2nd of March, ran away to the Rosa Luxemburg collective farm, changed his clothing and hid. The family that hid him lied at first. It stands to reason I flogged them . . . In the evening they again brought in five fellows from Yeisk. As is often the case, they're only boys. Applying my simplified method, that has already justified itself, I made them own up; I got the whip to work, as usual. The weather's getting warmer.

March 4th. Beautiful sunny weather . . . Corporal Voigt has already shot the shoemaker Alexander Yakubenko. He's been thrown into the common grave. I'm frightfully itchy all the time.

March 6th. I gave forty marks to the "winter aid" fund.

March 7th. We still live well. I get butter, eggs, fowl and milk. Every day I have some hors-d'oeuvres . . . At 4:00 p. m. they again brought me four young guerrillas . . .

March 8th. Corporal Sprigwald and Frau Reidman have returned from Mariupol. They have brought the post and a written order to Groschek about shooting . . . Today I have already had six shot . . . They tell me that another seventeen-year-old, a girl, has arrived from Vessyolyi.

March 9th. How jolly the sunshine is, and how the snow glitters! But even the golden sun can't cheer me up. Today has been a hard day. I woke up at 3 a. m. I'd had an awful dream, that was because today I had to do away with thirty young chaps that had been caught. This morning Maria cooked me a nice tart. At 10:00 they again brought me two girls and six fellows . . . I had to beat them mercilessly. Then the mass shootings began: yesterday there were six, today thirty-three miserable wretches gone astray. I can't eat. It'll be all up if they catch me. I no longer feel safe in Budyennovka. They hate me for a certainty. But I had to do as I did. If my folk knew what a hard day I've had! The ditch is almost full of corpses now. And how heroically these boys and girls know how to die! What is it that's got into their blood? Some of them, especially the girls, didn't drop a single tear. Why, I call it real courage! They were made to strip (we have to sell the clothing) . . . It'll be all up with me, if ever they catch me!

March 11th. The only way to teach a lower race is by flogging them. Near my flat I had a decent lavatory fixed up and hung up a big notice that civilians are forbidden to use it . . . Opposite my bedroom there is the burgomaster's office where workers engaged on

earthworks come in the mornings. In spite of the notice they use the lavatory. I am beating the liver and lights out of them for it! In future I'll have them shot for it.

March 13th. I'm so overworked, it's a long time since I wrote home. To tell the truth, I don't particularly want to write to my folk: they don't deserve it anyway . . . Then I ordered a Russian, aged 57, to be flogged, and his son-in-law, for showing insufficient respect to Germans. Then I visited the Rumanian colonel . . .

March 14th. It's frightfully cold again. I've got another bout of diarrhea, and pains round the heart. I ordered a doctor to be called . . . He diagnosed upset stomach and nervous heart . . . Today I gave orders for Lyudmila Chukanova, aged seventeen, to be shot. It seems as though I have to kill off boys and girls, that's why I've got a nervous condition of the heart.

March 17th. My first work since morning: I ordered the fifth Russian parachutist to be taken from the hospital on a cart, and right here before the common grave had him shot . . . After this I spent the day peacefully. After dinner I had a walk. The ground is frozen.

March 19th. I stayed in bed. Ordered our military doctor to be called. He listened and said that my heart was all right. He stated that I was suffering from mental depression. He gave me pills for constipation, and some ointment for the itching . . . We've got a good pig. We've ordered sausages.

March 21st. Such a frightful day we've never before had in Budyennovka. In the evening a Russian bomber appeared, dropped flares, and then twelve bombs. The windows rattled in their frames. You can imagine my feelings as I lay in bed listening to the drone of the plane and the explosions.

March 23rd. Today I cross-examined a woman who had robbed my interpreter, Frau Reidman. We gave her a good thrashing on her bare behind. Even Frau Reidman cried when she saw it. Then I went for a walk in the village and dropped in on our butcher, who's preparing me the sausages . . . Then I examined two fellows who had tried to get away to Rostov over the ice. They were shot as spies. Then they brought me a youngster who came over the ice from Yeisk some days ago . . . By the way, they're bringing me liver sausage. It's not half bad. There's a girl I wanted to thrash . . .

March 27th. The night passed quietly . . . I examined two fourteen-year-old boys found wandering about in the neighborhood. I ordered a woman to be beaten for not registering herself.

March 28th. I paid a visit to Colonel Arbeitsfeuhrer Weiner. At 6:00 p. m. I ordered a man and a woman to be shot who were trying to get away over the ice . . .

April 1st. I received 108 marks in rubles—a big wad of money. Valya is massaging and bathing me again . . .

April 10th. The sun is baking hot. When Maria opens the window in the morning, bright sunshine floods my bed. Now I've got a swollen nose. Maria hunts lice on me. The ice has disappeared, and now it's only airplanes that threaten us. I again had several girls and fellows thrashed for not getting registered. Among them was the elder's daughter. I get an unpleasant feeling when it begins to get dark: then I think about bombers.

April 11th. They're all glad I came here. They treat me like a tsar. We have good suppers and drink vodka . . .

April 12th. Every morning I drink hot milk and eat an omelette . . . There's not so much work now . . . Now we work only on a local scale. Punishments consist either of flogging or shooting. Usually I have people flogged on their bare buttocks.

April 16th. Today's been a quiet day. The only thing I did was to settle a quarrel between the elder and the chief of the militia, and then I thrashed three men and one woman who, in spite of the fact that it's forbidden, came to Budyennovka looking for work . . . Then I thrashed another female, in uniform: she admitted she was a Red Cross worker . . . I several times got vodka, cigarettes and sugar from the Rumanians. I'm happy again. At last Groschek got to the point of recommending that I should be awarded a cross with swords of the second rank for military services, and I received the award.

April 17th. The girls (Maria, Anna and Vera) are singing and playing round my bed . . . In the evening some reports came in, and I went with the interpreter to investigate on the spot. Women's gossip. I thrashed two girls here in my flat on the bare buttocks . . .

April 18th. A dull, rainy day. I summoned a lot of girls who didn't approve of the Secret Field Police. I thrashed them all.

I need quote no more from the diary of the Secretary of the Secret Field Police Friedrich Schmidt. I could hardly bring myself to write the sickening lines. In the whole of world literature you probably couldn't find a more vile and contemptible villain. He shoots boys and girls, and is afraid of airplanes. He is a miserable coward. He can't get to sleep in the evenings for fear bombers may come. Here you have a real thoroughbred German. Not for nothing did they give him a cross with swords for his military services: he was a real hero at torturing Russian girls. He even valorously slaughtered a four-year-old child. A disgusting coward, who is tortured by the thought: "But what if they catch me?" He gets diarrhea, goes

(Continued on page eight)

LENINGRAD GARDENERS

This spring 300,000 Leningrad citizens are cultivating their own truck gardens, a great increase over 1942, when 176,000 gardens were planted. The large variety of produce made a welcome addition to the food supply of the besieged city.

Last year the planted area comprised 1,780 hectares, or approximately 100 square meters for each gardener. From these plots about 25,000 tons of vegetables were gathered—an average of nearly 300 pounds each. Some of the gardeners, by using the most advanced agricultural methods, achieved record crops for this northern climate, producing as high as a ton or more.

Every free strip of land was utilized; not a foot of earth was left unturned in courtyards, parks and boulevards. Vegetables were grown even on window sills and balconies. Carefully sifted material from garbage dumps and ashes from stoves were used as fertilizer, each gardener being allotted a share of the ashes from his apartment house or block.

This year, for the first time, azotobacter, a bacterial inoculant for fertilizing leguminous vegetables, will be widely used. Instead of hauling large quantities of seed potatoes to the city, the tops of tubers and sprouts grown from the eyes will be planted, thus relieving the strain on transport. Local industries have manufactured hundreds of thousands of spades, rakes, sprinklers, pails and hoes from waste products, to supply the increased demand for gardening implements.

Lectures for gardeners are given at all factories and institutions. Each organization has its own auxiliary farm—a source of additional food for the workers' diningrooms. Last year there were 600 such farms, with a total cultivated area of 4,600 hectares; this year the number is being increased.

Citizens will further augment the food supply of Leningrad with fish from the Neva River and numerous nearby lakes, where salmon, eel and trout, as well as many coarser types of fish, are found.



LENINGRAD DURING THE BLOCKADE—citizens extinguish incendiary bombs periling St. Isaak's Cathedral

Drawing by N. Pavlov

STALINGRAD FOOTBALL PLAYERS DEFEAT MOSCOW SPARTAKS

In its first match since the war, the Stalingrad Tractor Football Team, named for the famous Tractor Works of the Volga City, defeated the redoubtable Moscow Spartaks. The Tractor Eleven, composed chiefly of workers at the plant, last appeared on the football field on the eve of the war, June 21, 1941. The team enjoyed wide popularity among Soviet football fans and seriously challenged the crack Dynamo and Spartak Teams.

During the first year of war the Tractor champions—Provornov, Liventsov, Belikov, Protsenko, Pokrovsky, and Yermassov, the goalkeeper, distinguished for his gigantic stature—devoted themselves wholly to their jobs at the Tractor Works. Later, when the city became a battleground, the workers formed detachments to fight the enemy from within the plant.

Three of the football players—goalkeeper Yermas-

sov, fullback Belikov and halfback Pokrovsky—were assigned the task of defending the entrance gates of the plant. Armed with tommy-guns they fought from within the control booth for several hours, keeping the Germans at bay. At length the Germans brought up a gun and shelled the booth, levelling it to the ground. The three sportsmen, however, had dug a trench under the booth, to which they retreated when the shelling began. As soon as it ceased, they resumed fire with their tommy-guns.

Finally they received orders to abandon the trench and retreat into the plant, one at a time. Pokrovsky went first, escaping safely. The Germans immediately tossed a pack of grenades into the trench. With the professional knack of an ace goalkeeper, the gigantic Yermassov caught the grenades and returned them to the Hitlerites, with satisfying results.

DIARY OF A GERMAN

(Continued from page six)

itchy all over, with sheer fright. A mean, pedantic-minded little German, he writes down how many eggs he ate, how many girls he shot, and how he alternates between diarrhea and constipation. He is a profligate and a sadist, admits rapturously: "I thrashed a lot of girls." He hasn't a single human feeling. He is not fond of his folk. He could not find one word of affection for his accursed Germany. He writes with enthusiasm only about sausage, this hangman and butcher. He greedily counts the money he gets for his hangman's work, counts the marks and pfennigs, the rubles and kopeks. For one moment something dawns upon this mad beast: he sees with what heroism Russian boys and girls endure tortures, and he asks in terror: "What is it?" A brute blinded by the light of human superiority!

The diary of the Secretary of the Secret Field Police is an exceedingly valuable document. True, it is not the first time we have read of monstrous orders about shootings. True it is not the first time we have found notes about murders and tortures in the diaries of German soldiers. But these were merely references in passing. Here the German himself has given us a full-length portrait of himself. Here the German appears before the world in his true colors.

I ask foreign newspapermen to give the diary of

the Secretary of the Secret Police to all the papers of the freedom-loving countries. Let the English and Americans know about the work of Friedrich Schmidt. Let the citizens of the neutral countries learn about it. The conquering German, the cavalier of the cross and swords, the confidential colleague of Graf von Foerster, should be known the world over.

I ask our readers, citizens of our beautiful, honest and clean-souled country, to read over carefully these notes of a German. Let their hatred for the vile invaders grow still stronger. They will see before them a hangman with the itch, a brutal bully who breaks the handle of his whip over the tender body of Russian girls; they will see the German, a dealer in sausages, a trader who trades the linen of the victims of his shootings; they will see the murderer of a four-year-old child. Workers, men and women, give more shells, mines, bullets, bombs, more planes, tanks, guns: millions of Germans, such beasts as Friedrich Schmidt, are scouring our country, torturing and killing our dear ones.

I ask my readers, commanders and fighting men of our glorious Red Army, to read the diary of the German Friedrich Schmidt. My friends in the fighting ranks, remember that you have Friedrich Schmidt before you. Not a word more, only guns, only death for all, down to the last one! Reading about our brothers and sisters tortured in Budyennovka, let us take an oath: they shall not get out alive, not one, not one!

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FILMING THE VICTORY AT STALINGRAD

By V. Vishnevsky

"Stalingrad," the remarkable authentic chronicle of the defense of the unconquerable Volga city, was produced under the guidance of Alexander Kuznetsov. Since the outbreak of the war Kuznetsov, at the head of a brigade of front-line cameramen, has been in the thick of the fighting. After his work on "Stalingrad" he was promoted to the post of director of the Central Moscow Cinema Chronicle Studio.

In a recent interview Kuznetsov spoke in detail of the production of the thrilling documentary of Stalingrad, which has deeply impressed Soviet audiences.

"Five of our cameramen have been decorated by the Command for their selfless work on the film," said Kuznetsov. "We are justly proud that our camera workers have been honored alongside the heroic defenders of Stalingrad. The Order of the Red Star has been conferred on Valentin Orlyankin, a daring and resourceful cameraman and brave soldier, and on Boris Vakar, Evgeni Mukhin and Avenir Sofyin, splendid newsreel men. Abram Kozakov has been awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, First Degree."

Kuznetsov, son of a Donbas miner and a former miner himself, has also received the Order of the Red Star for daring military action. He and eight Red Army men and commanders were caught in an encirclement on the Southwestern Front. The group, under the command of Major General Shevchenko, managed to fight their way out of the narrow ring and reach their own lines, killing over a hundred Hitlerites on the way.

"During 20 months of work at the front our cameramen shot many scores of thousands of meters of film," said Kuznetsov. "In our five months' stay in Stalingrad, 15 men shot about 30,000 meters of newsreels. They photographed the fighting at the approaches to the city, the first air raid, the bombing which converted the flourishing town into a heap of ruins, the activities of the Volga River flotilla, of the caravans of oil tankers which under fierce fire carried oil to the defenders of Stalingrad, and the workers building fortifications about the town.

"Our cameramen never left the city. They worked under an iron rain of shells and bombs, in a sea of raging flames. Many filmed the street fighting and others went into the attack with tankists and infantrymen, or flew with bombers. Their shots faithfully reflect all the stages of this great battle.



Cameraman A. Krichevsky, who helped to film the Battle of Stalingrad, on the lookout for the enemy

"The work of Valentin Orlyankin is particularly remarkable. He shot the most difficult scenes, requiring

the greatest power of endurance, perseverance and nerve. A real daredevil, he used to hide among the ruins, side by side with the snipers and tommy-gunners, and watch by the hour for Hitlerites. A first-class sportsman and alpine climber, he could scramble to the top of a house in the twinkling of an eye, find shelter in the debris of a factory roof, or work his way to the top of a tower—to find the most advantageous points for filming. Most of his shots bristle with vitality, owing to the unexpected dynamics of foreshortening.

"It is not surprising that the heroic defenders of Stalingrad were genuinely fond of this plucky young man. But although a man of undaunted spirit, Orlyankin never liked to show off or to take unnecessary risks. He once had a narrow escape during a fierce tank fight in the city, which he was filming from inside one tank rushing into attack against a large concentration of enemy machines. Orlyankin's tank made a headstrong dash at a powerful firing-point firmly entrenched in a brick house, which had been holding up our advance. The cameraman was engrossed in his filming; the tank cut its way right into the house, crushing the firing-point under its caterpillars. The terrific shock shifted the tank turret and flung the gun across Orlyankin's body. Convinced that it was all over with the daredevil cameraman, the tankists sadly lifted the gun. But Orlyankin's physical training stood him in good stead; he was not even badly hurt, nothing more serious than a few sprains and bruises. In a remarkably short time he was again

at work with his camera, limping slightly, but eagerly watching for new scenes to film.

"Orlyankin's example was followed by the rest of our men, particularly the young ones. Stalingrad made them into really firstclass newsreel men. For fully five months they were never idle a moment. Each day I assigned a definite task for each man, and he never failed to carry it out. Two, three and even more men were engaged at the same time in the filming of the most important military operations or events. In this way they were able to film the disastrous effects of our artillery fire, the attacks of our infantrymen and cavalry, the meeting of General Rokossovsky's troops with those of General Yermenko at Kalach, the unending stream of German war prisoners, the numerous troop ships seized by us, the German airdromes with their planes, etc.

"We succeeded in shooting such stirring events as the breakthrough of the last enemy defense line by our troops, the complete encirclement of enemy units, and the union of the Army of the Don Front with the defenders of Stalingrad. The scenes of the capture of the German generals, including Field Marshal General Paulus, are also of great interest to audiences.

"We are proud to have been eye-witnesses and participants in the unprecedented Battle for Stalingrad, and to have managed to record in our films this most glorious of all existing battlefields, crowned with our brilliant victory."

ACTORS OF MOSCOW ART THEATER AT THE FRONT

By Victor Vilenkin

Two groups of actors of the Moscow Art Theater recently returned to the Capital from a tour of the front lines. Heading the first group were Alla Tarasova, Boris Dobronravov and Vladimir Yershov, who scored their first great successes when the Moscow Art Theater toured the United States in 1922-23. Today they share the love of the Soviet public with such celebrities of the famed Theater's older generation as Vasili Kachalov, Olga Knipper-Chekhova and Ivan Moskvina, as well as with younger stars who have come to the front. Anastasia Zuyeva, famous for character portrayals, and Nikolai Dorokhin, Stalin Prize Winner, were leaders of the second group.

During the 20 days' tour of the front, the actors gave 60 performances. It frequently happened that Red Army men and commanders could not all be accommodated for the first show; on these occasions the program was enthusiastically repeated. Modern poems and scenes from classic comedies and from the plays of Maxim Gorky and Anton Chekhov were especially popular.

Performances were often held within a kilometer of the enemy lines. But the players were undaunted. They strove to create an atmosphere of beauty and gaiety as a contrast to the grim surroundings of war. Whenever possible they played in evening dress, the actresses taking particular care to wear their most charming costumes and to be always perfectly groomed. A special Order of the Command recognized the beneficial effect of the performances upon the fighting men and the value of recreation and entertainment in heightening morale.

The actors were most enthusiastic about their tour. "Any player who has once visited the front will never forget the enthusiastic response of Red Army audiences and their hearty handshakes, and will long to appear before them again as soon as possible," said Tarasova, who now receives many letters bearing field postmarks.

Another group from the Moscow Art Theater will shortly depart for the front.

THE FAMILY OF GENERAL CHUIKOV

Lieutenant General Vasili Chuikov, famous Commander of the 62nd Army which defended Stalingrad, comes from the village of Serebryanyie Prudy—meaning "Silver Lakes"—in the Moscow Region, where his family still lives. As a boy of 12 Chuikov went to St. Petersburg and began work as an errand boy at a bathhouse. His first salary was one ruble and a half per month. He next worked in a saddler's shop, manufacturing spurs for generals and officers.

After the October Revolution Chuikov joined the Red Army and fought in the Civil War, gradually making his way up in the ranks. As a military man he visited his native village many times. When a collective farm was organized there, the large Chuikov family was among its first members.

Chuikov's mother, Elizabeth Chuikova, is old but still strong. She is very proud of her family: "There are nearly 50 of us," she says, "and though not all have risen as high as Vasili, the others, too have done well. Take Nikolai—he is director of a munitions works and wears a Government decoration. Or Petya, my grandson, a Lieutenant Colonel decorated for gallantry; or Andrei, a flier and a Major in the Red Army, who also wears an Order. And others, too, are fighting at the front or working in the rear. And we on the collective farm are helping the Army in every way we can."

Such is this family of Soviet patriots, all of whom, from Red Army commander to plain collective farmer, work for victory over the enemy.



Lieutenant General Vasili Chuikov

SOVIET "LAND BOMBERS"

Among the famous Guards Units of the Red Army is a Regiment of Motorcyclists commanded by Colonel Belik, Hero of the Soviet Union. These "land bombers" mass covertly for attack, and at a pre-arranged signal—usually the fierce shelling of enemy positions by Soviet artillery fire—speed off to break through enemy lines and bring confusion to the rear.

Like bomber planes, they often choose airdromes of the enemy's front zone as targets for their dashing raids. Overpowering the airdrome guards, they first put the runways out of service. Next they destroy grounded enemy aircraft. From their cycles, each of which carries a mounted machine gun, they pour streams of lead into the enemy planes, then shower them with incendiary bottles to complete the destruction. Before the enemy has time to muster his forces, they vanish as swiftly as they had appeared. On many occasions light guns towed by jeeps follow them on these raids, opening fire on air-

dromes or other targets while the cyclists suppress the resistance of the guards.

Motorcycle raids are seldom directed against a single objective. While one detachment dashes straight toward the main target, others may fan out and speed towards enemy communications, where they machine gun railway guards and blow up bridges, tracks and telegraph poles. When the "black devils," as the Germans call them, encounter an enemy column on the march, they quickly surround it, often wiping it out entirely before the Nazis have time to recover from their surprise.

The regiment is made up of resolute, fearless men—superb riders whose feats in the saddles of their steel mounts may well be envied by professional cycle racers. Their fighting spirit is attested by the fact that even those who technically need not take part in combat operations—clerks, cooks, and others—each have as many as 10 to 15 dead Germans to their credit.

BRIDGEHEAD ENGAGEMENT

By Major F. Makovetsky

The enemy's front line of defense ran 100 to 150 meters from the river bank and parallel with it. The task of the Soviet troops was to widen the bridgehead by forcing the Germans back and gaining new positions.

Under cover of darkness the men moved forward, crossed an area which the enemy held under fire, and dug in. Despite low visibility, the commanders made a study of the terrain. We know from experience that the enemy usually launches counter-attacks from the least expected directions at the moment our troops begin active operations. In order to ward off these counter-thrusts a number of men armed with rifles, anti-tank rifles and sub-machine guns were concentrated in a ravine. They were well protected from enemy fire and ready to go into instant action.

By morning all preparations were completed. Every officer and private knew the task facing him and his position in battle. The plan was to secure a solid position along the main defense line and then attack in small groups supported by infantry fire, anti-tank rifles and artillery. The guns were to destroy enemy support points and firing posts.

The offensive was unusual in that infiltration tactics were employed. The men left the trench stealthily by twos and crawled carefully toward the enemy. Each platoon put forward two pairs, one from each flank, covered by rifle and machine gun fire from the trenches. After negotiating some 45 meters the men took shelter, dug in and opened fire at the nearest and most dangerous objectives. In this way all our detachments soon reached the intermediate line between the Soviet positions and those of the enemy.

The advance continued in the same manner, forward detachments moving on to a new line while the reserve concentrated in the ravine was transferred to the main trenches. On approaching enemy firing posts previously marked out for blocking or destruction, assault parties of 8 to 10 men outflanked them and hurled hand grenades. After this preparation they broke into the strong points, destroyed the Germans and consolidated their advance.

During the first day we advanced 100 to 150 meters, destroying seven earthen pillboxes, one blindage and several dozen Nazis, at a minimum cost to ourselves. That night the enemy tried to retrieve the lost ground, counter-attacking in several directions simultaneously, but failing to recapture any objectives. The first phase of the battle had ended. After stubborn fighting we surmounted the enemy's forward positions and engaged him at close quarters.

The second phase was even more difficult. We had to negotiate barbed wire entanglements covered by strong enemy fire. Attempts to infiltrate through the entanglements and reach the pillboxes by the previous methods failed. Artillery was then brought up and given the task of destroying enemy fortifications and buried tanks, while light pieces and anti-tank rifles played an important role in destroying enemy resistance centers close at hand.

Despite the active artillery support, further advance proved difficult. Red Army men negotiating the barbed wire entanglements suffered from rifle and machine gun fire. It was then decided to dig trenches toward the enemy pillboxes. When the distance to the enemy fortifications was sufficiently reduced, a large number of hand grenades and incendiary bottles were hurled at the pillboxes, enabling assault parties to capture them. The enemy's system of firing was disrupted, areas not covered by fire discovered, and a wider advance made possible.

The bridgehead engagement ended successfully. We gained enough ground to permit maneuvering and to enable operations to continue on a still larger scale.

Mexican Guayule Successfully Grown in Soviet Azerbaijan

Mexican guayule is being grown with splendid results in the Azerbaijan Republic, where it has been raised from seeds sent by the United States Department of Agriculture. Several nurseries for this valuable rubber-bearing plant have now been established in the Republic. Study of the shrubs planted last year revealed that their juice contains not less than 12 per cent of natural rubber.

This year about 2,000 acres will be covered by commercial guayule plantations, and a factory built to convert the crude product into rubber, using American equipment.

Soviet Schools Graduate 15,000 Teachers

Over 15,000 teachers will be graduated this year from Soviet Normal Schools and Institutes. Four thousand will be sent to work in the districts and republics liberated from the German occupationists in the winter campaign.

LANDING A BURNING PLANE

By Matvei Zinin

Dmitri Sokolov, a 27-year-old fighter pilot in the Northern Fleet air arm, shared a compartment with me in the train to Murmansk. During the journey we spoke of Eugene Petrov, the famous Soviet writer who met his death in the last days of the heroic defense of Sevastopol. The young pilot mentioned that Petrov had once visited the Northern Fleet, and had witnessed a big, fast-moving air battle above the Arctic hills, not far from Kola Bight. Later Petrov described the battle in an article.

"Do you remember," asked Sokolov, "that Petrov wrote of his conversation with the Commander about a plane that caught fire in the air? Well, I happened to be in that plane."

The scars of burns on his hands and a wound under one eye confirmed the pilot's statement.

"We shot down nine German aircraft that day in a group dogfight," he continued. "Our pilots brought down another six individually, making a total of 15—not a bad score. Some of our planes chased the Germans for 49 kilometers. We had no losses."

"What about the plane that caught fire?" I asked.

"Oh—that was just at the end of the battle. I was flying an MIG fighter. My ammunition was running low. Suddenly a Messerschmitt appeared from behind a thin screen of clouds and shot up my motor and starboard gas tank. The plane caught fire.

"All this happened in a few seconds. I sat in the cockpit, wondering if the gas tank would explode. I didn't want to abandon my machine—every pilot loves his own plane. While I was trying to decide whether to bail out or sit tight, I lost altitude so fast there was no longer any question about it. I could see Kola Bight right beneath, but you can't land an MIG on the water—it would sink before you could take a good breath.

"I tried to beat out the flames by side-slipping, but it was no use. Streams of smoke trailed behind me. Flying low, I got clear of the water—I could see small trees below, but no sign of a landing spot. I was in the Balryinth Hills.

"I took off my goggles, shut off the gas, did everything one should do on such occasions. But the plane wouldn't land—it just parachuted down. I pulled the stick toward me, turned the nose down to the earth, and began to dig into the snow with the propeller, to use it as a brake. In front of me I saw a tiny pine sapling and nowhere to turn. I crashed into the little tree, and the plane continued to taxi along spinning around to the right. We struck a second pine sapling and spun to the left. Then I crashed into a third and the machine stopped—right on the edge of a ravine.

"For a few seconds I lost consciousness. When I recovered the plane was still burning and my face was wet and sticky with blood. While I was trying to put out the fire, with the blood dripping from my face onto the snow, our reconnaissance troops found me and helped me back to the airdrome."

"But didn't you lose the plane?" I questioned.

"We don't lose aircraft as easily as that," he answered proudly. "Our technicians got it out of the hills and repaired it, and I've flown that same ship ever since.

"After I got out of the hospital, I was going to write Eugene Petrov and tell him that I was alive and still flying. When I heard he had been killed on duty as a war correspondent, I was as upset as if I'd lost a close friend."



Major Konev, Soviet fighter plane pilot, has brought down 14 fascist planes

SCULPTRESS VERA MUKHINA AWARDED STALIN PRIZE

By Anna Kalma

Sculptress Vera Mukhina, well-known in Europe and America, has previously won high awards. This year she is a Stalin Prize Winner. With a technique both expressive and polished she has created figures typical of our times. Her art may be called a people's art in the true sense of the word: it is comprehensible and close to the average spectator as well as to the connoisseur; it reflects the new life being built in the Soviet Union before the war—and which continues to be built in spite of war.

High on a shelf in Vera Mukhina's studio stands a statuette of a boy—her first work, modelled at the age of 19. As a young girl she studied in Paris under the famous French sculptor, Bourdel. She spent many hours at the museums, familiarizing herself with the old masters and with antique sculpture. Here she first felt the influence of that monumental Egyptian art which has retained its fascination for her. New movements attracted her, but not for long; soon she returned to simple, natural forms.

The Revolution afforded her talent the fullest opportunity. At Lenin's suggestion, during the Revolutionary years the cities of the Soviet Union were beautified with monuments of famous Russians. Vera Mukhina received an order for a monument to Nikolai Novikov, Russian educator (1744-1818).

She worked wrapped in a shawl, because her studio was unheated. Absorbed and inspired by her task, she soon completed a reposeful, expressive figure, modelled in clay. The committee was to view it the next day. But when she entered her studio in the morning, the model had vanished. On the floor lay a formless heap, the remains of her work, which had been washed from the stand when a waterpipe burst. For the young sculptress it was a terrible disappointment.

Later, however, she did a series of full length figures of Russian revolutionaries and scientists, and her works are now known and loved by the Soviet people. Her "Peasant Woman" seems the embodiment of the might and fruitfulness of the Russian soil. Its quietness and strength are characteristic of her creations. Her group "Worker and Peasant Woman," sculptured for the Soviet Pavilion at the Paris International Exhibition of 1937, is world-famous. Just before the war she executed in marble a statue which she called "My Country": a soldier defending a beautiful woman.

A drawing of Mukhina by Mikhail Nesterov shows a fine, open face filled with vitality and energy. The eyes behind the pince-nez are lively and searching, the hair streaked with gray. Her small, strong hands

are those of a master craftsman and capable housekeeper, with the right touch for both clay and flowers.

Like all artists, sculptors, writers and actors of the Soviet Union, Vera Mukhina is working more intensely and more enthusiastically than ever, for the war suggests new themes, new heroes. As always, the most striking thing in her work is the quiet strength and inward integrity characteristic of true Russian faces.

Among her most recent works is a guerrilla girl's head, executed in faintly rose-tinted plaster. Passionate, austere, the face of this Russian girl reveals inspiration and daring. The work has a sweeping, forward movement; the streaming hair suggests a victory banner fluttering in the wind. Mukhina invariably gives the hair considerable importance in her work, as did the masters of antique sculpture. The head of the guerrilla girl is done in the antique manner, and looking at it one involuntarily wonders if perhaps the "Victory of Samothrace" once had a head like this. "I wanted to express impulse and self-renunciation," the sculptress explained, "youth's eager longing for life and the will to victory."

This quiet, vigorous woman, with her firm expression and graying hair drawn back plainly into a knot, bears a certain resemblance to her subjects. When she speaks of her sculptures she models them in the air, as it were, with her small, strong hands.

She recently completed a portrait bust of Professor Nikolai Burdenko, Surgeon General of the Red Army, known for his great creative thought and talent, an innovator in medicine and an expert in practical work. Boldly modelled in this portrait are the forehead with its deep furrow over the brows, the keen, penetrating eyes, and the vital countenance of the great scholar.

In a military hospital Vera Mukhina met Colonel Baria Jussopov. She later did a bronze head of him, with a bandage over one eye and a scar slanting across the face. In this portrait Mukhina succeeded in conveying the expression of determination and strength of will she loves to find in her models, and which is characteristic of the heroes in the Patriotic War the Soviet people is fighting.

Papanin Promoted to Rear Admiral

The Council of People's Commissars of the USSR has promoted Ivan Papanin, famous Arctic explorer, twice awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, to the rank of Rear Admiral.

SOVIET SCHOOL CHILDREN GO TO THE FARMS

By E. Finn

School examinations are now in full swing throughout the Soviet Union. They will end not later than June 10, when the students will go to the country in the care of their teachers to help with the harvest in this third summer of war.

Last year the experiment of employing high school students in field work yielded very satisfactory results and compensated to a considerable degree for the shortage of farm labor, a natural consequence of war. In the RSFSR, over 3,500,000 children and 163,000 teachers were employed.

Older boys and girls went in detachments to collective and State farm fields. Ringing voices were heard in the woods and meadows, where students gathered berries, mushrooms and wild medicinal herbs. River banks were dotted with earnest if inexperienced fishermen.

These detachments of young people were of the greatest service to the State, particularly when autumn came and harvesting began. The experience was also of the greatest value to the children: they learned to work, and the life in the fresh air was extremely good for them. They returned home tanned and healthy. The usual seasonal illnesses among school children showed no increase over the prewar figure, and in some instances there was a decided drop. The children were not kept busy in the fields from early morning till late at night, but had plenty of leisure for programs and amusements.

Preparations for this year's summer vacation work on the farms were begun last winter. The children were organized into detachments. Study circles for botanists, physiologists, naturalists, and fishermen were formed. Teachers in charge of detachments communicated with the administrations of collective and Soviet farms and settled the conditions of work, the system of services—diningrooms, dormitories, and other arrangements. Conferences attended by teachers and parents were held to discuss how best to outfit the children for the country.

Government organizations likewise prepared beforehand for the summer season. Members attended lectures and reports read by directors of schools, and arranged the distribution of labor according to districts. Special instructions were issued defining the mutual relations between the schools and State farms. By order of the People's Commissariat for State Farms, the farms must provide the best conditions for these town contingents—three meals daily, necessary medical service and sanitary inspection of diningrooms and dormitories.

The People's Commissariat of Education in turn

drew up rules for the schoolchildren's conduct. The strictest discipline will be observed, and military training given in spare time. The children may take their musical instruments, and art and dramatic circles will continue activities in collective farm clubs. The best detachments will receive awards. Prizes will also be given to individual children and teachers who distinguish themselves in their work.

In addition to the assistance they are giving their country in the fields, children work with enthusiasm in their school garden plots, growing vegetables and potatoes for their diningrooms. In some schools in the Molotov Region teachers are considering the organization of small stock farms. The Regional Executive Committee has welcomed the suggestion and offered help. Many schools are receiving calves, rabbits, poultry and geese, which children care for.

None of the pupils will remain idle during the summer vacation. Each will share, so far as lies in his power, in the Soviet people's great struggle against the Hitlerite invaders.

Moscow State Museum Receives Valuable Additions to Collection

The central section of the State Museum in Moscow has been enriched by many relics and documents belonging to famous Russian writers, military men and public figures. Among the most valuable recent additions are the two planes in which Valeri Chkalov made his famous flights. One of these, the CKB-19, was exhibited at the International Aviation Show in Paris. Another late acquisition is a pennant inscribed with greetings to the residents of Petropavlovsk, on the island of Kamchatka, in Chkalov's handwriting. The aviator dropped the pennant from his plane in 1936, when he flew over the town in his non-stop flight of 10,000 kilometers.

Valuable memorials from Ivan Turgenev's former estate in the village of Spasskoye Lutovinovo, in the Orel Region, were rescued before the town was occupied by the Germans and were brought to the State Museum. The cap and cape worn by Turgenev when the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by Oxford University, and the antique furniture used in six of the mansion's rooms during the author's lifetime, are now in the Museum.

The personal effects of Vasili Chapayev, hero of the Civil War, the scientist Timiryazev, the writer Nikolai Chernyshevsky, and other famous persons will shortly be added to the collection of the State Museum.

THE GERMAN SLAVE MARKET

By Ovady Savich

A large number of Nazi documents have fallen into Soviet hands. Following are quotations from a few, with notes and comments by Ovady Savich:

The Slaveholders' Plan

On February 3, 1942, Doctor Rot, acting head of the "Eastern Department's Labor Section" of Hitler's "Economy Staff," issued a circular in which he complained that the "East" (occupied Soviet territory closer to the front), is falling behind the "West" (all other occupied eastern areas), in making use of labor resources. Nor did the "West" satisfy the Herr Doctor. He wrote that in "the Western Department area 177,000 foreigners are engaged in road building as compared with 48,000 Germans. The ratio is 1 to 3.6. This is far below the 1 to 30 or 1 to 50 ratio which the Inspector General of Building proposes to attain."

Thirty to fifty foreign workers to every German—such is the plan of the Nazi slaveholders.

Hostages as Slaves

The next day February 4, 1942, Dr. Rot issued a new circular, No. 80561, which read: "In the occupied Eastern regions it is preferable to use the relatives of laborers sent to Germany for work of military importance."

Thus the Nazis are enslaving entire families. The slaves must work in fear of the fate of their relatives.

What the Slaveholders Fear

An SS leader and police chief issued an order, Number D 293, dated April 9, 1942 which declared: "Whenever possible Russian workers arriving from Soviet regions should be segregated in separate shops. Russian enterprises (enterprises where only Russians work) must be organized with all possible speed. Laborers must leave their barracks only for work. They must spend all their spare time in the barracks."

Fearing above all the escape of the slaves, the Nazis want to deprive them of all liberty.

400,000 Bondswomen

On September 8, 1942, the German Labor Ministry

issued a secret circular, No. 28-3768, signed by Sauckel himself: "I consider it vitally important that the supplementary enlistment of 400,000 women will not be prejudicial to the current enlistment for war industry and agriculture. Recruiting of women must nevertheless be thoroughly carried out as soon as possible, in any case not later than the end of October."

On September 24, 1942 the contents of the circular were explained by Doctor Hacher, of the "Economy Staff": "Of the total number of 400,00 women from the Eastern regions to be enlisted for work in German households, 150,000 are to come from the eastern section, the distribution as follows: the Don-Donets, including Rostov—120,000; the central areas 25,000; the northern areas 5,000.

"Because of transportation difficulties, women must be conveyed to Germany by the end of October. Only city women must be enlisted and those from the country who had been evacuated from the cities. All strong, healthy women aged 15 to 35 must be enlisted without exception. They must be enlisted regardless of their profession or former occupation."

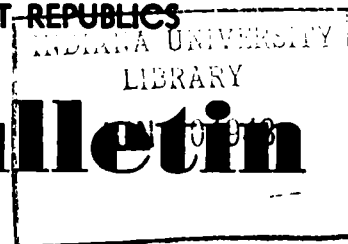
To enlist usually means to force the labor recruit to agree to German proposals. The enlistment, German style, is as follows: A woman is called to the Commandant's office or to the "Labor Exchange." After a superficial inspection, she is handed a paper stating that she is "enlisted." She is then taken by boxcar to Germany and placed on sale, and on being purchased becomes the buyer's property. Only one restriction is placed on the latter: He has no right to "treat laborers too well so as to forget the difference between persons of the German and Slav races."

Soviet-Afghan Conference Meets at Stalingrad

A Soviet-Afghan Conference on the problem of combating agricultural pests opened at Stalingrad May 26, and will continue for several days.

The Conference will discuss reports of the Soviet and Afghan delegations, and outline measures for dealing jointly with locusts and other destroyers of agricultural crops, chiefly cotton.

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STALIN'S REPLY TO REUTERS' CORRESPONDENT KING

Harold King, Moscow correspondent of the British Reuters Agency, addressed a letter to Joseph Stalin, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, in which he requested an answer to a question of interest to the British public. Stalin replied with the following letter:

Mr. Harold King
Reuters' Chief Correspondent in the USSR

Dear Mr. King,

I have received your request to answer a question referring to the dissolution of the Communist International. I am sending you my answer.

Question: British comment on the decision to wind up the Comintern has been very favorable. What is the Soviet view of this matter and of its bearing on future international relations?

Answer: The dissolution of the Communist International is proper and timely because it facilitates the organization of the common onslaught of all freedom-loving nations against the common enemy—Hitlerism. The dissolution of the Communist International is proper because:

(a) It exposes the lie of the Hitlerites to the effect that "Moscow" allegedly intends to intervene in the life of other nations and to "Bolshevize" them. An end is now being put to this lie;

(b) It exposes the calumny of the adversaries of

Communism within the labor movement, to the effect that Communist parties in various countries are allegedly acting not in the interest of their people but on orders from outside. An end is now being put to this calumny, too;

(c) It facilitates the work of patriots in freedom-loving countries for uniting the progressive forces of their respective countries, regardless of party or religious faith, into a single camp of national liberation—for unfolding the struggle against fascism;

(d) It facilitates the work of patriots of all countries for uniting all freedom-loving peoples into a single international camp for the fight against the menace of the world domination by Hitlerism, thus clearing the way to the future organization of a companionship of nations based upon their equality.

I think that all these circumstances taken together will result in a further strengthening of the united front of the Allies and other United Nations in their fight for victory over Hitlerite tyranny.

I feel that the dissolution of the Communist International is perfectly timely because it is exactly now, when the fascist beast is exerting its last strength—that it is necessary to organize the common onslaught of freedom-loving countries to finish off this beast and to deliver the peoples from fascist oppression.

With respect,

(Signed) J. Stalin

May 28, 1943.

GUERRILLAS AID RED ARMY OPERATIONS

By Colonel Pavel Krainov

Where the borders of three Soviet Regions converge, a small town stands on the banks of a beautiful winding river. Dense forests surround the town. The people there once had a saying: when the cock crows, he can be heard in three provinces. But the cocks crow no more—they have all been eaten by the Germans.

Soviet troops had begun an advance along the river in the direction of the town. Immediately the guerrillas of the Bryansk forests set to work to aid the Red Army. The guerrilla commander called scouts into his dugout, bent over a map, and outlined their tasks.

"Here is the approximate position of the enemy posts," he said. "We need to know their strength, the probable location of German minefields and the number of trains passing daily along this railway line."

Several days later the scouts reported back to the commander. They had approached the railway tracks, observed the enemy posts and discovered the location of pillboxes and minefields. At night they had crossed the tracks and determined the strength of neighboring garrisons. They were able to report that an average of 30 trains daily passed over the railway and that the route was guarded.

After this preparatory survey, the guerrilla detachment moved forward in wagons. With their knowledge of the forest paths they covered 80 kilometers in one day and approached the railway tracks unsuspected by the enemy. They pitched tents and cooked supper on smokeless camp stoves.

When night fell, the detachment broke up into small groups and moved toward the tracks. The scouts went first to point out enemy posts and pillboxes and the roads leading to German garrisons. One group set out to find the German guards and engage them while the railroad was being mined. Other groups crossed the tracks and lay in ambush along the roads leading from nearby villages to the junction point.

The main guerrilla force encircled the junction and attacked posts and pillboxes around it, while a special wrecking detachment worked on the tracks. A German sentry near the barracks raised the alarm and the garrison of 50 men rushed into the street. The guerrillas mowed down those in front with machine-gun fire, and although the Germans put up a fight, their resistance was soon broken. Aroused by the firing, German garrisons in neighboring villages marched toward the junction, but were attacked by the guerrillas ambushed along the roads.

One German group managed to break through to the railroad track, cutting short the work of the wreckers. Three guerrillas were killed and several wounded, and the wrecking crew was about to withdraw when the guerrilla commander appeared, formed a group to drive the enemy from the track, and directed the others to continue their work. Two expert women wreckers, Evdokia and Anna, displayed exceptional heroism at this point in the engagement.

Finally the mining of the track was completed and the guerrillas began their withdrawal to the forest. The wrecking crew commander, last to leave, lighted the fuse. German reinforcements reached the scene just as several big explosions shattered the air. The track was torn up for some distance and many of the Germans killed.

Shortly a troop train was heard approaching. Some distance up the line it struck a mine laid by another guerrilla group and rolled over an embankment.

Numerous German soldiers had now come up, but they could do nothing. The guerrillas had vanished into the forest. Three hundred of the enemy were dead, and the railway rendered useless for reinforcing the garrisons against the impending Soviet attack.

Vast Economy in Soviet Tank Building Effected by Workers' Suggestions

An economy of over 71,000,000 rubles was achieved by the Soviet tank building industry in 1942 as a result of suggestions for rationalization of production submitted by workers. At the Kirov Works alone, 101 such suggestions were put into practice in one month, resulting in an economy of 1,000,000 rubles annually.

Workers who submit rationalization suggestions receive every encouragement from the management of plants, including expert advice on the problems on which they are working. Cash premiums and Government decorations are awarded for valuable suggestions.

Well known among tank builders are Vladimir Razdus, a worker in the Kirov plant who suggested a more effective method of welding; Ekaterina Likayeva, who developed a means for the regeneration of used aviation lubricant, saving hundreds of thousands of rubles a year; and Alexander Shcheglov, who invented the method of stamping radiator rings instead of machining them. Shcheglov's improvement freed a whole section of machine tools for other work, effected considerable saving of electric power, and stepped up production elevenfold.

SOVIET AIR SUCCESSES

By Colonel Nikolai Ivanov

Recently our air reconnaissance reported a large concentration of enemy planes on two airdromes. It was established that 50 planes from one and 65 from the other operated against Soviet troops fighting south of Lake Ilmen.

Preparations for attacks on these bases were completed that night, and at dawn a flight of Stormoviks, led by Major Sakharov and covered by a fighter escort, headed for the objectives. Due to careful planning, the Stormoviks approached the first airdrome unnoticed and attacked with the sun behind them. The German planes were densely massed on the ground and a number caught fire at once. The surprised enemy batteries opened fire only after the Stormoviks had whirled for a second attack. They were quickly silenced by Soviet fighters, and about 20 Junkers and 88 Messerschmitt 109s destroyed.

At the second airdrome the Stormoviks were met by 30 Messerschmitts. Soviet fighters engaged the Messerschmitts, leaving the Stormoviks free to operate unhampered. The second attack was as successful as the first. Several fires were visible on the ground, and photographs taken over the landing field revealed 18 burning machines. Combat between the fighter planes continued for some time after the Stormoviks left the area. In these battles three Messerschmitt 109s were destroyed and one damaged.

In another sector of the front the Germans had increased their force of fighters and bombers. Soviet reconnaissance reported that bombers of the Junkers 88 type had been concentrated on a field a considerable distance behind the front—the Germans intending to use the bombers for night attacks from the "jumping-off" fields located close to forward positions.

Several bomber flights of Lieutenant Colonel Kapustin's unit were ordered to prevent the enemy carrying out this plan. These flights operated from different landing fields, but worked in close cooperation. While one group of bombers attacked the enemy's front-line airdromes, another group raided those in the rear. The Soviet attacks continued for several nights in succession.

The Nazis tried every possible trick to save their machines. Planes waiting on the "jumping-off" field were taxied from one spot to another as soon as dusk came, in the hope that the Soviet night bombers would drop their loads on empty space. But the Soviet machines dropped flares for their first attacks, and fires started by earlier machines enabled those following to discern, though with difficulty, the location of the main body of enemy planes.

On one occasion reconnaissance planes reported that several dozen enemy aircraft were concentrated on a landing field near a small railway station in the

Nazi's forward positions. The Soviet command detailed 50 Stormoviks and fighters to attack the concentration. Since most of the German planes were Messerschmitt 109s and 109Fs, our force was prepared for strong counter-action.

A flight of Soviet LAGGS headed the formation, to neutralize the enemy's anti-aircraft fire. They were followed by IF attack planes, with fighters on the flanks to protect this spearhead force. Several flights of YAKS kept well above, guarding the attacking planes from possible counter-action from neighboring enemy airfields.



The Commander of a Squadron of Soviet Stormoviks assigns targets to the crews

Taking the Germans by surprise, the 50 planes approached the objective simultaneously. Strafing tents and buildings, the LAGGS forced the German pilots to rush to their machines, where they were caught by the powerful fire of the IFs. The Messerschmitts burst into flames. Two planes attempting to take off

(Continued on page five)

THESE CHILDREN SAW THE GERMANS

By V. Baranovskaya

In a children's home a little girl with a pale, wax-like face sits on a stool. She is only three years old. Her eyes are red from weeping, and she does not smile, as other children do, when asked whether she likes to play with dolls. Lydia Fodorova has not smiled or played for a long while. Her village, Luzhno, in the Lychovko District of the Leningrad Region, was razed to the ground by the Germans. Strange people brought her to the children's home.

"Where is your father, Lydia?" she was asked.

"Papa's at war."

"And your mother?"

"Mama's in a hole. The Germans beat Mama with a stick. She cried."

When asked if she had a sister, Lydia replied that she, too, was in a hole, with her mother. Questioned further, she revealed that the sister's name was Tanya, and that Tanya also had been beaten by the Germans.

"Why did the Germans kill them?"

The little girl was silent. She did not know what to answer, and we could find out nothing more from her. She only looked frowningly at us, with sad eyes.

Alexander Alexeyev, a 12-year-old boy from the village of Obran, Demyansk District, Leningrad Region, told us: "We lived for a year and a half under the Germans. As soon as they came to Obran the first thing they did was to take away all the best chickens and pigs. They sang songs. They said, 'Ein monat und kreig kaput.' 'Monat' means month in their language, and 'kreig' means war. They also said many other things. But a month passed and the war continued. We knew the Germans were liars.

"All the Germans carried leather whips and birch rods. Some had sticks. They beat so it hurt. They'd strike a blow and there was a black scar. They beat two boys, Anatoly Egorov and Pavel Maximov, with whips. I saw it. The German commandant hit my mother in the face. The Germans beat people at work most of all. In our village all older than ten years had to go to work in the forest. The women sawed logs and we cut shafts. We had to make 30 shafts daily. When you stopped for a second the Germans hit you on the head . . .

"In the winter last year many of our collective farmers began to die, because when the Germans came they took away all the grain, as much as anyone had. They said, 'If you don't give us grain, we will kill you.' Mama baked flat cakes of chaff and moss. She began

to swell and then died. There was someone dead in every house then. Mostly little ones died. I felt sick too. Mama was still lying in the house. I somehow got up and went to a German in a trench. I said to him in German, 'Brot.' He struck me with a log . . .

"This is how the Germans left. They herded us all, old ones and young ones, to the outskirts of the village, and put mines and dynamite in the houses. Then they blasted. I saw logs flying higher than the roofs.

"When the Red Army came I was lying in the snow. There was a blizzard. Our house had caved in. That's how the Red Army men found me."

Thirteen-year-old Ivan Ulyanov, serious and stern, is more like a grown-up than a child. He tells of German outrages in the village of Tarakannitse, near Bokovo in the Demyansk District, where he lived:

"Once I heard women in the street shouting to Mama that they had shot all the people in Tarkannitse. Then women came into the house and said they had seen how the Germans led people out of Tarakannitse, selected the men from 16 to 60, and shot them all with machine guns. Young ones and the older men and women they drove away, and Tarakannitse itself they burned down. And all because someone had placed a mine on the road and blown up the commandant. I visited the village afterward. It was like a bare field. Not even the chimneys remained. There was a road, and plowed-up earth in one place. That was once the village of Tarakannitse."

The above are the stories of only a few of the many orphaned children evacuated from the Demyansk, Lychovko and Galuchye Districts of the Leningrad Region after their liberation by the Red Army.

These children had spent 527 days in the hands of the enemy; had seen the gallows with the dead bodies of their countrymen swinging from them; had seen their kinsfolks and friends die of beatings and starvation before their eyes. The mothers, fathers and brothers of many of them had been deported to Germany.

Restoration of Soviet Health Resorts

The restoration of Pyatigorsk, Kislovodsk, Essentuki and Zhelesnovodsk, Caucasus health resorts demolished during the Nazi occupation, has been completed.

RECREATION IN WARTIME MOSCOW

By Olga Tishenko

Each day after work thousands of Moscow citizens flock to the Central Park of Culture and Rest, which stretches along the bank of the Moscow River. The park is criss-crossed with numerous shady paths, and among the green trees the parachute jumping tower and many theaters and concert halls stand out in bright patches of color. Restful strains of music from an orchestra which plays all evening on the tiny island in the lake greet the workers coming from the subway for a brief rest and a breath of cool air after their long day.

The park was officially opened on May 16, but it had actually functioned all winter. A short while ago skaters and skiers raced each other on the rinks and snowy runways where flowers are now blooming.

Since the war the management of the park has been devoting much attention to military sports of all kinds, thus helping to train Red Army recruits. The Military Pavilion in the park is equipped with a large gymnasium where visitors may practice wrestling, boxing and fencing under the guidance of experts. In the rooms of the Pavilion are various exhibits—"Physical Culture and Sports in Wartime," "The History of Moscow's Battles," "Red Army Equipment," and others of similar nature. There is also a consultation desk where specialists give explanations on military subjects.

War heroes often visit the Military Pavilion. Recently Alexei Ryastsev, awarded the Order of the Red Star for his bravery at Stalingrad, spoke of his experiences to a large gathering. After the talk he accompanied his listeners to the target range, where they practiced shooting.

People of all ages and all professions come to spend their free time in the park, each deciding how best to use his leisure hours to advantage. Some study or play games, others engage in sports or simply lounge in large, comfortable chairs under the trees. Several libraries have been opened which furnish books, newspapers and magazines to the loungers. It is interesting to note that the demand for books by English and American authors has greatly increased and libraries have stocked their shelves accordingly.

Preparations are being made for a special day in the Park of Culture and Rest devoted to English and American life. Talks on the geography, history and economics of the British Empire and United States will be given and exhibits on these subjects shown. The life and works of anti-fascist writers such as H. G. Wells, Erskine Caldwell and others will be discussed. The great feature of the day will be a performance presenting Anglo-American songs and dances and scenes from American and English dramas.

Plays and concerts are given in the park every evening, with some of the Capital's best actors and musicians. Literary evenings are also very popular. During the summer the country's foremost writers, Alexei Tolstoy, Ilya Ehrenburg, Alexander Korneichuk and others, will read their works and speak at special rallies.

The children's writers, Lev Kassil and Agnes Bartho, will speak in "Junior Town," a special section of the park devoted to children, where thousands of youngsters, many of whose parents are at the front, come to enjoy themselves. They are furnished with lunch and milk and spend the day under the guidance of experienced teachers. Within their own town the children have several clubs—Sports, Science and Technique, and the Young Naturalists. The last has a large plot of land in the park set aside for experiments. This year the children have decided to grow vegetables on half the land and give the crop to a nearby hospital for which they are "patrons." Convalescents from the hospital often come to the park, and the children usually look after them.

Muscovites have always loved their park, but today, with so little time for rest and enjoyment, they appreciate all the more its warm hospitality.

AIR SUCCESSES

(Continued from page three)

were destroyed by bombs. The field was in flames. Our reconnaissance planes recorded the results of the attack: 19 enemy planes on fire, two destroyed while trying to take off, and three shot down in the air. Other aircraft on the ground were damaged.

The success of this blow was insured by bold concentration of force in one sector and the cooperation of various types of planes.

Exploits of individual heroism are common in the Soviet air force. On one occasion Lieutenant Vasili Razumov, piloting a Soviet fighter, sighted a lone German Focke-Wulf 189. Razumov had run out of ammunition, but he did not intend to let the German get away. Twice he approached the enemy plane to ram it, but each time was thrown off by an air current. On the third try he hit the wing of the Focke-Wulf with his propeller. The plane rapidly lost altitude, but managed to cross the front. Flying at a height of about 250 feet, the German apparently considered himself safe. But Razumov pursued him, sliced off half the other wing with his propeller and sent the Focke-Wulf into a tailspin. He saw the machine crash and burst into flames, and then brought his own plane safely home.

SOVIET POSTERS REFLECT THE PATRIOTIC WAR

The scores of colored posters issued daily in the Soviet Union are effective weapons in combating Hitlerism. Poster artists react immediately to every development of the war, depicting the heroism of life at the front and in the rear, caustically ridiculing the Hitlerite army, and satirizing the notorious "new order" in Europe.

The Soviet painter, Pavel Sokolov-Skalya, in a recent article, "Soviet Posters During the War," writes: "In the Civil War the type of poster known as the 'ROST Window,' predecessor of the modern political poster, was born under the inspired guidance of the greatest poet of our epoch, Vladimir Mayakovsky. At the present time posters are produced by all the large publishing houses of the USSR—Art, Vsekokhudozhnik, TASS Windows and others.

"Great success has been achieved with a new type of poster—the heroic 'easel panel.' This poster was originated by the world's only studio of soldier-artists, named for Grekov, the well-known painter of battles. Fighting as rank-and-file Red Army men, members of the Grekov Studio depict on canvas the life at the front. Two of their panels, 'Attack of the Baltic Sailors' and 'In a Liberated Village' are striking in depth and forcefulness.

"During the siege of Stalingrad many artists re-

mained in their studios and continued to work. From the walls of Moscow, Saratov and Tashkent posters immortalized the defense of the Volga stronghold and exhorted the men going into action to show staunchness and heroism. Laconic poster slogans—'We Will Not Surrender Stalingrad,' 'Not One Step Backward' and others—were produced in the grim days of the siege. The artists Kostin and Charunov, who witnessed the glorious defense of the city, made a series of drawings depicting Stalingrad's heroes and their exploits.

"When the Red Army crushed picked German divisions at Nalchik, Stalingrad and Lenigrad, and launched its own offensive, posters poured daily from the publishing houses. 'Onward to the West' and 'In Liberated Nalchik,' by Marunin Goryayev, and others reflecting the progress of the war, appeared daily in Moscow streets.

"Last winter in the area near Velikie Luki, I made sketches of German soldiers for my posters 'Winter Fritzes' and 'They Were Promised a Long Rest.'

"Many Soviet posters carry texts in the languages of the various peoples of the USSR as well as in Russian. The best of our posters have been sent to Britain, the United States, China, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey and India."

A LETTER FROM SHOSTAKOVICH

For the commemoration of the second anniversary of the Soviet-German war, June 22, 1943, the American Russian War Relief Committee addressed a letter to Dmitri Shostakovich asking him to tell of his work during the two war years. Shostakovich replied as follows:

On more than one occasion I have asked myself: How did I help my motherland in her days of grave trials? I think every musician, just as any other citizen, is bound to do his duty with credit. I must write good music to the best of my strength and ability.

Now I ask: how during the two years of the great Patriotic War did I assist in developing Soviet music? What did I do? What must be done in the future?

I shall list my works. In 1941, after the outbreak of the war, I wrote the *Seventh Symphony*. In 1942 I wrote six songs to the words of Walter Raleigh, Robert Burns and William Shakespeare, translated by the Soviet poets Samuel Marshak and Boris Pasternak, and music for a song and dance ensemble review.

In 1943 I wrote a *Suite for Piano*, and intend to start working on the ballet *Golden Key*, after the fairy tale by Alexei Tolstoy. In addition to my activities as composer I appeared frequently at concerts, playing my own works in Moscow, Kuibyshev, Novosibirsk and Ufa.

Besides my creative work as composer, I take part in the public activities of our musical organizations. I am a member of the Presidium of the Organizational Committee of the Union of Soviet Composers, and have begun to work as a professor at the Moscow Tchaikovsky Conservatory. I have many plans for the future, but I shall share them, since I do not like to take on obligations without being certain I shall be able to meet them fully and on time.

During these two years of war I have done something, but unfortunately not enough. I must work more and better. We are entering the third year of war. The cruel and perfidious enemy is not defeated as yet, and we shall still have to exert great efforts to strike him a final blow.

NEW LEADERS OF THE MOSCOW ART THEATER

By Ivan Klenov

Ivan Moskvin, People's Actor of the USSR, has been appointed director of the Moscow Art Theater, to succeed the late Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko. The post of Art Supervisor will be filled by Nikolai Khmelov, People's Actor of the USSR. Both Moskvin and Khmelov are talented pupils of Konstantin Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko, and are worthy successors to these famous founders of the Theater.

Ivan Moskvin was born in Moscow on June 18, 1874, son of a poor watchmaker. He has said that his life really began in September, 1893, when he entered the dramatic courses of the Philharmonic Society, directed by Nemirovich-Danchenko. Moskvin's entire stage career has been intimately connected with the Moscow Art Theater. At its opening performance—October 14, 1898—he played the part of Tsar Fyodor Ivanovich in the play of that name by Alexei Tolstoy, a prominent Russian writer who died in 1875.

Moskvin has always been very close to the Russian people. This sympathy with the people has enabled him to create unforgettable stage portraits—notably the character of Luka, the wanderer, in Maxim Gorky's *Lower Depths*.

Moskvin's repertoire at the Moscow Art Theater is exceptionally wide, most of his roles portraying the Russian people as described in the classical works of our country's great playwrights. He is superb in his delineation of the audacity, the deep sorrow and native wit and humor of the Russians, and in his melodious command of the Russian language. He has also played in Soviet films, starring in *Station Master*, from the tale by Alexander Pushkin, and *Polikushka*, based on Leo Tolstoy's work.

On and off the stage Moskvin is a typical Russian and an ardent patriot. A Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, he is a Stalin Prize Winner and wears the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

Nikolai Khmelov, the new Art Supervisor, was born August 23, 1901. His father was a draftsman at the Sormovo Mill in Gorky Province. In 1920 he studied dramatics in the studios of the Moscow Art Theater. He played his first role, Flame, in Maeterlinck's *Bluebird*, in 1922, and has been with the Art Theater since that time.

Khmelov won wide popularity with his brilliant

portrayal of Alexei Turbin, in Bulgakhov's *The Days of the Turbins*. He later created the charming character of the Russian Revolutionary Peklevanov in *Armored Train*, by V. Ivanov. Other successful roles were those of the Prince in *Uncle's Dream*, based on the story by Dostoevsky; Firs in Chekhov's *The Cherry Orchard*, and particularly that of Karenin in *Anna Karenina*, from the novel of Leo Tolstoy—all masterpieces of realistic acting. The climax of



The new director of the Moscow Art Theater—Ivan Moskvin, People's Actor of the USSR

Khmelov's career was his portrayal of the role of Tsar Fyodor Ivanovich, which Moskvin had made famous.

A Deputy to the Moscow Soviet, Khmelov has also won the Stalin Prize and has been awarded the

(Continued on page eight)

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT AS OF MAY 28, 1943

By Colonel Alexander Andreyev

In comparison with the first half of May when battles were fought mostly in the Kuban and the region of Lisichansk, the second half of May was conspicuous for the lull on all sectors of the Soviet-German front.

A certain livening up of military operations is again evident in the Kuban and in the district northeast of Novorossisk, where battles are developing. On all other sectors of the front reconnaissance clashes continue.

The Soviet air force was very active during nearly the whole of May. In the first three weeks of the month, large units of Soviet bombers systematically dealt crushing blows to the airdromes, important railway junctions, main bases and ammunition and oil dumps which the Germans had concentrated on the most important operational directions of the Soviet-German front. Within this period, Soviet bombing units inflicted considerable losses on German troops, ammunition stores and other war equipment, subjecting these targets to bombardment several times a week.

The main blow of the long-range bombers was delivered against such important centers of the occupied territory of the Ukraine and Byelorussia as Orsha, Gomel, Bryansk, Kiev, Brest, Kharkov, Dnepropetrovsk and other places.

The Naval air force has also been active, launching systematic raids on the Germans' sea communications in the North, Barents, Baltic and Black Seas.

Within stated times, the Naval air force sank a number of enemy transports and barges with ammunition and troops. Particularly successful blows have been dealt in the Black Sea Region of Anap-Kerch, where more than ten barges with German troops which left the Crimea to reinforce German forces in the Kuban, were destroyed.

The Soviet air force continues to maintain mastery in the air, inflicting heavy blows to the enemy. From May 2 to 22, Soviet air forces destroyed in air combat and on airdromes 1,613 German machines. Of this number, 930 German planes were destroyed from May 2 to May 8. The Soviet air force lost 235 machines.

After bringing up reserves the Hitlerite command attempted on May 24 to launch mass raids on certain points of the Southern sector of the front. Thus, for example, a large formation of German bombers attempted to raid Bataisk on May 24. Soviet fighters and anti-aircraft guns repulsed the attack, shooting down 13 German machines.

Within the past few days big air combats developed northeast of Novorossisk. In air battles which ensued in this region, the Germans lost 67 planes on May 26. Our losses were 20 machines. On May 27 the Germans attempted to raid Soviet troops and objectives in the Red Army rear, and in air battles lost 64 machines, the Soviet air force losing 13.

A characteristic feature of operations on the Soviet-German front during the month of May was the wide-scale activities of the Soviet air force and the comparative lull in operations of land troops. Soviet aircraft dealt heavy blows, inflicting considerable losses on large German troop concentrations on the Soviet-German front during this month.

ART THEATER

(Continued from page seven)

Order of the Red Banner for his outstanding services in the development of Soviet theater art.

Vladimir Meskheteli was recently appointed managing director of the Moscow Art Theater. Born in 1902, Meskheteli organized the Theater Studios in Tiflis, and afterward directed the Baku Theater of Russian Drama. Later he became manager of the Central Red Army Theater in Moscow.

The Moscow Art Theater has set up a committee of supervisors, designers and producers, including People's Actors of the RSFSR Vasili Sakhnovsky, Victor Stanitsin and Mikhail Prudkin, Honored Art Worker Mikhail Kedrov, and Pavel Markov, manager of the literary department, a prominent theatrical critic and historian.

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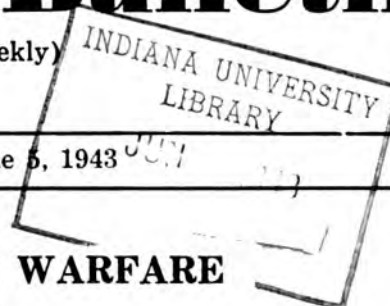
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MASTERS OF MODERN WARFARE

By M. Leonov

The art of warfare is acquired in war. The enemy's weapons, tactics, stratagems and devices must be studied; his strong and weak points learned. In the process of fighting the Soviet people have acquired this art. They have become skilled in methods of modern warfare and have mastered the latest developments of military science.

It is obvious that all this could not have been achieved before the war. History has demonstrated that the nationalities inhabiting the Soviet Union are gifted peoples, proficient in science and industry; that they love freedom and are proud of the glorious deeds of their ancestors; that they are a peace-loving people who are nevertheless ready to fight for their freedom



RED ARMY MEN OF A GUARDS UNIT IN ACTION

and honor. The Patriotic War has revealed that they can swiftly acquire modern military science and assimilate the experience of modern fighting. Yesterday's masters of industry have become today's masters of warfare.

Lieutenant Vasili Ivanovich Volkov, son of a well-known founder in the Urals, has distinguished himself by exceptional skill and precision in action. These characteristics can be traced to the foundry school in the Kaslin Works, where Volkov was trained.

Sniper Ivan Grigorievich Naimushin, also from the Urals, has killed 55 Germans. He first became famous two years ago, when he broke the All-Union record for steel boring. A recent symposium, "Sons of the Urals," says of him, "Naimushin is heart and soul in the war; he tends his sniper's rifle as lovingly as he formerly tended his tools. It is in this spirit that the Soviet people have laid down their tools and taken up arms. The fighting forces of the Soviet Union have matured in battles and the Red Army has become an army of regulars."

The exceptional skill acquired by the Soviet people in the art of warfare is best exemplified by the Guards Units, born in the fire of the fiercest battles. Soviet Guards are master fighters—they have learned to defeat a mature army led by experienced generals and officers who consider themselves the foremost military specialists of the world. Guards Units are constantly improving their skill, and the increase in the number of these units is an indication of the Soviet mastery of war.

Junior Lieutenant Kurlov, driving a heavy T-34 tank, engaged 17 enemy tanks, knocked out 7 of them, and forced the others to retreat. How was this possible? It is accounted for by Kurlov's mastery in handling his tank. During the whole engagement, the young Lieutenant maneuvered the tank so skillfully the enemy was unable to attack it from the rear or flank—the whole force of the German fire was met by the front armor, from which the German armor-piercing shells rebounded harmlessly. After the battle the tank was examined and was found to have been hit by 36 armor-piercing shells without being damaged. Lieutenant Kurlov's skill may be said to border on real art.

Soviet artillerymen have also acquired great skill, which is of particular importance in anti-tank warfare. In a contest between German tanks and Soviet artillery, our artillerymen are the victors. Credit for solving the problem of anti-tank defense belongs to Soviet artillery. This problem arose at the battle of the Somme River, September 19, 1916, when tanks first appeared on the battlefield, and was long considered insoluble. The Red Army has now mastered a number of effective methods of anti-tank fighting and created various anti-tank weapons. Soviet artillery

of all types can be used as anti-tank artillery whenever necessary. Even howitzer batteries put German tanks to flight.

The precision of Red Army men in handling equipment is an indication of their mastery of military technique. Knowledge and skill have become reflex actions. Alexander Molodchy, Hero of the Soviet Union, was assigned to bomb a bridge. Flying his plane at a height lower than a telegraph pole, he was suddenly confronted by a water tower. A crash seemed inevitable, but Molodchy flashed harmlessly over the tower. In the fraction of a second before the impact, he had made the necessary movement to avoid it. "It was completely instinctive," he later explained.

In another instance an explosion aboard a submarine put the radio out of action, blinded Radio Chief Galitchenko and fractured his leg. At Galitchenko's insistence, he was carried to the radio, where he repaired it by touch.

These masters of the military profession are an honor to the Red Army. Millions of our men have become masters of rifles, machine guns, bayonets, cannon, mine-throwers, tanks, aircraft and engineering. Under the guidance of the great strategist, Stalin, the knowledge of Red Army commanders has been developed and strengthened and our generals have acquired experience and foresight, broadening and perfecting modern military science and raising the skill, strategy, tactics and maneuverability of the Red Army to a still higher level. In fierce and desperate battles, Soviet commanders have mastered the technique of planning battles and organizing the co-operation of all arms.

The engagements fought by the Red Army during the past months have been characterized by flank movements, attacks on the enemy rear, and wedging tactics. The skill of the Red Army in surrounding and annihilating Hitlerite troops is proof of its military proficiency. That the High Command of the Red Army not only rids Soviet territory of the enemy, but also inflicts heavy losses on him, conducting large-scale operations of surrounding and annihilating his forces, cannot be regarded as accidental—but achievements of strategy. These achievements are undoubted proof of the maturity of our commanders. The surrounding of the Germans at Stalingrad, Kastornaya and other cities fully confirms this statement.

The will to victory and the courage and strength of Soviet fighters grow with experience in battle; the fighting stubbornness for which Russian warriors have always been famous has become steeled in the Patriotic War; the courage displayed by the Red Army man since the first days of this war has become vastly more effective by reason of his increased mastery of the art of warfare.

IN THE FACE OF DEATH

By Anatoli Vinogradov

The first period of operations on the Soviet-German front, when the Red Army was not yet able to press back the enemy and destroy his manpower and equipment, is the subject of Volume I of the symposium entitled *The Great Patriotic War*, recently published in the USSR.

Even in that initial stage of the war, during the bitterly-fought retreat, the outstanding characteristic of the Red Army man was a courage that defied death.

In a discussion of the famous novel of Nikolai Ostrovsky, *How the Steel Was Tempered*, Romain Rolland emphasizes that the book deals with the men who gave their lives for the happiness and well-being of their fellowmen, for a better and happier human society. Life is indeed man's most precious possession, and in parting with it willingly and nobly he demonstrates great moral strength and a profound and rich culture. Many episodes in the first volume of *The Great Patriotic War* reveal that these heroic ideals are typical of the Soviet fighter.

The field of Borodino has twice been the scene of titanic battles—once in 1812, when Napoleon's army

suffered a disastrous defeat there at the hands of Field Marshal Kutusov, and again in 1941, when the Soviet people delivered a crushing blow to the Nazis on the historic battlefield.

Those were the glorious days when the 28 Guardsmen of General Panfilov's Division faced 50 Nazi tanks and died to the last man, after inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. It was in those days that the Soviet Guards Units were born, in the fierce fire of the Battle for Moscow.

In one sector of that snow-covered field, the Commander of a Siberian unit, Polosukhin, saw the Ukrainian gunner Otrada replace his fallen commander and train the gun on the Nazis. The German panzers were shattered by the fire of Otrada's artillery. When a shell struck him, cutting off his right arm, he did not leave his post. Using his left hand, he continued to fire until Polosukhin ran over and carried him to a dressing station. When Otrada was asked what he felt as he looked into the face of death, he answered, "I felt the immortality of my country."

Otrada's words express the feeling of every fighter in the Red Army.

CAPTURING A GERMAN "TONGUE"

By Vladimir Barikin

Soviet "tongue hunters" are those scouts who specialize in capturing live Germans from whom information may be obtained on enemy troop movements and concentrations.

Junior Lieutenant Peter Tokarev, a veteran of many reconnaissance operations, is an expert "tongue hunter." Recently he was called to headquarters, where the Battalion Commander explained that according to a report the Germans in that sector were regrouping. A "tongue" was needed to confirm this.

Tokarev listened carefully and outlined a plan which the Commander approved. Selecting his men, the scout spent the day at an observation post, watching the movements of the enemy. His observations were concentrated upon a blockhouse which the Red Army men had named the "Mushroom." Scouts established that this blockhouse was unused, but that the Germans occasionally utilized a trench connected with it. Tokarev decided to plant his men in the blockhouse.

After a thorough rehearsal, the scouts crawled to the enemy lines and cut an opening in the barbed wire. Tokarev left a small covering party at the opening, while he and the remaining men wriggled forward to the "Mushroom" and got into it unnoticed.

After a wait of several hours they heard a German coming along the trench. As he reached the door of the blockhouse, a blow on the chest knocked him to the ground. The scouts bound and gagged him, put a sack over his head and dragged him to the opening in the barbed wire, where he was grasped by the men waiting there and conveyed to headquarters. The information obtained from this "tongue" enabled the Soviet unit to go into action shortly afterward.

For his daring and fruitful work in hunting "tongues," Junior Lieutenant Tokarev has received the Order of the Red Star and the Medal for Valor.

A LEGEND OF THE BRAVE

By Captain I. Kozlov

It was five o'clock in the morning. The moon was still visible, growing paler against the sky, while in the east a narrow strip of dawn appeared. Soon the sun would rise. The men smoked, stamping their feet on the bottom of the trench, hard from the morning frost.

Suddenly a shell screamed across the field, followed by a second and a third. Scores of enemy guns began to roar. The earth was shaken by powerful concussions. The German artillery preparation had begun.

Senior Lieutenant Postnikov's anti-tank riflemen crouched in their trench. There were 14 of them, including the commander. They had six anti-tank rifles.

The enemy shells began to burst deeper within the Soviet defenses. German tanks appeared on the horizon, moving at high speed. Evidently the enemy hoped by a sudden, staggering blow to pierce the Soviet lines. The anti-tank riflemen waited, ready to fire. But the tanks moved against a neighboring sector, where they were met by artillery fire. The fighting raged to right and left; two tanks were already on fire.

Suddenly the tanks switched their attack, moving against the position held by the anti-tank riflemen. Lieutenant Postnikov counted 10 of them. They advanced at top speed, their guns firing. Postnikov shouted, "No retreat, boys! We'll win or die!"

The tanks were now within effective range. Private Haustov, commander of one rifle, coolly followed the movements of a tank, took aim at the turret and fired once, then a second time. The tank stopped, belching smoke followed by flame. A few seconds later another tank was on fire.

The Germans rode their remaining tanks directly at the trench. Postnikov's men placed their rifles at the bottom of the trench and lay down upon them. The tanks hurtled across and sped toward the interior defenses. As soon as they had passed, one man rose and flung a bottle of incendiary liquid. Another tank burst into flames. One of the anti-tank crews had been put out of action. Postnikov crept to the rifle, and in the commander's hands the weapon became more formidable than ever. The battle grew fiercer. Several tanks skirted the forward lines with the object of making a rear attack on a rifle unit lying to the right of the anti-tank gunners, while another group of tanks attacked the same unit from the front.

The battle lasted all day. Several times the German tanks penetrated Soviet infantry positions. The

Germans seemed to have swept everything living from their path, and several times their infantry attempted to advance, but each time was met by a hail of lead and forced to retreat, leaving many dead.

No one knows which of the brave anti-tank riflemen was the last to perish. That evening Artillery Sergeant Akhmetov came to the Infantry Command Post and reported that he had seen Lieutenant Postnikov and his men in action, and that they had set afire or damaged seven tanks.

Under cover of darkness the Soviet troops, on orders from the Command, retired several hundred meters. All night they waited anxiously for the anti-tank riflemen. In the morning the Germans renewed the attack. It was said that when their tanks passed the position held by the gallant anti-tank riflemen, an incendiary bottle was hurled from the trench, setting one tank on fire; but that the tank continued to advance, crushing the last brave fellow.

Perhaps this was a true account of the death of the last of the heroic riflemen. Perhaps, alone beneath his native sky, he had sworn to his dead comrades not to abandon them and had kept watch over them through the night.

But it is more probable that the tank was fired by our artillery, and that this report, like the foregoing story, was one of the many legends already springing up around the 14 deathless heroes.

The Battle of the Fields

By the end of May—much earlier than last year—spring sowing neared completion in 20 Regions and Autonomous Republics of the Soviet Union. The total cultivated area will exceed 20,000,000 hectares of early cereal and industrial crops.

To compensate for the temporary loss of districts captured by the enemy in the west and south of the USSR, the Central and Eastern Regions have extended the cultivated area. The growth in scope of agricultural work in the Central Regions was naturally attended with some difficulties, but the efforts of the major part of these areas were most successful. The spring sowing in the Moscow and Tula Regions was completed much earlier than last year; in the Gorky Region it was finished 16 days earlier than in 1942.

The quality of plowing and sowing has in general been highly appraised by experts. All work is done strictly according to the most approved methods of agronomical science.

MEN OF THE SOVIET SIGNAL CORPS

By Colonel N. Ivanov

A German detachment broke through our line and attacked a height defended by a small combat force under the command of Lieutenant Andrei Gusarov. The Hitlerites began hurling hand grenades at the dugout where Signalman Yuri Lukyanov was on duty at the field telephone. Leaving his place for a few moments, Lukyanov did some accurate shooting and grenade-throwing himself, forcing the enemy back. He then returned to the telephone and notified our mine-thrower battery of the action. The mine-throwers opened fire, and mines fell dangerously close to Lukyanov's dugout, but he remained coolly at his post, correcting the battery's fire until the Germans ran for cover, leaving many dead.

Sergeant Vasili Dokuchayev was ordered to lay a cable to a neighboring unit separated from the main Soviet forces by a bay 800 meters wide. The early spring ice was treacherous and the German positions only 500 meters distant. Enemy marksmen had a clear view of the bay and could stop any action on the part of our signalmen. Leaving three men with the cable spools on the Soviet shore, Dokuchayev and a companion put on skis and boldly sped across the bay. The Germans, apparently confident that no one would be so foolhardy as to attempt to cross the ice, were taken unawares and the two Red Army men reached the opposite shore before a single shot was fired. The communications were established.

On another occasion, the enemy opened heavy mine-thrower fire at a Soviet defense detachment operating in advance of the main forces in a sector south of Balakleya. A Field Artillery Battery commanded by Senior Lieutenant Buyanov was ordered to destroy the fascist mine-throwers. Both sides maintained terrific fire, the enemy singling out the foremost Soviet artillery observation post for the heaviest punishment. A volley of mines damaged our communication lines. The battery Commander ordered telephone operator Leonid Rusakov to repair the severed telephone wires. Rusakov quickly found the break and began work on it. The enemy spotted him and opened fire. Wounded in the leg by a mine splinter, Rusakov dropped behind a boulder until the enemy fire had abated, then crawled out and succeeded in splicing the line in four places before he was again wounded. He continued to work in spite of his wounds. Then an enemy mine ripped out a large section of the cable. Weakened by loss of blood, Rusakov realized that he would be unable to repair the line, and with his remaining strength crawled back to the observation post and reported the damage.

Selanti Strekhov, another signalman, was sent

out to continue the work. Strekhov succeeded in repairing all the breaks except the last, when he discovered that he was one-half meter short of the necessary wire. He solved the problem by connecting one wire to his rifle-sight and the other to the lock-hilt. Over this improvised line he heard our observation officer giving orders to the artillery. A series of mines whistled above him and landed quite near. He felt that he ought to take cover, but the nearest shell-hole was 20 steps away. He couldn't go so far from his rifle and he couldn't take it along without interrupting the communications. So he remained, hugging the level ground. Three mine-splinters pierced his body, but he stuck to his post until another signalman came to relieve him.



Cossacks of a Guards Unit on reconnaissance in the Caucasus

SOVIET WOUNDED RETURN TO LIFE

By Alexander Popovsky

Ivan Andronikov lost his right arm and right leg in the Patriotic War. He was evacuated to the Ashkhabad Hospital, in the Turkmenian Soviet Republic. In a month he would be returning to civil life.

Dr. Olga Kogan, director of the surgical department of the hospital, talked to Andronikov about his future. "You were formerly a collective farm accountant. Would you like to continue this work?" she asked.

Andronikov looked doubtful. His right arm was gone. Dr. Kogan understood.

"Don't worry about that," she said. "In a month's time you will be writing as well with your left hand as you formerly did with your right. Tomorrow you will have your first lesson."

Next day a war veteran who had also lost his right arm came to Andronikov's ward. He had been through the same difficulties, had recovered his health at the hospital, learned to write with his left hand, and was now passing his knowledge on to similarly wounded men. Within a short time Andronikov was able to look forward cheerfully to returning to his work on the collective farm.

Many of the wounded will have to remain in the hospital for a long while, lying in bed for many months. But this time is not wasted. A future bookkeeper studies with an abacus in his hands; another works with a pile of agricultural books at his side. Studies are directed and examinations given at the bedsides.

"You have set my operation for tomorrow," a patient complains. "Couldn't you possibly postpone it, Doctor?"

"For what reason?" the surgeon asks in surprise.

"I have an examination in a week's time and I don't want to fall behind. If you could only postpone the operation for ten days . . ."

Some of the wards resemble schoolrooms. The wounded listen to classes and lectures. From one ward seven stock farm experts and four agronomists were graduated. These former collective farmers had hesitated some time before choosing new professions, finally settling upon those connected with their earlier work.

In another ward, radio-telegraph operators are

being trained. Here the teachers are also former patients who learned their new professions while recovering from wounds. Other wards are training accountants, tailors, barbers and shoemakers. On completing the course of study, the men receive special certificates qualifying them to work at their new trades.

For the wounded who will be able to return to the Red Army, another regime has been introduced. These men must return to the Army well prepared. They attend military classes, study various weapons, take examinations and are graded accordingly. Private lessons are given when necessary. Talks, lectures and open air shows are arranged in the hospital park. Patients leaving the hospital receive an official certificate enabling them to become instructors in the reserve units to which they are sent.

Two or three weeks before such a patient leaves the hospital—after the doctor has reported that he is no longer in need of medical treatment—he is sent to a "convalescent detachment," where he lives under a special regime. When a man has spent several months in a hospital in enforced idleness, it often takes some time for him to adjust himself to regular work. This problem has been carefully studied, and the "convalescent detachments" are the solution.

In special rooms set aside for them, the former invalids don their uniforms and return to a general military routine. Convalescing officers take over the command, and sentinels, fatigue duty, etc., are established. The working-day begins early in the morning. Some of the men are appointed to duty in the kitchen, others as stretcher-bearers, still others unload firewood, and all take part in the general activities, with due regard for their physical condition.

These men return to their units physically fit and mentally prepared for work and fighting, able to honorably fulfil their duty to their country.

Thousands Receive Medal for Heroism in Defending Stalingrad

The special medal "For the Defense of Stalingrad," designed to be awarded to everyone who took part in this glorious battle, is now being distributed at various meetings in the city. Chuyanov, Chairman of the City Defense Committee, is one of the thousands of Stalingrad citizens to receive the medal.

SOVIET REPUBLICS AID IN RESTORATION OF DEVASTATED AREAS

By Nikolai Yakovlev

The Soviet Union is a fraternity of republics. This term, often used in newspapers and public addresses, is not an empty phrase. It was true before the war—it is even more true in this time of conflict. Probably the greatest proof that the Soviet Union is indeed a fraternity of republics is the aid rendered areas liberated from Nazi occupation.

Who aids these devastated areas? Only that republic in which the area is located? On the contrary, all republics and all peoples of the Soviet Union are rushing relief to their stricken brothers. The whole country is participating in this fraternal effort.

The Azerbaijan Republic has contributed 5,386,000 rubles to the Stalingrad relief fund. The collective farmers of this Soviet Republic have shared their own food products with the people of Stalingrad, shipping carloads of provisions, including 400 tons of grain, 4,640 head of cattle, 400 kilograms of butter, 5,770 kilograms of dried fruits, 5,360 kilograms of peas and beans and 5,300 litres of wine. The Azerbaijanians have not only helped Stalingrad with food; they have sent 81,000 plates and 64,000 spoons, knives and forks.

In the Chuvash Autonomous Republic, the Alikovsky District alone has contributed 13 tons of grain, 22 tons of potatoes and a large number of livestock to the collective farms of Soviet regions liberated from Nazi rule. The collective farm Trud, in the Alikovsky District, sent over a ton of grain and five cows; the Dobrovoletz collective farm gave 560 kilograms of grain, one ton of potatoes, two calves and one pig.

Considerable aid has come from the distant Buryat-Mongolian Republic, near the Chinese border. The Galyn Ochi collective farm in the Jidin District presented collective farmers freed from the German invaders with 35 cows, 230 sheep and goats, and seed sufficient to sow 20 hectares. The Path of Lenin collective farm in the same District contributed 100 sheep, 20 pigs, 10 lambs, and 10 young porkers, while the Zavet Ilyicha farm of this district sent 38 cows, 150 sheep, 15 lambs and 30 suckling pigs.

By far the greatest assistance, of course, comes from the Russian Republic, the largest both in territory and population. Of the numerous contributions of the Russian Republic we shall mention but one: The Zhemchuzhina collective farm has

sown an extra five hectares of oats and two hectares of buckwheat, and planted three extra hectares of potatoes, to be sent to the liberated areas. It is most interesting to know that the Zhemchuzhina collective farm is situated in the Odogevsky District of the Tula Region—a District occupied by the Germans in the first month of war, and which is only now, 18 months later, slowly reestablishing its economy. How is it that this particular farm now renders aid to Soviet areas liberated last winter. Let A. Alchimov, chairman of the Zhemchuzhina collective farm, give the answer.

"We remember only too well the crimes of the Hitlerites when they occupied our district," Alchimov explains. "They robbed and murdered Soviet people, and grabbed everything they could lay hands on. After the Germans had been driven back we had great difficulty in restoring our collective farms. But our district received valuable aid from collective farmers of far-off Vladikavkaz. It is now our duty to offer similar aid to our brothers and sisters in the recently-freed areas."

Alchimov's words reflect the spirit of fraternal solidarity which exists and flourishes among the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Many Industries of USSR Exceed Schedules in May

Soviet munitions works and iron, steel and fuel industries achieved excellent results in the month of May. Many plants of the Urals, Central Asia, the Caucasus and the Volga valley executed the Government's assignments ahead of schedule and produced a considerable quantity in excess of the program for contribution to the Special Defense Fund of the Supreme Red Army Command.

Leading in output were the Kuznetsk Iron and Steel Works, one of the largest in the USSR; the Korkino Coal Trust in the Urals, and the Baku and Stavropol oilfields. The aircraft plant managed by Fedin completed its program on May 27, and for the remaining days of the month produced combat planes for the Fund of the Supreme Command.

From all parts of the country plants and factories have sent to the front trainloads of coal, metal and oil produced above the plan.

POLISH SOLDIERS TELL OF HITLERITE TERROR

Several Polish soldiers of the 15th Infantry Division and 17th Tank Division of the German army recently surrendered voluntarily to the Red Army.

At his interrogation Private Paul Pradelski stated: "In a private talk with friends, my uncle said, 'The Germans will lose the war; all their special communiques are lies.' He was arrested the same day and his public execution fixed for the following Sunday. Five Poles were hanged that Sunday.

"German agents made rounds of the houses, eavesdropping to find out whether political subjects were being discussed by the Poles, or whether the people were listening to foreign broadcasts. On the information of these agents, numerous Polish families were arrested and flung into the concentration camp near Cracow. Not a single Pole has ever left this camp alive."

Private Alfons Bekisz spoke with hatred of the invaders. "The Germans evicted my family from our native village, Zaliszczewo, 28 kilometers from Gdynia, and took all our property. We owned 150 morgen of land, four horses and 21 head of horned cattle. All this was turned over to a German named Grinke and we were banished to another village. The Germans banned the Polish language, and those of us who use it are confined in concentration camps. Even the church sermons are read in German."

Felix Swerczinski has already tasted the life of a German war prisoner in the camp at Grossborn. In addition to Polish soldiers taken prisoner in the fighting near Tuhol, Swerczinski stated, many of the Poles evicted from Gdynia were also confined in that camp. Each day the prisoners were sent to load firewood, and each day they had to carry back five or six of their comrades who had no strength to walk. On some occasions the war prisoners died of hunger and exhaustion.

"The Germans brutally beat us," Swerczinski said. "Once I saw a German cook heavily lashing a Pole because the starving man had attempted to get another helping of soup. In Gdynia the Germans recently shot 10 young Poles because they allegedly pelted with stones a German troop column passing by."

In one sector of the front Soviet scouts captured the diary of the 2nd Company of the 270th German Sapper Battalion, which spent a long time in Poland. In this diary the Germans themselves tell of the terror they visit upon the helpless Polish population.

"For almost three weeks," one entry reads, "our company has been staying in the small town of Fordon. The population consists mainly of Poles, who show an unfriendly attitude toward us, as the Catholic priests preaching in the church against the Fuehrer and the Reich incite them against us. We shot publicly two priests, together with eight other Poles, in front of the church." Another entry reads: "The Graudenz population is obviously not yet pacified. Posters calling for sabotage have been pasted up. As a reprisal, 10 Poles were publicly shot, and it was forbidden for the population to appear in the street after seven P. M. Nevertheless, shots still ring out in the evenings. Our company was also assigned to comb this locality because someone fired at our non-com."

Guerrillas of the Chernigov Region Wipe Out German Garrison

Grigori, commander of a detachment of guerrillas operating in the Chernigov Region, was recently awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Grigori's detachment, named for Stalin, has been striking heavy blows at the enemy. A group of sappers with the commander at their head derailed dozens of enemy trains loaded with troops and munitions and blew up many bridges and ammunition dumps.

In May this detachment made a surprise raid on a German garrison holding a district center. By a skilful maneuver the guerrillas turned the enemy's flanks and opened heavy fire from machine guns and tommy-guns. The Germans were compelled to summon reinforcements from the neighboring district.

Commander Grigori had prepared for this. Guerrillas lay in ambush along the road leading to the garrison. When the SS Battalion approached, the Soviet patriots held their fire until the enemy was within close range. In this surprise attack 60 of the SS men were killed, several dozen wounded, and the battalion forced to retreat.

The battle with the enemy garrison continued for five hours. The guerrillas destroyed six block-houses and one ammunition dump, blew up four truckloads of arms, killed 57 German officers and men, took seven prisoners, and captured a large quantity of materiel.

After the engagement, the detachment distributed about 2,000 pounds of grain from the German food stores to the local population.

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THE SECOND SOVIET STATE WAR LOAN

On the occasion of the issuance of the Second State War Loan in the Soviet Union, A. G. Zverev, People's Commissar of Finance of the USSR, made the following statement:

The Soviet people voices its indomitable will to victory over the Hitlerites by its heroic exploits at the front, by its selfless labor in the rear, and by

large contributions from private savings to meet the needs of the Red Army.

At the very outbreak of war, on the initiative of Soviet patriots, a Defense Fund was created in the USSR. Contributions to this fund now total 4,241,000,000 rubles in cash, and a large quantity of platinum, gold and other valuables. In addition, in less



ON DUTY DAY AND NIGHT—Women fire fighters on the rooftops of Leningrad

than four months of 1942-43, Soviet peasants, workers and intellectuals collected over 7,000,000,000 rubles for the construction of tanks, aircraft and other armament for the Red Army.

The Soviet people widely supports all financial undertakings of the Soviet Government for increasing the monetary funds necessary for the uninterrupted supply of everything required for the front.

The First State War Loan, floated last year, was exceptionally successful. Within a short period—two weeks—subscriptions to the loan reached 13,200,000,000 rubles, instead of the planned 10,000,000,000 rubles.

For many years Soviet loans have constituted an important source of revenue in the State budget of the USSR, and have played a conspicuous part in strengthening the country's economic and military might. The growing popularity of Soviet loans is evident from the fact that while from 1928 to 1932 the sum of 5,900,000,000 rubles accrued to the Soviet State from loans, in the years from 1933 to 1937 the people of the USSR loaned 19,000,000,000 rubles to their State, and during the past five years loaned 41,200,000,000 rubles. Thus Soviet patriots have voluntarily loaned to the State over 66,000,000,000 rubles from their private savings.

The Soviet Government has decided to float a Second State War Loan of 12,000,000,000 rubles on terms practically identical to the War Loan of 1942. The loan consists of two series—a lottery loan to be distributed among the population, and an interest-bearing loan to be distributed among collective farmers, artisans and cooperatives, to be subscribed out of their common funds.

Soviet loans, which greatly benefit the State and the whole people and are therefore warmly supported by the whole population, are also in the interest of every subscriber, assuring him a certain income in the form of winnings. The total sum of prizes of the lottery series of the Second War Loan is equivalent to an average of four per cent annual interest. In the course of 20 years, every third bond wins, and the rest are redeemed by the Government at their nominal price, beginning in 1948.

The new War Loan, as well as the War Loan of 1942, differs from the mass prewar loans in its large prizes. In prewar loans, the largest single prize was 3,000 rubles, whereas in the Second State War Loan prizes are fixed at 50,000, 20,000, 10,000, and 1,000 rubles, etc.

Everything for Victory!

Soviet newspapers of June 4 carry editorials on the

unparalleled success of the subscription campaign to the Second State War Loan. IZVESTIA writes:

The success of the Soviet loans is due to the fact that the money accruing therefrom always serves the people's cause. This money has been invested in our factories, mines and power stations, in State and collective farms, Palaces of Culture and apartment houses. Soviet loans have contributed to the rapid growth of our powerful industry and agriculture, to the consolidation of the country's defense.

Now, in the days of war, each ruble loaned by the working people to their State through the new War Loan will serve the cause for which the whole Soviet people fights. The Soviet people spares nothing for its motherland, for the cause of victory over the German invaders, and this has been proved during the great Patriotic War, now nearly two years old. Every measure of our Government is directed toward the increase of the military strength of our country and finds powerful support from the people. Everything for the front, everything for victory!—this is the slogan of labor and life of every Soviet citizen.

The Soviet people wholeheartedly subscribe to the loan to expedite our victory over the hateful enemy.

KRASNAIA ZVEZDA writes:

The Soviet people—a people of patriots—have always helped their country without sparing strength or money. Soviet citizens have always responded to the call of their motherland by a powerful upsurge of patriotic feeling. This has found expression in the success enjoyed by Soviet State Loans. In these days of the great Patriotic War, State Loans have grown in scale. The nation-wide collections for the Red Army Fund initiated last winter by the Tambov collective farmers yielded over 7,000,000,000 rubles in cash. These billions donated by the people did great service to our country. The Soviet people knows that they have been converted into trainloads of arms and ammunition, numerous tank columns and air squadrons. The Soviet people sees for itself how the Red Army's strength and equipment have grown. It sees the magnificent results of its solicitude for the Red Army—the Red Army's brilliant offensive of last winter.

"From a Full Heart"

"We know what our money is used for," is the motto of the Soviet people as they subscribe to the Second War Loan, writes an *Izvestia* correspondent who visited the village of Kolonets, in the Moscow Region. He describes a scene typical of the Soviet countryside. A special meeting had been called to tell the collective farmers about the terms of the new loan. First to address the gathering was the

Chairman of the collective farm, a veteran of the Patriotic War, Peter Solenov, discharged from active service after being gravely wounded.

"Remember the 160,000 rubles we gathered in the winter for the collection of a tank column, 'The Moscow Collective Farmer?' asked Solenov. "Here is what the Guardsmen who man those tanks write us: 'With the treads and fire of our tanks we have destroyed 30 fascist tanks, 57 guns of various calibers, 16 mortar batteries and 535 trucks, and killed 16,000 German officers and men.' So you see—our money went for a good purpose.

"From a full heart I want to give my Government everything that can bring us closer to the hour of victory. I subscribe 25,000 rubles."

Out of the worn pouch he had brought back from the front, Peter Solenov produced a roll of money and turned it over to the representative of the savings bank through whom the subscriptions were being collected. Then, one after another, the collective farmers, boys and girls and middle-aged folk, came up to the table to subscribe. The subscriptions were large—none less than 3,000 rubles. As each gave his name

and the amount of money subscribed he deemed it his duty to say a few words expressing his sentiments regarding the loan. The briefest and most successful speech was made by stable-keeper Ivan Ivanovich Boronin, a gray-haired man of 73.

"I want our Army to have everything it needs. I subscribe 4,000 rubles. Count it." Pulling a fat roll of money from his pocket, he handed it to a girl, who was having a hard time coping with the contributions pouring in. The sum had long since passed the 100,000 ruble mark, although less than half the people had subscribed. It was far into the night when the meeting ended and the total was announced—78 farmsteads of the collective had subscribed 300,000 rubles and paid it in cash, although according to the terms of the War Loan they might have paid in 10 monthly installments.

Next morning as the collective farmers were starting to work a car sped through the sprouting rye fields—the representative of the savings bank was hastening to the District Center with the contribution of the farmers, made from a full heart for the cause of victory.

CREW OF "BABY" SUBMARINE AWARDED TITLE OF GUARDS

The People's Commissariat of the Red Navy has conferred the title of Guards Unit on the crew of Submarine M-35, under the command of Captain of the Third Rank Greshilov, for gallantry in action and for singular heroism.

Submarines of the M class have acquired the nickname "baby." The smallness of these boats is particularly evident when they lie in the bases next to submarines of the D or K types. Beside a D or K, the "baby" looks like a toy, but it is actually a formidable weapon.

Fourteen months ago the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR awarded the Order of the Red Banner to two large subs and one "baby." Two "babies" have been given the title of Guards Units on an equal basis with the ocean-going submarines of the D and K class. A submarine of the "baby" type commanded by Hero of the Soviet Union Fisanovich has dealt the enemy blows no less telling than those of the big submarines.

The crew of the M-35 is famed for its fighting exploits. In the severest weather, in the face of attacks by enemy aircraft and anti-submarine ships, and despite other obstacles, the M-35 fearlessly visited

enemy shores, stalked enemy craft and struck crushing blows. The valiant crew has made over 20 long cruises and sunk four enemy transports of about 25,000 tons aggregate displacement.

In one long-distance cruise, M-35 signalmen sighted enemy ships. The commander decided to attack from the shore side, as this would give him the greatest advantage. Coming within the nearest possible range of one of the enemy transports, the M-35 fired a torpedo. A deafening explosion followed—the torpedo had struck its target. The enemy escort attacked—32 depth charges burst around the M-35. Some instruments were put out of action by the shock, but the crew quickly repaired them and the boat returned safely to her base.

In another operation the M-35 took up a position on an important enemy communication line. Two enemy tugboats, in the commander's opinion not worth a torpedo, were let pass. The "baby" waited until a large transport appeared under an escort of two patrol ships. When the transport was close by, two torpedoes were fired, both hitting the mark, and the "baby" immediately dived out of the enemy's path. Depth charges from the German ships churned the entire sea sector, but the M-35 skilfully slipped away, evaded pursuit and returned home.

SEASONED FIGHTERS

By Lieutenant Colonel S. Nikolaev

Seasoned fighters are distinguished from other Red Army men by the battles in which they have participated and the courage displayed in these actions. These fighters are of various ages, trades and professions. They may be collective farmers, workers or intellectuals; they may be fathers of large families with children at the front; they may be young men whose careers are just beginning. But one and all, they enjoy wide popularity in the Red Army.

In trenches and dugouts and around campfires in the woods, these old-timers talk to the young recruits. Listen to Vasili Shcherbakov, a seasoned old-timer, talking to a newly-arrived group. "All sorts of things can happen at the front," one youth says. "Suppose you are wounded or surrounded by the enemy—and there's no way out?"

"There's no such thing as 'no way out'!" Vasili tells him hotly. "You must find a way out—one that will save you and at the same time inflict losses on

the enemy. Courage knows no obstacles—and a Russian must be brave! Courage comes of hatred for the enemy and confidence in one's weapons, commanders and comrades.

"You ask me why I don't fear death or German mines. I tell you—it's because my heart has become bitter and as hard as a stone. There is no pity in it. I saw the German brutalities and made up my mind to exterminate as many Hitlerites as possible.

"Sometimes, lying in ambush, I see the burned-down houses and think: Oh, Russia, Russia—these are hard days for you. Many tears and lots of blood have been shed on your lands, yet you are unconquerable. The German will choke in our smoke and drown in our blood! He will not escape punishment—he shall pay for everything in full!

"Thus I lie, thinking my thoughts—and every time a Fritz peeps out I get him with my rifle.

"Of course," continues Vasili, while the young recruits earnestly drink in his words, "that was during



IN THE KUBAN MARSHLANDS—A Soviet scouting party making its way to the enemy rear

the time we were on the defensive. In an offensive, things are quite different. In one action we broke through and went deep into the enemy defenses. I happened to be ahead of the others when we neared a village. I couldn't hear any sound except the firing. I saw a German running away from a bridge and killed him with my first shot. Then there was a big explosion and the bridge shot up into the air. It was that German who had mined it.

"I crossed the stream and on the other bank was the village. The Germans had retreated. Every house they hadn't destroyed was empty. But as I walked along the deserted street I heard voices coming from a dugout.

"Come out," I said, "whoever you are!"

"Who are you?" somebody asked from the dug-out.

"The Red Army, of course," said I. "Well—you

should have seen what followed! Women and children came pouring out, clutching me and crying, embracing and kissing me. 'Our men have come! Our men have come,' they kept on saying. "Even I shed tears.

"A little later our mounted scout arrived. 'Are you here alone?' he asked. 'Aren't you afraid?'" The Germans were still close by.

"What a queer question to ask," I said. "Afraid in your own country? Here the houses and walls will help me. The Germans need to be afraid—but I am a Russian."

Such talks, reinforced by deeds, greatly influence the recruits. A week passes, or two, and the novice goes into his first battle. He becomes accustomed to the whistle of bullets, the scream of shells and bombs. Gradually, without being aware of it, he himself joins the ranks of seasoned fighters.

LENINGRAD ATHLETES BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES

By Grigori Vasiliev

Instructor of Light Athletics, Leningrad Institute of Physical Culture

Our guerrilla detachment, which included a number of students of the Institute, was operating far behind the enemy lines, hindering the Germans from bringing up reinforcements and ammunition to use against Leningrad. We had already derailed two supply trains and blown up five bridges. The Nazis were more careful now and the railway lines more closely guarded.

Our commander, Evgeni M., also a student, detailed five of us to blow up a train. Taking rifles and explosives, we set out for the railway line. Not being familiar with the district, we had to find our way by map and compass. Ten hours after setting out we had still not reached a position near enough to observe the movements of trains, although we heard from time to time the sound of passing engines. Night had fallen, and since it was necessary to move with the greatest possible caution, and to note our surroundings minutely, so that we could quickly find our way back to the detachment, we decided to wait till morning before going further. After a sleepless night we set out at daybreak.

We had not gone far when a rifle shot rang out. We halted, waiting anxiously; a few moments later there was another shot. Careful reconnoitering revealed that it was only a German patrol, perhaps firing his rifle to give himself courage. We went on and made no more stops until we reached the track, where we hid in a ditch.

Almost immediately we heard the sounds of motor-

cycles and trucks. A German column drew up, only a short distance from the ditch in which we lay. The ditch was small and not much good for defense, but we had no chance to find anything better. The hours passed slowly; mosquitoes swarmed around us. In the evening it began to rain, to our relief—the rain would screen our movements and destroy footprints. We continued to hear the sound of moving vehicles, warning us that the Germans were still in the neighborhood.

Then a green rocket soared into the sky. It was the German "all-clear" signal. The patrol moved off. At last we were free to get on with our work. The night before we had noted that the trains passed between one and four A. M. We laid a mine on the track, placed the fuse at the foot of a tree near the slope, and lay down to wait. It was then only 8:45, and while we ate the bread we had brought along, we laid our plans for retreat.

At exactly four minutes past nine we heard the whistle of an engine. Green rockets flared on both sides of the track. We saw smoke pouring from two funnels—two engines were hauling a heavy train.

When the first engine was in line with the tree, I switched on the fuse. A deafening explosion shook the air, followed by groans, clouds of steam and alarm signals. Our third, but not our last, enemy train had been derailed.

We hurriedly retraced our steps into the forest and by morning reached the detachment.

MOSCOW LIBRARIES EXTEND SERVICES DURING WAR

By N. Karintsev

The Lenin State Library in Moscow, next largest in the world after the Congressional Library in Washington, contains 9,500,000 books and periodicals. The total shelf length is 250 kilometers. In the last year before the war, 826,000 persons visited this library, and 4,100,000 books were issued to readers.

When the war broke out, 3,000,000 books were removed to places of safety, and rare books and manuscripts were sent out of the city. This work was mainly carried on by women librarians. In addition, a large reservoir for water was dug in the grounds of the library, as a protection against fires. Over 300 incendiary bombs dropped by the Germans on the roof of the library were extinguished by the workers.

In spite of air raid alarms, the library continued to function normally. The number of persons served dropped considerably at the beginning of the war, but soon rose again, reaching 11,000 during the first six months of 1941 and more than doubling that figure in 1942.

New departments opened since the beginning of the war include a division of bibliography of the great Patriotic War, the Central Reference Bureau, and exhibits relating to the war. For the convenience of the public special reference lists, catalogs and annotated indices have been prepared covering such subjects as "The Defense of Leningrad," "The Patriotic War of 1812," "The Blackout of Industrial Establishments," "Fascism and Culture," "The War Economics of Germany," etc.

The Lenin Library is noted for its international connections. Bulky parcels of books arrive daily from Washington, London, Stockholm and other cities, and large numbers are sent from Moscow in return. Between 1936 and 1941 the number of volumes received abroad reached 186,712, while 214,568 Soviet publications were sent to foreign countries.

The war has not stopped this friendly exchange. In the past year and a half 18,000 books and magazines were received from 16 countries and 8,400 books sent out. The United States, England, Australia, South American, Iran and Turkey are now the chief clients of the Lenin Library.

Moscow Historical Library Travels to Readers

The Moscow Historical Library is one of the youngest in the Soviet Union. Established in 1938, it rapidly became popular with the readers of the Capital. In 1940 the library, with its 1,500,000 books on historical subjects, served 309,000 persons. In 1941 the number of visitors fell to 232,000.

This decrease in attendance did not mean a curtailing of activities; war had only changed the character of the library's work—readers might come less frequently to its shelves, but instead the books traveled to the readers.

The first months of war were grim ones for Moscow. German bombers were often above the city; Hitler's hordes were advancing. The library continued its work deep underground. A branch was established in one of the largest subway stations. Here, during the hours when the population flocked to shelter from bombs, lectures were given on the Patriotic War and on the heroic past of the Russian people. Books, newspapers and magazines were circulated. After the bombings decreased and the subway resumed its normal aspect, the underground library remained. Its clientele—the subway passengers—had become accustomed to it; at night, on returning from work, they paused to look over new books and select those they wished to read. During one year of operation, this subway branch served 50,000 people, who took out 60,000 books.

The library also opened branches in hospitals and military units. As a rule, each branch is supplied with a minimum of 2,000 books, and various exhibits are arranged. Workers of the library also visit the sick and wounded and read aloud to them from historical and literary works.

Last year the Moscow Historical Library organized 15 important illustrated exhibits on various historical themes, 60 exhibits in hospitals, and some 50 exhibits in military units. One of the most popular was that commemorating the 450th anniversary of the discovery of America. During 1942, 145,000 persons visited the library, and 325,000 books were issued in this period.

The library has not ceased work for one day since the outbreak of war. In the first month of hostilities, 100,000 of the most valuable books were taken out of the city. When battles raged at the gates of Moscow, library employees finished their day's work and went out to build fortifications around their Capital. M. Litvinskaya, one of the librarians, was awarded a medal for this work.

The Moscow Historical Library also maintains close connections with foreign countries. It is in constant touch with the libraries, scientific societies and universities of the United States, England, Canada and the Latin American countries, exchanging newly published works with them.

ZOYA FEDOROVA WRITES OF WORK AT FRONT

In connection with the approaching second anniversary of the Soviet-German war, the American Russian War Relief Committee has received the following letter from Zoya Fedorova, well-known Soviet cinema actress who played the leading role in THE GIRL FROM LENINGRAD:

When the Moscow Film Studios where I worked were evacuated to the East, I decided to stay in Moscow, leave the cinema for a time and work directly for the Red Army. During the gravest days of the autumn of 1941, a camouflaged car used to call at my house every day to take me to the front, where I appeared before the men in the field as a singer and in dramatic pieces. Usually these performances were held just a few kilometers behind the firing lines. When the front was rolled back from Moscow, I began touring other fronts. I have been in Stalin-grad, Krasnodar and other cities.

During the war I have had some bitter experiences. At the close of 1941 my 70-year-old father died. On December 31, 1942, my husband, commander of a fighter plane regiment, a Hero of the Soviet Union who had accounted for 58 German aircraft, was killed in action.

I am not cruel by nature, but I could kill Hitlerites with my own hands. Death is a too mild punishment for these gangsters.



ZOYA FEDOROVA

ACTRESS BECOMES ASSISTANT MILITARY SURGEON

One of the favorite characters in the popular Soviet film, *The Girl from Leningrad*, was the young stretcher-bearer nicknamed "Chizhik," (canary), played by Olga Fedorina.

True to the film character, Fedorina volunteered for the front at the outbreak of war. Since then, as an assistant military surgeon in an ambulance unit, she has saved the lives of scores of wounded, rendering aid to attacking tank-borne infantrymen and carrying them out of battle under fierce fire. Many Red Army men who remembered the gay and energetic "Chizhik" of the film have found her at their side on the battlefield.

Olga Fedorina receives numerous letters at the front, addressed simply to "Chizhik." They are mostly from girls who—emulating the example of their favorite heroine—are studying in medical nurses' courses and preparing to go to the front.

EXPERIENCE OF LENINGRAD SCHOOLS IN WARTIME STUDIED

Some 500 school directors and teachers of Leningrad recently completed a four-day conference on pedagogical subjects, summing up the experience of Leningrad schools under war conditions. More than 30 reports were delivered at the conference.

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT AS OF JUNE 4, 1943

By Colonel Alexander Andreyev

In the continued fighting northeast of Novorossisk, ground troops are supported by large aviation forces. In three days of air combat in this area, from May 26 to 28 inclusive, the Soviet air force downed 197 German planes. The Hitlerite command continued to bring up and throw in fresh aviation forces. On June 2, northeast of Novorossisk, German aviation lost 37 planes shot down in air battles and by anti-aircraft artillery.

After sustaining heavy losses, German aviation in the Kuban now confines its activity to support of ground troops during periods of severe fighting.

On other sectors of the Soviet-German front hostilities were confined to reconnaissance action and local fighting to improve tactical positions. Thus on the Kalinin Front several days ago the Germans, attacking with large forces, captured several Soviet positions. After regrouping, Soviet troops launched counter-attacks and restored the status quo. During this fighting the Germans lost about 2,000 men and officers killed.

In the Sevsik area Soviet troops in a surprise thrust captured three inhabited places and repelled all German attempts to recover lost positions.

Soviet aviation conducted active operations. Soviet long-range bombers continued to raid railway junctions, bases, warehouses, and concentrations of German troops.

The Hitler command made attempts to raid points northeast of Novorossisk and in the areas of Leningrad and Kursk. In these raids the German air force sustained heavy losses. On June 2 the Germans attempted a mass raid of the railway junction and city of Kursk. In a previous attempt at such a raid, on May 22, the Germans lost 65 planes. This time the raid was attempted with considerably large forces attacking from various sides and at various altitudes. The German bombers were escorted by a considerable number of pursuit planes. In all, about 500 German planes participated in the raid on Kursk on June 2. The Germans failed, however, to take the Soviet air raid defenses by surprise. The aerial battles which ensued assumed a protracted character, lasting 10 hours. All attacks of the German air force were repelled. In combat and from anti-aircraft fire the Germans lost 162 planes, and 62 German fliers were

taken prisoner. The few German planes which managed to break through jettisoned their bombs haphazardly and caused but little damage.

The success in repelling the raid of the German air force on Kursk was largely due to the skilful direction of aerial operations of Soviet aviation by radio from the ground. The constant contact of the Soviet Command with planes in the air insured the effective blows dealt by Soviet pursuit planes to the German bombers, mainly Junkers 88s and DO-215s.

Soviet naval aviation and naval forces also engaged in successful operations against the enemy's sea communications. In the Barents Sea Soviet planes sunk a German tanker on May 30 and a German troopship, minesweeper and three coast guard launches on June 3. On June 1 three German self-propelled barges, a torpedo motorboat and troopship were sunk in the Black Sea and the Gulf of Finland. On June 3 a German submarine and tanker were sunk in the Black Sea.

Last week was thus marked by intensified aviation activity on both sides and by blows inflicted by the Soviet air force on the German communications. At the same time there was an increase in the activity of Soviet ground troops, which in the course of local fighting captured a number of tactically advantageous positions.

General Baikov Speaks at Opening of Red Army Officers' Club

A Red Army officers' club was recently opened in X Garrison, with an inauguration speech by Major General Baikov.

"Progressive Russian officers have always held the interest of their country above everything," General Baikov said. "For us Red Army officers the Soviet country is our own mother and our life belongs to her completely. Here in this club we will share our experience gained in combat, and will rally still closer our family of fighting officers."

Lectures and reports on international policy and on the tactics of the German Army will be delivered at the club, alternating with concerts by non-professional artists, chess tournaments, and other activities.

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THE BATTLE OF THE KUBAN SKIES

"In the continuing air activity over the blossoming fields and orchards of the Kuban," a Soviet correspondent recently reported, "hundreds of Soviet and enemy planes make thousands of flights daily. The blue sky is filled with the steady thunder of cannon and machine-gun fire, the whine of motors of fighting planes zooming vertically upward and the roar of diving craft."

"At the moment of writing, not less than 100 planes are engaged in group battles above my head. The fighting takes place at various levels. Watching the maneuvers of planes, their sudden dives, loops and barrel rolls, one might think that a contest in stunt flying was in progress; but a sudden burst of flame and a black plume of smoke trailing behind a falling plane banishes any idea of peaceful sport. On the land appear the results of battles: smoldering planes marked with black crosses on the wings, and the charred and bloody bodies of German aces."

"Landing their craft, our fliers climb out of the cockpits and pull off their blouses, so wet with sweat that they have to wring them out. As one group of fliers descends to the subterranean Command Post to report to the regimental commander, others take to the air."

"The German air force has learned well the power of our air force. This is attested by the dozens of destroyed German planes and bodies of fascist fliers in the foothills of the Caucasus and in the swamps of the Taman Peninsula. War prisoners watch the skies in fear and alarm."

"German fliers now know that an air boundary has appeared in the Kuban sky which they can cross only by paying a heavy toll in lives and planes. Numerous Soviet fliers have to their credit as many as three German planes shot down in one operational flight. Over the Kuban again rings the fame of Boris and Dmitri Glinka—the only two brothers in the Red Army who have each won the title of Hero of the Soviet Union—and of the Caucasian flier Kardanov."

The present king of the air in this sector is Vladimir Semyonishin, a former chauffeur from Leningrad, now a Major and Hero of the Soviet Union, who in one battle shot down four Messerschmitts covering a group of enemy bombers.

"The activity of Soviet attack and bombing avia-

tion increases daily, as well as the strength of our fighter force. German air pirates still manage occasionally to dive on dispositions of our troops or to break through to our rear communications and peaceful towns but they pay a very high price for these successes."

"When night falls over the Kuban battlefield, the airdrome still seethes with life. Over the black field move dark shadows in leather coats and helmets; trucks laden with bombs creep up to the planes. Heavy and light night bombers take to the air. The battle of the Kuban skies continues."



Stormovik Pilot Fergyan, an Armenian, operating in the Black Sea area, specializes in sinking enemy transports

SOVIET WOMEN FLIERS

Among Soviet fliers now ferrying planes from the United States and Britain to the USSR is Anna Babushkina, 24-year-old wife of a military flier.

All during the winter of 1941-42, Babushkina ran the blockade of Leningrad, making 368 flights across the front lines to bring ammunition and food to the besieged city. On many flights over Lake Ladoga the wings and fuselage of her plane were covered with ice more than an inch thick, but not once did she fail to carry out her assignment.

Another outstanding Soviet woman pilot is Maria Korableva, of Krasnodar, who received her pilot's license after the outbreak of war and has already flown 100,000 kilometers. During the German occupation of the North Caucasus, Korableva carried mail to Transcaucasia, flying regularly over enemy-occupied territory. She displayed a fine mastery of

her plane, many times evading German pursuit planes and anti-aircraft fire. For her valor and resourcefulness she has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner.

Dozens of planes flying in the Soviet Arctic Regions are piloted by women. The crew of the widely-known N-020 plane, engaged in reconnaissance of the icefields, consists entirely of women. The captain is Natalia Bednyakova; second pilot, Zimina; mechanic, Ushakova; and the radio operator Klavdia Bednyakova, sister of Natalia. The plane has plied regularly between the wintering stations of Novaya Zemlya, Cape Chelyuskin, Wrangel Island and other points, for the past two years. Rear Admiral Ivan Papanin, Chief of the Northern Sea Route Administration, has awarded the badge of Honorary Arctic Worker to the members of the crew for their fine achievements.

SHE HELPED TO DEFEND ODESSA, SEVASTOPOL AND STALINGRAD

Maria Beilin, 23 years old, has just been awarded medals for her part in the defense of three cities—Odessa, Sevastopol and Stalingrad. A native of Odessa and student of the Normal School there, she volunteered to defend her city when the Germans attacked. Under the hurricane of enemy fire she rendered first aid to the wounded, displaying exemplary courage and coolness. When the Red Army Command ordered Soviet troops to retire from Odessa, Maria accompanied them to Sevastopol, where she continued her work, carrying 180 wounded men from the battlefield.

On one occasion, while Maria was helping a wounded tankist from his burning machine, she was spotted by a German sniper, who sent a bullet into her leg. She hid behind a tank and returned the fire. The duel lasted two hours. Maria killed the sniper and safely brought the wounded tankist to the field dressing station. For this action she received the Order of the Red Star.

After the evacuation of Sevastopol, it was suggested that the young nurse be sent to study at the Military Medical Academy. But she preferred to remain with the Red Army in the field, and shortly afterward joined in the defense of Stalingrad. Throughout the winter she cared for the wounded, often dressing wounds in a temperature of 30 below zero, when the blood on the bandages froze instantly.

In a tight place, Maria was always ready to pick up her rifle and help in repelling the German counter-attacks. She has 48 dead Hitlerites to her credit, holds the rank of Senior Lieutenant of Medical Service and is in charge of the ambulance service of a large formation in the Rostov area.

Maria's father is commander of an air regiment; her mother was killed by a German bomb in Odessa.

Diary of a Guerrilla Commander

The commander of a guerrilla detachment operating in the enemy rear in Byelorussia made the following entries in his notebook last month:

May 4: German troop train blown up; locomotive, two cars and two flatcars smashed. *May 7:* Derailed enemy train with combat equipment and troops. Seven cars destroyed; 36 German officers and men killed. *May 13:* Group of our men penetrated dispositions of German garrison; disposed of guards, showered German barracks with grenades and took advantage of panic to drive off 50 horses from stables of artillery battalion. *May 15:* Derailed German troop train; destroyed locomotive and eight cars loaded with ammunition and arms.

DAYLIGHT AIR RAID

By Mikhail Krylov

It was a bright, sunny morning when I visited the air unit commanded by Guards Colonel Nikolai Tokarev, who was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for his services in the Finnish campaign.

A rather stout man, almost corpulent, Tokarev's eyes express good-humor, confidence and intelligence. A few moments' conversation convinces you that he is a man of generous spirit as well. A native of Tula, he was graduated from the high school there and then entered the Moscow Higher Technical School with the intention of becoming an engineer. Instead he became a Red Army pilot, was assigned to an air regiment and rapidly rose to his present rank.

While we talked, bomber crews had been arriving by automobile at the airdrome, where the planes were already lined up, loaded with fuel and their complement of bombs. As the final inspection of motors was completed, a scout pilot returned from reconnaissance with the report that no change had occurred at the enemy seaport which was the target for today.

Colonel Tokarev assembled the crews for last-minute instructions. The target was a large enemy port where warships and transports were concentrated. The attack was to be made from two sides; one group of planes to be led by Tokarev and the other by Guards Lieutenant Colonel Kanarev, a keen-eyed man with a resolute, energetic face. Groups would fly at different altitudes and bomb in flights. This would permit a massed blow and scatter the attention of anti-aircraft batteries. At Cape K. a signal would be given to the groups to deploy.

The airmen checked the route on their maps, familiarized themselves with the location of the targets, the order of approaching them, bombing altitudes, et cetera. When all was finished, the fliers wished each other luck, and hurried to their machines.

Colonel Tokarev was first to take off. His navigator was Nesterov, a master of his art. They were followed by the rest of their group, one by one; then Colonel Kanarev and his group took off. The ground staff consulted their watches and saw with satisfaction that all had left the ground exactly at the appointed moment.

The bombers had assumed battle formation, wing to wing, and were disappearing into the west. Guards Captain Shandura, of the engineers, had himself tested each craft; he was confident that they would all work perfectly, but he would not have an easy moment until all the planes returned, when he would

devote himself to getting them ready for the next operation.

Colonel Tokarev's plane was the first to return. He was smiling as he climbed out of the cockpit.

"We bombed as though we were at a practice ground," he said.

Gradually the details came out. The Soviet bombers had approached the target at a low altitude from various directions, appearing simultaneously over the target. They dropped their bombs accurately, flying at various levels over enemy battleships and transports, and over warehouses and railway tracks. Hundreds of bombs were dropped. The Germans, obviously not expecting this bold daylight raid, were unable to put up a fire barrage or launch their fighters in sufficient time. Only after the Soviet bombs were bursting did they open anti-aircraft fire. Our bombers were already on their homeward flight; all planes returning safely.

Aerial photographs showed bomb hits all over the port. Experts estimated that seven transports and other vessels had been sunk and five damaged, gasoline stores blown up and dozens of railway cars destroyed.

Juvenile Historians Awarded Plane Trips to Stalingrad

Some 15,000 juvenile historians recently took part in a contest on the subject of the heroic cities of the great Patriotic War—Moscow, Leningrad, Sevastopol, Odessa and Stalingrad. Prizes were airplane trips to Stalingrad.

Although the average age of the contestants was not more than 13 years, many of their works are of great interest, according to the chairman of the jury on awards, Major General Alexei Ignatiev, author of the memoirs *Fifty Years in the Ranks*.

First-prize was awarded to the Brothers Yagodinsky for their essay on Sevastopol; second prize to Sasha Gerken, descendant of the famous shipbuilder invited by Peter I from Holland to build the Russian Navy. Sasha, who lost his mother and brother during the blockade of Leningrad, vividly described the life of the city during the siege.

The best of the juvenile works will be published by the State Children's Publishing House.

BRITISHERS GIVE BLOOD FOR SOVIET WOUNDED

Four members of the staff of the British Embassy in the USSR, Messrs. Miller, Stern, White and Knocke, recently reported to the Blood Transfusion Center in Kuibyshev to give their blood a second time for wounded Red Army men. Each wrote a friendly note to be delivered to the man who received his blood.

Mr. White wrote: "This blood and letter are from

your British friend. We have come to love the Soviet people as our own. We are inspired and moved by the Red Army's deeds. After the war our great nations will construct a new edifice worthy of the countless numbers of men and women who fight for peace and suffer for the cause of peace. Salute to you."

The four Britishers received special donors cards and badges.

THE CHIEF SURGEON OF THE RED ARMY

By Nikolai Kravchuk

The honored title of Hero of Socialist Labor is the highest conferred by the Soviet Union upon those distinguishing themselves in the service of their country; the Order of Lenin and the gold Hammer and Sickle Medal being simultaneously awarded to the recipients.

This esteemed title was recently bestowed upon the well-known Soviet scientist, Nikolai Burdenko, Lieutenant General of Medical Services for the Red Army, Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and honorary member of the International College of Surgeons and the London Royal College of Surgeons.

Russian scientists have always been inspired by noble ideals in their work for their country's welfare. This tradition has grown during the years of Soviet power, when the country treasured its scientists and promoted scientific development in every way.

Nikolai Burdenko has always placed the service of his country foremost. He is a true son of the people. His grandfather was a peasant serf and his father a poorly-paid clerk. Burdenko had to make his own way through school, working at various jobs, including that of reporter for a rural newspaper.

In 1904 young Burdenko, then a university undergraduate, served as a volunteer in a medical unit during the Russo-Japanese War, receiving his first award—the Cross of St. George—for bravery in action. After the war he completed his studies at the Yuriev Derpt University and became a professor there. During the first World War he served as a surgeon in front-line hospitals and in March, 1917, immediately after the February Revolution, took charge of the Medical Service of the Russian Army. In the Russian Civil War he worked both as a professor and an army surgeon.

For his work as organizer of the public health service and as a surgeon, Burdenko received the

Order of Lenin and the Order of the Red Star, and was elected a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet.

Nikolai Burdenko has played an outstanding role in Soviet science. In 1938 he organized the world-famous hospital for the special treatment of neuropathological cases. This institute greatly advanced modern surgical science and its director became the head of the large school of Soviet surgeons of neuropathology.

Burdenko is possessed of inexhaustible energy and extraordinary persistence. Red Army field surgeons follow instructions personally compiled by him and tested under combat conditions. During one of his frequent trips to the front, in 1941, the venerable scientist became dangerously ill, but in spite of his 65 years he recovered and resumed his front-line visits.

Burdenko's fame as a surgeon has increased in these days of war, when the lives of hundreds of thousands of Red Army men depend upon skilled surgical treatment. Shortly after receiving the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, he wrote an article for the Soviet press in which he stated: "My reward is the reward of all Soviet surgery. Soviet surgeons are working as one united front—both in the fighting areas and deep in the rear of the country. They are filled with ardent patriotism and are working with profound enthusiasm. One is proud to be a member of such a brilliant collective and to occupy, because of historical conditions, one of its most responsible posts. This is how I regard the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, bestowed on me by the Soviet Government.

"It is in the same light that I appraise my election to honorary membership in the International College of Surgeons and the British Royal College of Surgeons in London. This, in my person, is an honor to the whole of Russian science, which in the general opinion of British medical circles and American scien-

(Continued on page eight)



WOMEN BLOOD DONORS AT A SOVIET TRANSFUSION CENTER

75th ANNIVERSARY OF SOCIETY FOUNDED BY MENDELEYEV

June will mark the 75th anniversary of the founding by Dmitri Mendeleev of the Russian Society of Chemists. Among the honorary members of the Society were Pierre and Marie Curie, Niels Bohr and other outstanding scientists.

This oldest Russian scientific society, which made many important contributions to world science, is now headed by Academician Bach and forms one of the sections of the All-Union Technological Scientific Society. Its members are responsible for a number of discoveries used in the war; among them 68 preparations which have found wide application at field hospitals in the treatment of diseases of the lung and brain, suppurative complications of wounds, et cetera.

Recently the chemists of the section also intro-

duced several novelties in food; including an emergency ration for parachute troops and guerrillas. This ration, in a package about double the size of a pack of cigarettes, contains enough nutritive elements to supply full meals for several days.

The library of the Chemists' Society is the largest of world collections of literature on chemistry and contains some unique manuscripts—among them those of John Dalton, Weler, Lomonosov and others. The Society maintains a lively correspondence with scientific bodies in all parts of the world. With their American colleagues, these Soviet scientists study the cracking and refining of oil; on the request of Iranian scientific workers they developed formulas for mineral fertilizers for sunbaked lands. An extensive exchange of ideas is carried on with the Latin American countries, Turkey and Canada.

LENINGRAD AUTHOR RECEIVES MILITARY DECORATION

The first Soviet writer to receive the Order of the Patriotic War, First Degree, is the Leningrad author, Nikolai Tikhonov, Stalin Prize Winner. This signal honor was conferred upon the distinguished novelist and poet by the Command of the Leningrad Front for his selfless and valiant services in the struggle against the German invaders.

Of Nikolai Tikhonov, Alexei Tolstoy says, "He is the first Soviet writer who has found words in the language of art to tell of the heroes of our times—of the Russian people who in the days of grave trials have risen simply, modestly and unassumingly to great moral heights."

A veteran of four wars, including the first World War, in which he fought as a private in a Hussar Regiment on the northwestern front, Tikhonov joined the ranks of Red Army writers at the outbreak of the present conflict. His literary activities during the war have been varied. He regularly contributes articles on Leningrad to the central Soviet newspapers, writes columns for the front-line papers and material for radio broadcasts. In the first year of the war he published a volume of short stories on life in Leningrad under the German blockade, and two long poems, "The 28 Guardsmen of Panfilov's Division" and "Kirov is With Us," for the latter of which he received the Stalin Prize.

Every citizen of Leningrad is familiar with the figure of the writer in Red Army overcoat and cap,

who remained at his post in the gravest days of the blockade, a participant in the city's sufferings and poet of its epic resistance. Throughout the winter of 1941-42 he worked in an unheated apartment, with only a flickering oil lamp for light, subsisting on the same meager rations issued to other citizens.

Workers in Leningrad factories and Red Army men in blindages and dugouts often saw him—he came to them to read his works, and found in their heroism inspiration for new stories and poems.

The Order of the Patriotic War has heretofore been conferred only upon Red Army officers and men. The Command of the Leningrad Front considered the services of Nikolai Tikhonov equal to those of the fighting men. His works, instilling courage and fortitude into his readers, have been a powerful contribution to the successful defense of the city against the Hitlerite hordes.

Snipers of Leningrad Front Destroy 287 Germans in 17 Days

In a sector of the Leningrad Front, a group of snipers under the command of Lieutenant Bondarenko recently remained in ambush for 17 days. In this period they killed 287 German officers and men. Red Army men Belov and Evpalov each killed 22; Sergeant Kuskov, 17; Senior Sergeant Butenko, 16; and the girl sniper Novikova, 14.

THREE RUSSIAN LIDICES

By Alfred Kurella

In a village north of Kursk I was shown records left behind by a German police regiment which some time before had been transferred from the deep hinterland to the rear of the German army on the Voronezh Front. They were the usual mass of neatly filed registered documents which every unit of this bureaucratic murder machine carries about with it.

From this mass of dead documents one file stood out. The title was inscribed with loving care in a neat bold hand: "'Triangle' Operation" ("Dreieck-Unternehmen"). The ornamental initial letters seemed to say, "You must peruse me with special care."

This file contained documents relating to a punitive expedition sent last September against the guerrillas in the Brest-Litovsk area. It gave an instructive picture of the working of the German army murder machine.

"The operation was carried out without friction and without incident," states the "operational report on the annihilation of bandit-infested villages north of Mokranj," signed "Holling, Major and Battalion Commander of the Third Battalion, 15th Police Regiment," and addressed to the Commander of the Brest-Litovsk police. *"Villages were burned down in pursuance of orders,"* it continues. *"In all, 169 persons in Borisovka, 705 persons in Borki and 289 persons in Zablocie were shot. Cattle, effects, grain, vehicles and machines were, with the concurrence of the competent District Fuehrer, taken into safe custody. In all, 1,470 head of cattle, 1,105 pigs, 148 horses and 1,225 sheep were driven to Diwin and Mokranj."*

One thousand, one hundred and sixty-three murdered villagers, registered with bureaucratic precision along with 3,948 animals.

Major Holling reports "defects" in the operation. He was given too few soldiers.

"Even had the full dimensions of the villages been known, complete encirclement would have been impossible, as most of them lay in the forests. Since it is to be presumed that the bandits and their accomplices (bandenhelfer) prefer to take refuge in out-of-the-way farmsteads, and take to flight at the least sign, while persons with good consciences remain behind, the bandits and their accomplices must have escaped."

In other words, Major Holling knowingly and cold-bloodedly slaughtered 1,163 innocent villagers, "persons with good consciences," old folk, women and children.

Major Holling appends several complaints to his "operational report." During the official conference on the proposed "triangle operation," an S. S. Hauptscharfuehrer named Welsch, of the Sicherheitsdienst (security police)—the most dreaded of Himmler's agents in the rear—appeared on the scene. He had been sent by Hauptscharfuehrer Topf.

Major Holling reports:

"He adopted a truculent attitude, and behaved in the most undisciplined fashion. As I ascertained, Welsch had consumed vodka plentifully just before."

This Welsch insisted on taking a personal part in the operation. It appeared, in response to Major Holling's inquiry, that Welsch took exception to the methods of execution used by the Schutzpolizie on the grounds that they were too humane. Major Holling refused to allow the intoxicated S. S. swine to take part in his operation, for he was confident that he could conduct it without laying himself open to the least blame on the score of excessive humane-ness.

So that was that. But something else happened to annoy the Major. On the first day of the operation an Untersturmfuehrer named Hellweig, of this same Sicherheitsdienst in Brest, reported to him, with authority to take away on a motor truck supplementary provisions for S.D. herren from the villages which were to be burned down.

Major Holling was "astounded, as the S.D. behaved quite passively in this operation." But he, like everyone else, trembled before the S.D. and allowed the surly rascal Hellweig "to take something away." The S.D. man took advantage of this permission to load a truck full.

"Meanwhile, however"—continues Major Holling's report—"another S.D. Hauptsturmfuehrer, Wangesmann, appeared on the scene, and together with Hellweig began to make free with the assembled clothing, household furniture, et cetera, sorted them, and had them loaded." Holling did not hinder the S.D. hyenas. He only complained later: "One might get the impression that the S.D. enjoys special privileges."

All this happened from September 28 to 30, 1942: 1,163 peaceable inhabitants of three Soviet villages were wiped out in three days. Their murderers, as far as we know them, were Welsch, the S.D. marauders from Brest, Wangesmann, Topf and Hellweig, Major Holling of the Third Battalion of the 15th Police Regiment and S.D. Sachbearbeiter Doctor Brandstetter.

THE TIMBER COMES DOWN

By Lev Gumilevsky

In springtime myriad tiny streams threading the woods and fields of the Soviet Union are turned overnight into rushing rivers—valuable waterways linking up with Russia's mightiest streams, the Volga, the Dnieper and the Don, and the great Siberian Yenisei, Lena and Amur.

The smaller tributaries are capricious in the extreme, and the water level in them varies considerably. Many are real waterways for a matter of a few hours only, and one must have enormous experience, be very observant, and have a fine feeling for nature to be able to use the spring torrents for just those few hours to transport firewood, logs and building timber.

If you put your timber into the water a few hours too soon, it may all get loose among the bushes and gullies; if too late, then the water will fall, and the wood will be stranded far from its destination.

Several weeks ago I watched 200 workers turning logs into the river Velya. The spring waters, they said, would carry the timber to the Verbilki railway station. There it would be fished out of the water, dried and loaded on to railway trucks bound for Moscow. The wood is floated down the river for 375 miles. Brigades of workers are stationed at intervals along the banks to direct the wood on its journey. The surface of the water is solid with logs.

Two hundred streams carry timber to the Kama River, where it is made up into rafts, which are then towed to the Volga—some as far as Astrakhan. Here the rafts are rebuilt in huge cigar-shaped masses to cross the stormy Caspian to Baku. The first experiments in transporting timber across the Caspian were made ten years ago, and were completely successful. Lumbermen relieved the railways of the task of carrying timber to the Caucasus, and wood ceased to be so precious in Baku and Krasnovodsk.

In the spring millions of cubic yards of the most diverse kinds of timber are carried downstream, first as single logs on narrow brooks, which have their sources deep in the pine woods or the Siberian taiga, then along the main waterways in the form of rafts, or on special timber-carrying barges. These barges, loaded to the brim with timber, are built for one trip only. On arrival at their destination they are pulled apart, and their timber is used as building material or firewood.

The war has taught the Soviet people to use timber as a substitute for metal and other scarce materials.

The defense industry and the front demand colossal amounts of it. The lumbermen have shown considerable ingenuity and resource in meeting these demands. They began building the rafts during the winter, so that the water would lift the rafts as soon as the ice broke up and the spring floods began.

In previous years the timber used to reach the Volga during the second half of June. This year it is arriving at least a month earlier. The first batches are going to Stalingrad to help rebuild the city.

Every team on the river is competing to get its timber to Stalingrad in advance of the rest. The Ilven lumberjacks on the Kama are in advance of all the others; they were first with their winter work, first to get the timber to the river banks, first to finish building huts for the lumbermen on the rafts and barges, first to get their rafts ready for floating, first away when the spring and the sun gave the signal.

CHIEF SURGEON

(Continued from page four)

tists occupies a foremost and in several respects a leading position. The return of 70 per cent of all wounded Red Army men and commanders to front-line action during the initial period of defensive warfare is a concrete example of our work. Today this figure has been surpassed. Our scientists have solved many defense problems, and scores of other problems have been re-examined. It is sufficient to point out our achievements in the treatment of shock, in the fight against anaerobic infection and tetanus, the treatment of wounded lung complications, etc.

"This progress of science in our country we owe to the encouragement we receive from our Government, to the appeal of Stalin and the persistent instructions of Molotov to further the cause of science. I have always endeavored to bring high aims, energy and a spirit of restless endeavor to my work, and to inspire my colleagues with the same ideals. This spirit arose from the necessity of working intensely and selflessly for my country, both in times of peace and in the perilous war days. As in the old folktales, the full vigor of the legendary might of my country has been aroused in all our people. Each of us marches firmly toward the day when we shall see our native land in its full glory—after the final defeat of the dark forces of fascism."

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GERMAN SELF-PORTRAITS

By Alexei Tolstoy

LETTERS FROM THE REICH REVEAL THE FACE OF THE ENEMY

For brutal treatment of her serfs, the court sentenced land-owneress Saltychikha to be put in a pit behind bars so that the passers-by could see the vampire, and, if they felt so inclined, could spit at the shaggy gray-haired hag.

For one and a half centuries the memory of Saltychikha has lingered among the people, who thanked God that for a long time we have not had any such beasts. Thank God, we thought, such people could not exist today—long past and forgotten are the times when a lady could pull the hair of her slave or put her on a hot stove for some offense.

The 20th Century is nearing its middle decades. It would seem that civilized nations should concern themselves with how to make life easier, and how to fill it intelligently with wise work and with all opportunities for happiness. It is not for nothing that man's brain weighs nearly one kilogram and a half; that he has learned to swim under water better than any fish, and to fly better than a bird; that he holds benevolence of heart to be good, and wolfish malice to be an exterminable evil.

But no! One hundred and fifty years after the accursed Saltychikha was placed in a pit behind bars, a nation which has presumed to call itself civilized, having been converted to Christianity out of barbarism in the Fifth Century, has in cold blood re-introduced slavery, asserting the legal and moral lawfulness of the act.

The Germans have introduced slavery not as some provisional wartime measure, in a kind of despair and burning with shame at the necessity. Nothing of the kind. They have introduced slavery on principle, so to speak "ideologically," for all time to come. Germany, one would say, was temporarily duped by humanism, and now Wotan, the thunderer, has returned to his primeval barbaric state.

Had I written a quarter of a century ago that in the old squares of German towns, each with its mediaeval town clock and golden cock on the kirche (the golden cock, symbol of awakening from the night of heathendom to bright new life)—had I written that in these

squares Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Russian girls, 15-year-old boys and 50-year-old peasants would be sold at quite acceptable prices of ten to one hundred



Alexei Tolstoy, noted Soviet author

reichsmarks apiece—I would have been labelled a filthy slanderer of modern civilization and progress.

Yet for three summers past, in the squares where quietly rustle the lime trees sung by Heine, where

the barber's trade sign—brass bowl and brush—shines so dazzlingly bright, red-green glass signboards have been displayed with the inscription "foreign labor." On the ancient cobblestones, or on asphalt cleaned of the last speck of dust, there stand or sit slaves brought in cattle-trucks from the occupied districts of Russia.

German women, not distinguished in general for feminine charm or beauty, fastidiously puffing up their spotted, empty-eyed faces, feel the muscles of the ragged, barefoot girls and adolescents covered with the dust and dirt of the road, look into their mouths—be sure the slave hasn't got scurvy or pox. They poke with an umbrella at the chin of a bearded peasant—isn't he too quick-tempered, or too voracious? Having chosen a slave, they drive him on foot to the farm because of the transport shortage.

And so they walk through wheat and barley fields or cabbage plots: a Russian with head drooping from weakness, raising clouds of dust with his black bare feet—and behind him a smug German lady with an umbrella in her hand to prod him on and a revolver in her bag.

This is no fantasy, no delirious dream, but actual truth, which I have gleaned from the letters of German men and women. There are many such letters. The wind still scatters them through the Tsaritsyn steppes and stacks them in yellowed piles under the chalk cliffs.

The most amazing thing about these letters is the conviction of the German writers, men and women alike, of their right to be slave-owners and superior beings. Hitler's and Goebbels' propaganda has struck root in the German conscience without any moral resistance. German men and women are vexed only at their slaves' insatiable appetite, and because they must constantly be prodded at their chores. Ungrateful animals, these slaves—idle dogs and gluttons always on the look-out to escape.

"... Fifteen of our men have been taken to the factory. Papa is none too pleased because we got 40 Russians—they are so lean. But that's nothing, it serves them right.

"... Now everybody takes girls from the Ukraine. They still come too expensive, because one has to feed them and provide them with sleeping quarters.

"... Our Frenchman is no longer with us. We have a Russian instead. He works enough, but the others refuse even to budge.

"... We have nine hands now, six of them Poles... They are so lazy that they refuse to work on Sundays altogether. On the second day of Easter, papa was

keen on having the drains cleared, but the Poles refused to work—one said he was ill and the others said they intended to go to church. We had to notify the police, who sent someone along. When the Poles had a taste of the whip they got quite lively.

"... The other day papa's friend Meyer shot a farm-hand—a Serbian who had crept into his pantry. Meyer was absolutely right—we have so many alien nations that soon they will have the upper hand here.

"... On Wednesday they buried two more Russians. Now there are five of them lying in our cemetery and two more candidates for it. And what should they live for, these animals?

"... Day after day they become more and more arrogant—oh, don't you see, they can only work twelve hours! And then they dare to say they are entitled to one hour off for lunch. Dear Andreas, not a day passes without a train crammed with Russian scum rolling by. When I see these people, I literally tremble with fury.

"... My dear husband, at night after work our Russians carve birdies out of wood and give them away for a piece of bread. Walter wants to have one of these toys, but I don't like the idea of taking anything from them.

"... The Russians escape everywhere. Uncle Martin caught one at the brick kiln. For several days two Frenchmen hid in our woods beyond the rye-field. Our teacher went to pick some cornflowers and suddenly saw two terrible faces in the tall rye. She ran quickly and informed the police. All this makes one feel uneasy, one is even afraid to go out into the fields to pick mushrooms.

"... Yesterday father was at a meeting at Schwerin. In the evening they all went hunting; some Russians and Poles had escaped from the brewery. But when they got on their tracks they were already beyond the boundary of our district. Father was very much upset."

And a woman working at a freight yard writes to her husband:

"We can't get any proper labor for unloading, even though we are ordered that everything must be done instantly, as the Fuehrer's new slogan is 'Wheels must keep rolling for victory.' Every day I get a few Russians, but they are so awkward in their heavy wooden shoes and so slow that they are of little use. They have little strength as their bellies are empty."

I do not want to add anything to these quotations from German letters. Everything is clear. The only comment must be the furious Russian bayonet.

SOVIET PEOPLE SUBSCRIBE OVER 20 BILLION RUBLES TO SECOND WAR LOAN; PLAN EXCEEDED BY 8 BILLIONS

On June 10, the People's Commissar of Finance of the USSR, Arseni Zverev, stated:

The Second State War Loan, issued on June 3 for the sum of 12,000,000,000 rubles, was by the close of June 9 subscribed in the sum of 20,121,000,000 rubles—thus exceeding the planned sum by 8,121,000,000 rubles.

The success of the loan demonstrated the high patriotism of Soviet citizens—workers, peasants and intellectuals—the nationwide support given to the war measures of the Soviet Government.

The new loan is exceptionally popular. Subscriptions continue throughout the country. Soviet trade unions called upon workers and employees to subscribe three or four weeks' wages to the loan; but hundreds and thousands of workers and intellectuals subscribed five and six weeks' wages.

The loan is tremendously successful in the countryside. Many collective farmers bought 3,000, 5,000 and 10,000 ruble bonds each, while some subscribed

tens and hundreds of thousands of rubles. Scores of thousands of people, especially in the countryside, pay for their bonds in cash, refusing to take advantage of paying in ten monthly installments as provided by the terms of the loan. In two days only, 3,262,000,000 rubles were paid in cash.

The State Loans of the USSR play an important part in the development of the national economy, in carrying out the plans for the industrialization of the country and in strengthening the country's military power.

During the period of the First Five-Year Plan, the population of the Soviet Union loaned 5,900,000,000 rubles to the State; during the second Five-Year Plan this sum rose to 19,000,000,000, and from 1938 to 1942 to 41,200,000,000.

The brilliant success of the Second State War Loan is vivid proof of the resolve of the Soviet peoples to carry the struggle against the German-fascist invaders to a victorious end.

DESIGNER OF COMBAT PLANES RECEIVES STALIN PRIZE

The Soviet training plane, the U-2, which suddenly won fame as a bomber after the outbreak of war, was designed by Nikolai Polikarpov, Hero of Socialist Labor, who was recently awarded a First Degree Stalin Prize of 150,000 rubles.

The career of this famous designer, now 50 years of age, began at 18 when he saw the first planes flown in Russia. He entered the St. Petersburg Polytechnical Institute and took courses in aviation. During the Civil War, he was in charge of the shop repairing the "flying coffins,"—the flimsy and precarious contraptions inherited from the Tsarist army.

In the years of the Stalin Five-Year Plans, when the Soviet aircraft industry began to develop at an unprecedented rate, Polikarpov's talent came into its own. He created a series of planes of various types, combining in his work the best traditions of the Russian school of aerodynamics with the latest principles of aircraft designing.

Another of Polikarpov's designs is the R-5, the

plane used in 1934 to rescue the members of the Chelyuskin Expedition. At the International Exhibit in Paris, a fighter plane designed by Polikarpov was honored. His planes have also given a fine account of themselves in the hands of the famous Soviet long-distance fliers, Valeri Chkalov, Anatoli Serov, Vladimir Kokkinaki, and others.

In the present war Polikarpov has worked incessantly and fruitfully on new models of combat planes, for one of which he received the Stalin Prize. Many machines designed by him fight in the ranks of the Soviet air force.

"We designers of Soviet arms strive always toward one goal—" said Polikarpov, "to supply the valiant defenders of our homeland with the most reliable and most perfect combat equipment. We know that our enemy is not asleep, and that he is producing new types of combat planes. Yesterday it was the Heinkel and the Messerschmitt 109-F; today it is the Focke-Wulf 190 and the Messerschmitts 109-G-2. Our duty is to counter them at once with machines greatly superior in speed and fire power."

SNIPER VOZNOV'S FAMILIES

When sniper Nikolai Voznov, now a Guards Lieutenant, joined the Red Army, he left his family in their home on the Black Sea Coast. Later the town was occupied by the Germans. Voznov has never heard from his family since.

By day and by night sniper Voznov kills Germans; to date he has accounted for 160 of them. This does not satisfy him, however; in his leisure time he patiently trains young riflemen, some of whom have already killed more than 100 Germans each. The Order of the Red Star has been awarded him.

But there is another side to sniper Voznov's life of which few know. One day this lonely man, who spoke to no one of his grief, received a package marked "For an unknown fighter." Such packages are often sent to the Red Army by Soviet citizens—to be given to men whose own families have been lost, and who might not receive mail or gifts. The package contained a pouch filled with tobacco and a letter from the wife of a commander who had perished at the front. To cheer the unknown soldier, Maria Sidibert

told him of her two children and enclosed their photographs.

Voznov adopted the children as his own. He looked for toys to send them. No toys were to be had at the front, so the Guards Lieutenant transferred several hundred rubles to a bank in Chelyabinsk with the request that toys and necessities be purchased and given to the children. He soon received a letter from the mother, with the children's thanks. Then Voznov made a regular monthly allocation of his pay to the children.

Later a comrade told him of a woman in Kazakhstan whose husband had died in battle, leaving her with a small child. Voznov allocated another part of his pay to this family. Shortly afterward he adopted another family in Moscow.

Now Voznov feels that he has relatives. His new-found families write him often, addressing him as a kinsman. Mail and small gifts come to him. He is no longer alone.

SIX O'CLOCK IN THE MOSCOW COMPOSER'S CLUB

By E. Mindlin

"We should like to see Dmitri Shostakovich."

"Sorry, he's not at the club. In fact he's not in town."

The two young lieutenants fresh from the front who had asked for the famous composer showed their disappointment. They had looked forward to meeting Shostakovich. They were spending only a few days in the Capital and upon the first day of their arrival had sought out the old-fashioned two-story mansion in the Arbat district housing the Composers' Club.

Six o'clock in the evening, they were told, was the best time to meet the country's outstanding composers. They were particularly anxious to see Shostakovich, as they had a letter for him from their unit. It was about his *Seventh Symphony*. The music had produced a profound impression upon the fighting men. The soldiers had mentioned this in their letter to the composer and the two young lieutenants had promised to deliver it to Dmitri Shostakovich.

They were told they could leave the letter and it would be given to the composer as soon as he arrived. Then they were asked if they wouldn't care to spend an hour or two in the company of other composers in the club.

At first the lieutenants were somewhat ill at ease, but soon they noticed many other men in uniform in the large brightly lit room. They were approached by a middle-aged man in captain's uniform with the

Order of the Red Star on his tunic. He had taken part, they learned, in the defense of Stalingrad. Fradkin was his name. They had heard it before. He was a composer of a series of songs about Stalingrad written in the smoke and din of battle.

Then the two young men were introduced to Vano Muradeli. He had been at the front and had shared with the troops all the dangers and reverses of war. One of the most popular songs sung in the army—about the hero, General Lev Dovator—had been composed by him.

"All the boys sing your song," said the lieutenants.

Then there was the no less popular melody about the little boy who took the place of a wounded gunner in battle. It was one of their favorite songs; and now they stood face to face with the composer, who gladly told them the story of the origin of the song. He had composed it in a dugout at the request of the soldiers.

During the conversation a cavalry major entered the drawing-room and joined the group. Everyone greeted him warmly. He was obviously quite at home.

"Have you come for long?" he was asked.

"No. Just to get two of my new marches published."

In less than half an hour the two lieutenants were as much at ease in the composers' club as among their own men at the front.

RED ARMY SONG AND DANCE ENSEMBLE CELEBRATES 15TH ANNIVERSARY

This month the Red Banner Ensemble of Red Army Song and Dance, conducted by Professor Alexander Alexandrov, will celebrate its 15th anniversary. In this period the Ensemble has given 15,000 performances and traveled over 200,000 kilometers. In the autumn of 1937 it appeared in Paris and Prague with great popular success.

The Ensemble numbers 269 Red Army artists. Since the outbreak of the war it has toured all sectors of the Soviet front and given 1,200 performances. Its repertoire includes more than 400 songs, choruses

from the classic operas and many works of the finest Russian and foreign composers. Many similar Ensembles have been modeled upon it, their number reaching close to 100.

The anniversary of the Red Banner Ensemble coincides closely with the 60th birthday of its director, who now holds the rank of Colonel of the Red Army. Professor Alexandrov is also a talented composer, with some 100 songs to his credit. At the last concert of the Ensemble in Moscow, his latest composition, "Poem of the Ukraine," was enthusiastically received.



The internationally famous Red Banner Ensemble of Red Army Song and Dance of the USSR, directed by Professor Alexander Alexandrov

A SIBERIAN INDUSTRIAL PLANT

By Vladimir Baranin

The Voroshilov plant is located in Siberia. Each day armored fighting vehicles for the Red Army pass through its gates. In the first quarter of this year, the plant turned out 39 machines above the plan.

"How does your factory succeed in overcoming wartime difficulties?" we asked the manager, B. Khazanov.

"We have had plenty of difficulties to face," he answered. "But our engineering and technical staff, our plant and office workers, have nobly helped to overcome them all. Within a very short time we mastered local production of many materials which were scarce. For example, roller metal of various sections was not available, so we had to make use of other kinds of metal of different cross sections. It was necessary to re-roll the metal to change it to the particular cross section required, and this we did.

"We had no rolled iron for axles, but we made use of raw material found unsuitable for the job for which it was originally intended. The material was quite suitable for axles, but the machining of castings from material not intended for this purpose heavily overloaded our machines. Still, our vehicles had axles.

"Some very important component parts received at the plant were fabricated but untempered. Our factory had never had any experience with special furnaces for tempering, but in a short time the process was mastered by our workers, using furnaces already available, and the program was fulfilled.

"The factory uses a tremendous amount of carbide. At one time a shortage of this material seriously hampered our work. We therefore decided to manufacture carbide ourselves. Builders and constructors set up a special workshop for its output, and now we have all that is necessary."

Loading of open-hearth furnaces by hand wasted a considerable amount of time. The chief mechanic of the plant, Y. Radin, explained how this difficulty was overcome.

"Engineers and workers of our plant decided to construct a machine to load the furnaces. A competition was organized by the engineers, who pledged to complete the work by February 23rd. Technical designs and blue-prints were prepared in the plant's designing bureau. These furnaces are usually loaded mechanically, either by an overhead gantry or by a kind of tip-truck running on rails around the shop. This latter type of machine is unwieldy, expensive and has a very complicated electrical mechanism. Our

engineers produced a railless machine with a comparatively simple electrical equipment. Tests proved that it functioned splendidly.

"The whole job was completed three days ahead of the pledged time, and the machine has reduced the time necessary for the loading of open-hearth furnaces to one-quarter of that formerly required, increasing the number of 'makes' per shift."

Skilled workers for the factory must be trained on the spot from new workers taken on. We talked to A. Bakayev, manager of the department for the organization of labor, who explained the training methods used.

"Young workers are trained mainly in Stakhanovite schools, where experienced and skilled workers teach newcomers to master Stakhanovite methods. Twenty-four such sessions were recently held. One turner who increased his cutting speed seven times gave a demonstration of his methods to 61 new workers, all of whom were soon able to greatly increase their output.

"There was the case of Nikiforova, a woman drill-press worker. She had passed all the tests for a fairly high qualification, but was still unable to produce her quota. The reason for this was bad management of her work-bench. A demonstration was arranged to help her overcome this. Our Stakhanovite workers made ready her bench and machine tools before she began to operate the press. The result of this rational organization was astonishing—Nikiforova completed in eight minutes an operation for which 40 minutes were allowed, increasing her quota by five times. The demonstration was attended by 70 workers, who were deeply impressed by the resources at their disposal to increase their labor productivity."

The motto of the Voroshilov plant is: "It can be done!" The workers prove this daily as they speed up the work of forging weapons for the struggle against the enemy.

Concert in Archangelsk for Sailors of U. S., Great Britain and USSR

A local club in Archangelsk recently gave a concert for sailors of the United States, Great Britain and the USSR. Some of the most interesting numbers were provided by Red Navy men who were guests of the evening.

TIMIRYAZEV, GREAT RUSSIAN PLANT PHYSIOLOGIST

(1843-1920)

By Professor Nikolai Maximov

Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

June 3, 1943, marked the 100th anniversary of the birth of the great Russian botanist and plant physiologist, Klimenti Timiryazev, who is deservedly regarded as the founder of the Russian school of plant physiologists. Among his pupils were such noted scientists as Vladimir Palladin, Dmitri Pryanishnikov, Bushkevitch and others. A large number of Russians working at the present time in the sphere of plant physiology are pupils of Timiryazev's pupils—mainly of Palladin and Pryanishnikov.

Timiryazev was born in St. Petersburg. In 1866 he was graduated from St. Petersburg University. While still a student he showed great talent and began experimental researches into the assimilation of carbon by plants. At the same time he eagerly studied Darwin's *Origin of the Species*, which had just appeared. He became an enthusiastic follower of the theory of evolution of the great English naturalist and published a book, *Charles Darwin and His Teachings*, which is still the world's best popularization of Darwin's work.

Timiryazev, influenced by Darwin throughout his life, became one of the creators of the modern theory of the photosynthesis of plants and one of the most convinced propagandists of the theory of evolution.

Shortly after his graduation from the University the young scientist was sent to Western Europe to prepare for professorial duties. He worked with the leading scientists of the day—not only in the field of botany and plant physiology, but also in physics and chemistry. This was a proof of the many-sidedness of his interests, reflected in his later work, where we find a profound combination of physiological problems with chemical and particularly with physical problems.

On his return from abroad, Timiryazev was given the Chair of Plant Physiology in the newly-opened Moscow Agricultural Academy and later at Moscow University. A talented lecturer and responsive teacher, he enjoyed the respect of his students. He continued to maintain connections with Western European scientists, especially those of France and England; his researches were published in foreign journals and he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and Honorary Doctor of the Cambridge, Glasgow and Geneva Universities.

The main thread running through his scientific work was formulated by Timiryazev as follows: The

study of the chemical and physical conditions of the dissolution of carbon dioxide by green leaves to determine those component parts of the sun rays which have a direct or indirect part in this process, and to trace their path in the plant up to their destruction—that is, their transformation into internal properties—and to determine the relations between the acting forces and the results achieved.

Timiryazev began his research with the study of the absorption of the spectrum by chlorophyll, the substance producing the green color in plants, and the determination of exactly which rays of the visible spectrum were more completely absorbed. A series of brilliant experiments proved that in those rays of the spectrum most completely absorbed by chlorophyll—the reds—a more intensive dissolution of carbon dioxide and the creation of organic substances takes place. In this question he entered into heated discussion with the greatest German botanists of that time, Suchs and Pfeffer, who tried to show that the greatest dissolution of carbon dioxide takes place in the yellow rays, and to refute any idea of a connection between the absorption of the spectrum by chlorophyll and the assimilation of carbon. This discussion, a matter of principles, ended in Timiryazev's complete victory, and his views are now universally accepted by scientists. German "scientists" still cannot forgive Timiryazev this victory, and keep silent regarding his work.

In 1903 Timiryazev was invited to London by the Royal Society, where he delivered a lecture in which he summarized his many years of work in the study of the assimilation of light and carbon dioxide by plants.

Timiryazev's importance to science, and particularly to Russian science, was not exhausted by his special researches in the sphere of photosynthesis. He was not only a brilliant experimental scientist, but in a number of books, pamphlets and public lectures tried to make the more important achievements in plant physiology and general biology known to the widest possible circles of the Russian public. In connection with this, special mention must be made of his book *Plant Life*, published in numerous editions during the author's lifetime and translated into English in 1912. His book on the teachings of Darwin, previously mentioned, is an incomparably clear and interesting popular outline of Darwin's theory.

(Continued on page eight)

MOSCOW PUBLISHING HOUSE OF FINE LITERATURE

By N. Karintsev

Since the outbreak of war, the Publishing House of Fine Literature in Moscow has issued over 200 books in 10,000,000 copies and 75 literary magazines with a circulation of 2,000,000 copies.

The plan of the Publishing House is to provide the fighters at the front with books of conveniently small size. A series of war books is issued under the title "For the Soldier's Knapsack," covering classical literature, modern Soviet literature and anti-fascist books by foreign writers.

Excerpts from Leo Tolstoy's *War and Peace* and his *Sevastopol Stories*, and from the works of Pushkin and Lermontov; the anti-Prussian stories of de Maupassant; Zola's *The Siege of the Mill* and Kipling's famous story *The English Woman*, were included in the first category. The second contained Sergeev-Tsensky's *The Defense of Sevastopol*; Alexei Tolstoy's *The Darkness and the Dawn* and *Blitzkrieg or Blitz-catastrophe*; Ilya Ehrenburg's *The Fall of Paris* and shorter stories; and the stories of Wanda

Wasilewska. The most outstanding works of foreign anti-fascist writers—Willie Bredel's *The Ordeal*, and Johannes Becher's *The Murderers*, and others, were included in the third section. Over 100 booklets "For the Soldier's Knapsack" in 8,000,000 copies have been sent to the front.

At the same time, the Publishing House of Fine Literature also issues books of larger size by the same authors, in 100,000 to 200,000 copies of each book. Wanda Wasilewska's *The Rainbow*, published in 400,000 copies, was sold out in two days.

Books published in the early days of the war were not always up to the highest standards of printing, but those appearing in the second half of 1942—Simonov's collection of poems, *The Great Patriotic War*, for example—were excellently gotten up and beautifully illustrated. The most distinguished Soviet artists and illustrators work for the Publishing House, including Sokolov-Skalya, Yakovlev and the Kukrin-iksi trio.

TIMIRYAZEY

(Continued from page seven)

The great scientist also paid especial attention to spreading knowledge in the realm of agriculture. He taught that the "physiology of plants is the basis of rational farming," and delivered a number of public lectures and wrote numerous papers, classically clear in form and profound in content, on those problems in which plant physiology is closely connected with practical farming. These lectures included such subjects as "Science and Farming," "Sources of Nitrogen in Plants," and "The Struggle of Plants Against Drought," and were later published under the general title, "Farming and Plant Physiology."

After the October Revolution in 1917, Timiryazev was one of the first of Russian scientists to stand unconditionally on the side of Soviet power. He heartily welcomed the transformation wrought by Lenin.

The Soviet people deeply honor the memory of the great scientist and revolutionary fighter for democratic ideals. By Government decree a memorial was erected to him in Moscow and his name given to the

Moscow Agricultural Academy, where he had spent the best years of his life. His name is also borne by a number of institutes, among them the Timiryazev Institute of Plant Physiology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Scholarships, prizes and medals bear his name, and annual "Timiryazev readings" are held. The centenary of his birth was celebrated in Moscow, despite the strenuous wartime conditions.

Vitamins in Northern USSR

Scurvy has been eliminated forever in Kolyma, one of the northernmost districts of the USSR. A large factory constructed there produces anti-scurvy preparations from local raw materials. The precious vitamin C is extracted from the stunted cedar; and syrups and jams with a high vitamin content are manufactured from the northern wild rose and various berries which grow thickly in the valleys of rivers flowing through the taiga. The factory furnishes surrounding districts with these valuable health-preserving products. Thousands of liters of juices and wines are also produced.

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ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-AMERICAN AGREEMENT

On the occasion of the first anniversary of the Soviet-American Agreement PRAVDA writes editorially:

One year ago, on June 11, 1942, an Agreement was signed between the Soviet Union and the United States of America on the principles applicable to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war against aggression. The signing of this Agreement signified a "serious forward step in the relations between the USSR and the USA." (Stalin).

Following as it did the conclusion of the Soviet-British Treaty of Alliance of May 26, 1942, the signing of the Agreement between the USSR and the USA meant the further consolidation of the companionship-in-arms of the great democratic powers—the USSR, Great Britain and the USA—which stand at the head of the anti-Hitler coalition of freedom-loving peoples. The Soviet-British Treaty of Alliance, just as the Soviet-American Agreement, provides for both companionship-in-arms between the USSR, Great Britain and the USA in the war against Hitlerite Germany and for friendly collaboration in the postwar period in the interests of insuring a just and lasting peace.

In his report on the ratification of the Soviet-British Treaty of Alliance before the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on June 18, 1942, after his return from a visit to London and Washington, Molotov pointed out that the significance of the Soviet-American Agreement lies "in the fact that it not only proceeds from the recognition of the fact of the companionship-in-arms established between the Soviet Union and the United States of America in the present war against Hitlerite Germany, but also provides for the coordination of the actions of the two countries in the postwar period. The Agreement signifies the understanding reached between the USSR and the USA on the problem of improvement in international relations after the war, in the interests of stability of peace. Therefore the Washington Agreement is of great significance for the United States and the Soviet Union as well as for other peoples."

The friendly relations between the freedom-loving peoples of the USSR, Great Britain and the USA, tempered in the fire of the noble war of liberation against Hitlerite tyranny, rest on a strong foundation. These relations are cemented by the firm determination to wage the war until the utter defeat of the Hitlerite armies and the unconditional surrender of Hitlerite Germany.

Soviet-American friendship is in keeping with the historical traditions of the two great nations, which entertain sympathy and respect for each other. The Soviet people highly value American efficiency which, as Stalin put it, is "that indomitable force which does not know or recognize any barriers, which with its business-like persistence dissipates any and all obstacles, which cannot but bring to a conclusion a matter once taken up . . ."

These very features of American efficiency, combined with lofty patriotism, examples of which are daily shown to the whole world by the Soviet people and its Red Army, are absolutely indispensable in the present war of freedom-loving peoples, headed by the USSR, Great Britain and the USA, against Hitlerite Germany.

The American people, like all other freedom-loving peoples, cannot but realize the deadly danger to its freedom and life carried by bloody Hitlerite fascism, which strives to establish its world domination. With the modern development of military technique even such a natural obstacle as the Atlantic Ocean cannot serve as an insurmountable barrier for unbridled adventurers undeterred by any monstrous crimes. And if the storms of war now rage far from American territory, this is due only to the fact that after the collapse of France, the Hitlerite war machine proved unable to score any success in the struggle against Britain and then encountered in the East of Europe the heroic resistance of the Red Army and the Soviet people. In the battles on the Soviet-German front not only was the much vaunted-myth about the invincibility of the German army blown to atoms, not only was the Hitlerite program of "lightning war" foiled,

but the prerequisites for the utter defeat of the armed forces of Hitlerite Germany and her vassals were created.

For two years the heroic struggle of the Soviet people against the German-fascist robbers has been in progress. For two years the Soviet people and its Red Army have borne the brunt of this war which for its ferocity and scale has no parallel in history. In these two years the British Empire strengthened its navy, created a formidable land army and a powerful air force. The United States of America created an army of many millions equipped with all kinds of up-to-date armament. In the course of the past year a considerable part of the American troops crossed the Atlantic Ocean and took up initial positions for the assault of Hitler's much-vaunted "European Fortress."

Shoulder to shoulder with British and French troops, American officers and men successfully accomplished the campaign in North Africa which ended in the utter defeat and annihilation of the Italo-German troops. American aviation together with the British air force has dealt and is dealing weighty blows to military and industrial objects in Germany and Italy. Having had their baptism of fire the American troops have already passed the period of preparation for the battles in which the backbone of the German fascist beast must be broken.

Americans took advantage of the time gained, thanks to the selfless resistance of the Soviet Union, to deploy production of all kinds of arms and ammunition at a pace without parallel in history. The production of arms and ammunition on a scale fitting British Empire has considerably grown. For its part the Soviet Union successfully coped with the task of developing war industries under the indescribably hard conditions of war against a perfidious and treacherous enemy. The Soviet people displayed tremendous selflessness, organization and skill in shifting the base of their war industry to the East and deploying production of armament in Britain and in the whole the gigantic scale of the Red Army's military operations.

No matter how many millions of foreign slaves Hitler drives to the war plants of Germany, no matter how brutal are the measures by which he forces the industries in the occupied countries of Europe to work for the German war machine, in the sphere of war production Germany cannot win the race against the powers of the anti-Hitler coalition. On the basis of the Soviet-American Agreement and within the framework of the well known Lend-Lease Act, the United States renders military and economic aid to the Soviet Union in the struggle against Hitlerite Germany.

The Soviet people is well aware of the deliveries of armament, provisions and some other materials which

flow to the USSR from the great Republic overseas. The Soviet people is not only informed about these deliveries, but highly values the support it receives from the American people as one of the manifestations of the companionship-in-arms in the life and death struggle against the common enemy.

Not for a moment should it be forgotten that even in peacetime machinery is dead without people; under conditions of war it is true to an incomparably greater degree. The outcome of war is decided by the people who know how to apply military equipment, who have mastered the art of fighting the enemy, who bravely and gallantly face dangers and death. The Soviet Army, tempered in violent and hard battles in the course of the past two years, possesses these qualities in a high degree.

Examples of these high soldierly qualities have also been given by the Armies of our Allies which routed the Italo-German troops in North Africa and by their victory prepared the conditions for further successful blows at our common enemy.

In the progress of the common struggle against Hitlerite Germany, unity and mutual understanding between the participants of the anti-Hitlerite coalition have been considerably strengthened. The basis of this unity is the realization of the necessity for the exertion of the common efforts of freedom-loving peoples in the struggle against the Hitlerite war machine which has already been shaken to its foundation, but is still strong and dangerous. At present Hitler strives, at any cost, to gain time to prepare fresh desperate military and diplomatic adventures. To frustrate this design of Hitler's, not to let him heal the wounds inflicted by the first joint blow dealt by the Allies from the East and the West, to organize a powerful common onslaught of the Soviet, American and British armed forces against the German-fascist enslavers in order to deliver the oppressed peoples from fascist oppression—means to draw nearer to the coveted day of victory, the day of return to peaceful creative labor for the good of entire humanity.

Moscow Conference of Playwrights and Theater Representatives

Outstanding representatives of the Russian theater and the theaters of the various national republics met recently in Moscow. One of the principal items on the agenda was the discussion of the work of Soviet playwrights during wartime. Many vital problems were considered, and it is expected that the conclusions will prove most helpful in furthering the work of Soviet theaters under the conditions of war.

SOVIET SCIENCE AND THE WAR

By Academician N. I. Vavilov

One of the fatal errors and miscalculations in Hitler's plan of attacking the Soviet Union was the arrogant underestimation of our science and technology.

When the war began, Soviet scientific institutes and laboratories turned at once from current work to the vital question of aiding the front. Physicists and theoreticians, steeped in the problems of the structure of the atomic nucleus and the nature of cosmic rays, devoted themselves to the consideration of ballistics, aerodynamics, military acoustics and similar problems.

Opticians and spectrographers brought their knowledge and skill to the application of rapid methods of chemical and spectral analyses in munitions works;

as a result, the time necessary for the analysis of alloys in ingots and finished articles has been drastically reduced. In some plants the usual methods of chemical analysis have been obviated. Analysis of metals and alloys which formerly required many hours are now completed in a few minutes.

In the process of war the improvement of artillery placed new tasks before our scientists and technologists. New sights, improved range finders and artillery instruments and devices became necessary. The problems of lighting in connection with blackouts were effectively solved. A special branch of science for the study of natural lighting under night conditions appeared. Our physicists and opticians carried out theoretical and practical work in the study of the night illumination of towns, wharfs and railway sta-



During an intermission in the opera IVAN SUSANIN, artists of the Moscow Bolshoi Theater of Opera and Ballet subscribe to the Second Soviet State War Loan. (Right to left) Ballet Dancer Vanne, People's Artist of the USSR Barsova, People's Artist of the RSFSR Khanayev and a subscription worker

Radiophoto

tions at the front. Scientists cooperated with the army, taking a direct part in carrying out complex military operations.

The same is true of acousticians. Acoustics, which 30 years ago was a science of little practical value, became vastly important in the new war. It is enough to say that mines touched off by sound are widely used.

It is difficult to enumerate all the applications of electricity and magnetism in war. We shall mention only such important uses as the telegraph, telephone, radio, and magnetic mines and the methods of combating them. This will give some idea of the extent of the participation of physicists and electrical engineers in the war.

Continuous demands are made upon Soviet chemists by industry and the front. Ammunition, an endless variety of chemical raw materials for industry, the problem of substitutes and medicines—these are the problems our chemistry had to solve, and many new and important discoveries have been made.

Shoulder to shoulder with the chemists work geologists and botanists, seeking mineral and vegetable raw materials. The increased importance of the problems of nutrition under war conditions has placed before our agronomists and cattle-breeders questions of tremendous importance. In most cases they have proved equal to the task of solving them.

The methods of work are varied. Not a few young scientists work directly at the front—in aviation, artillery, the signals service, hospitals, etc. Scientific institutes receive inquiries and information from

former workers who have gone to the front. Frequently scientists from the front return to their parent laboratories to solve military technical problems or to obtain instruments. Our scientists are constantly visiting the front with new types of equipment; they are well-known aboard warships, among military fliers, artillerymen, signals corps men, trench mortar gunners, and in every branch of the service.

The seizure by the Germans of a number of regions of the Soviet Union compelled many scientific institutions to evacuate to the East along with industrial enterprises. Some huge institutes are now located in remote sections of our country, in small towns, amid forests and swamps. Tremendous scientific research is in progress in these far-off places, side by side with the manufacture of new military instruments invented and designed by the members of the institutes.

During the Patriotic War a number of scientists have gone to work in factories, shops and laboratories, helping in the planning and building of new plants and shops. They have also launched the production of new materials and introduced new methods of control.

The war has not yet ended; decisive battles are still to come. But our science may look back with pride to the years of war in which it has proved its strength to our country and to the enemy. Our scientists are ready to exert even greater efforts to continue their responsible work to the end. They have firm faith in victory; they know the war will end in the enemy's defeat. They also realize that the era of peace will set before them new tasks of peaceful construction of no less magnitude.

LAVOCHKIN-5 PURSUIT PLANE SCORES SUCCESSES AT FRONT

In a recent article *Krasnaia Zvezda* describes the great success which attended the appearance on one sector of the front of the Soviet single-seater, one-engine Lavochkin-5 pursuit plane.

The German fliers were very wary of the machine, and when they were compelled to a closer acquaintance, fought it with great caution. On many occasions the plane emerged victorious from combats with numerically superior forces. In one engagement fliers of LA-5 planes shot down six Messerschmitts without losing a single plane. In another battle, flier Bachilo, piloting an LA-5, engaged three Messerschmitts and shot down two of them. Flier Azarov in short period has shot down ten enemy bombers, flying the LA-5. It has also proved to be a fine attack plane—in addition to a machine gun it mounts a gun and carries bombs.

The fliers say of the Lavochkin-5, "It is a simple machine which gives you a big leeway. And when it lets loose with its guns, the chips fly."

Summer Entertainment for Moscow

The summer theater season in Moscow opened on June 8. Dramatic productions at various theaters, concerts by outstanding local artists, Russian operas in concert rendition at the Opera and Ballet Theater, and operatic and dramatic presentations at the Philharmonic and the Palaces of Culture are part of the summertime fare of Moscow theatergoers. Among the most popular events in the Capital is the appearance of a group of Latvian concert artists. The circus, a favorite entertainment of Muscovites, is crowded daily.

WORK OF GUARDS AIR TRANSPORT REGIMENT

A Guards Air Regiment, the 87th Independent Air Transport, commanded by Colonel Chankotadze, has to its credit 19,000,000 kilometers—each crew having flown the equivalent of several times the circumference of the globe. The Regiment has made 127,000 flights, and transported over 57 trainloads of supplies.

During the defense of Stalingrad, the crews flew mainly at night to avoid the Messerschmitts continually stalking them. On the darkest nights the Regiment's heavy transport planes carried ammunition, food, oil and medicines to the Stalingrad front, spending 13 to 15 hours daily in the air.

During the defense of Stalingrad, the crews flew South, the scarcity of railways and extended communications made the support of air transport invaluable. The Douglasses worked around the clock, carrying thousands of wounded, and hundreds of tons of gasoline for tanks and other supplies. The crews also maintain contact with guerrilla camps, supplying them with munitions, medicines and food.

Besides the heavy Douglas transport planes, the 87th Air Regiment is equipped with light U-2 planes, "air motorcycles" capable of landing and taking off even in a cow pasture. The Regiment was one of the earliest to utilize the U-2 as a night bomber, at first loading the bombs directly into the cockpit, from which they were thrown by hand by the second pilot.

The experiment proved so successful that special bomb-racks and releases were attached to the planes, making it possible to dispense with the second pilot and increase the bomb load. The fliers attained great skill in precise night bombing and the slow U-2 planes were used most effectively in the bombing of German

positions in Stalingrad, often only a few dozen yards from the Soviet positions.



Soviet Bomber Pilot Nikolai Musinsky has 150 operational flights to his credit

DOCUMENTARY FILM ON GERMAN CRIMES IN USSR

Cameraman Boris Nebylitsky, Stalin Prize Winner, reports the massacre of 300 persons by the Germans in the villages of Zalasnya, Leonovo and Sosnovka, in the upper reaches of the Dnieper, in the Vadino Woods. The following terrible story of the massacre was told to Nebylitsky by Pelageya Ivanova, a collective farm girl from the village of Zalasnya, who although seriously wounded in the slaughter, managed to crawl away and hide:

On an evening at the end of February, Red Army troops approached the locality of the three villages. The German commandant ordered all residents to report at the schoolhouse in Leonovo at 7 A. M. bringing supplies for a long journey. Next morning the

people arrived, carrying their most valued possessions and what food they had. Many were women with children in their arms. Sick people who could not walk were brought on sledges.

Within a short time they saw flames coming from the roofs of their homes. The Germans had fired the villages. A German officer emerged from the school and ordered the people to leave their belongings on the ground, explaining that "they would not need them any longer." The people began to understand the fate in store for them. Some of the women wept and children cried, but the majority maintained a gloomy silence.

German soldiers fell upon the crowd and snatched

the people's possessions. The plundered group was then driven to the Vadino Woods, followed by a file of German Tommy-gunners and a cart laden with boxes and oil drums. The reason for this terrible cargo became apparent later.

As soon as they reached the edge of the forest, the Germans chose a clearing under tall fir trees, picked ten people from the crowd and lined them up. Among them were women with children. The foreboding hush was broken by the muted thunder of guns from the front lines. The sound spurred the Germans to action; the Tommy-guns rattled. Women cried wildly, children screamed and clung to their mothers, the snow was quickly colored crimson.

The Germans proceeded with their usual pedantry. Thirty times they dragged batches of ten from the crowd and repeated the ghastly procedure, indifferent

to the pleas of mothers and cries of children. In an hour the slaughter was finished. The Germans then took sticks of dynamite from the boxes. The air was rent with explosions; when the smoke cleared, torn human flesh lay scattered over the ground. The soldiers and police gathered trunks and limbs, piled them into a mound, poured on oil from the drums and lighted the terrible pyre.

Nebylitsky reports that he filmed the traces of this inhuman crime. Some of the bodies were later identified by bits of wearing apparel. The most ghastly sight, he says, was the tiny skeletons of children scattered among the charred bodies.

A documentary record of German brutalities will be shown in Newsreel No. 20, to be released shortly by the Moscow Newsreel Studios.

METROPOLITAN NIKOLAI WRITES OF WARTIME WORK

In answer to a recent request from the American Russian War Relief Committee for a statement regarding his work as one of the leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church during the two years of war, Metropolitan Nikolai of Kiev and Galich made the following statement:

At the outbreak of the war I had to leave Kiev—permanent site of my activities—which was occupied by the Hitlerites. I now live in Moscow, waiting for the happy day when I can return to my native city. Here I am in charge of the Moscow Bishopric and Patriarchy.

In the days of the Patriotic War I put my heart and soul into the patriotic activities of the Russian Orthodox Church. Services in the Moscow churches, in which I pray for the victory of the Russian and Allied Armies; sermons from the pulpit regarding the Christian duty of believers to the motherland; the organization of collections of money and various articles for defense from the congregation; correspondence with representatives of the Orthodox Churches abroad—such is the circle of my activities in these grave times for my motherland.

A few months ago, as a member of the Extraordinary Committee for ascertaining and investigating the crimes of the German invaders and their accomplices, I visited the Russian towns liberated by the Red Army—Gzhatsk and Sychevka in the Smolensk Region and Rzhev in the Kalinin Region. During this tour I saw with my own eyes how much grief the Hitlerites had brought to my people.

Near the village of Kholmets, in the Sychevka District, I saw the remains of aged people, women and children—innocent victims of fascist malice. On or-

ders of the Command of the 102nd German Infantry Division, the fascists had gathered the peaceful residents of the village of Kholmets and driven them onto a mined road.

Wherever the Hitlerites had been I saw destroyed schools, museums, libraries, kindergartens, hospitals and churches. During their retreat from Vyazma, the Germans blew up the Dukhovnaya and Trinity Churches; when they retreated from Sychevka they blew up seven churches. In Gzhatsk I saw churches which the fascists had converted into stables and abattoirs. In their bitter fury against the Orthodox Church the Germans blew up the Church of John the Baptist and the Kazan Church in Gzhatsk.

In Rzhev the Nazis destroyed the Church of the Assumption, the Polish Church and 15 others. They plundered the Church of the Intercession and carried away everything of value. Priest Andrei Popov was shot by the Hitlerites. Before retreating the Germans mined this church and forced about 200 peaceful citizens into it. Those who refused or were too weak to go there were shot. The Germans then locked the doors of the church. They failed, however, to blow it up—Red Army troops which swiftly broke into the town prevented this ghastly crime.

My day is full of work from early morning till late at night. I work with unshatterable faith in the victory of my motherland and of all freedom-loving countries over the dark forces of bloody Hitlerism. My own sisters have been through the siege of Leningrad. One of them died during the blockade; the other two work at their posts, one as a teacher in a Leningrad school, the other as a laboratory assistant at a chemical works.



Women stretcher-bearers and members of the Signal Corps of the Czechoslovak Military Unit in the USSR commanded by Colonel Ludvik Svoboda. The Unit is fighting with the Red Army on the Soviet-German front

Radiophoto

PRESIDENT BENES AWARDS DECORATIONS TO MEMBERS OF CZECHOSLOVAK MILITARY UNIT IN USSR

By order of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces and President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Dr. Eduard Benes, a group of officers and soldiers of the Czechoslovak Military Unit in the USSR have been decorated for the successful execution of orders of the Command in fighting the Hitlerite invaders on the Soviet-German front and for valor and heroism displayed in these actions.

Colonel Svoboda, Commander of the Czechoslovak Field Military Unit in the USSR, was decorated with the Czechoslovak Military Cross.

The Czechoslovak Military Cross was also awarded to 90 officers and soldiers. Seventy-seven officers and soldiers were decorated with the Czechoslovak Medal

for Courage. Nine of the recipients are women stretcher-bearers who distinguished themselves in rendering first aid to the wounded on the battlefield.

Soviet Flier Receives British Decoration

Vice Admiral Golovko, Commander of the Northern Red Fleet, has presented Guards flier Pavel Klimov with the Silver Medal recently awarded him by King George VI of Great Britain. Klimov, who shot down his first German plane one year ago, has since risen to the rank of Flight Commander and has destroyed 11 German bombers and fighters. He has received two Soviet decorations.

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT AS OF JUNE 11, 1943

By Colonel Alexander Andreyev

The first 10 days of June were marked by intensive patrol action and stubborn local fighting in almost all important sectors of the Soviet-German front. At various points German infantry supported by tanks attempted to retrieve lost positions. In the meantime the Soviet air force delivered a series of powerful blows at enemy landing fields and railway junctions.

Soviet long-range bombers attacked the airdromes and railway junctions of Orel, Bryansk and Karachov, sites of large enemy concentrations. As a result of the raid on the Orel area on the night of June 3, in which 520 heavy bombers took part, heavy damage to railways and enemy supply bases was reported.

On the following night Soviet planes carried out a mass raid on the Bryansk railway junction and the Karachov station on the Orel-Bryansk line. The objective here was the numerous army trains blocked

by the destruction at Orel. The strategic importance of Bryansk lies in the fact that it is the junction of the lines running from Smolensk, Minsk, Gomel and Kiev.

From June 7 on, the Soviet air force has been striking effectively at enemy airdromes. During a mass air attack on the night of June 7, heavy explosions and widespread fires were reported at German airdromes northwest of Bryansk. On the night of June 8 Soviet planes smashed six enemy airdromes, destroying and damaging upwards of 150 planes, as well as ammunition and fuel dumps. On the night of June 9, effective attacks were also reported.

Thus the beginning of June has been marked by the activity of the Soviet air force, which is dealing powerful blows at enemy troop concentrations and airdromes.

JEWEL OF CENTRAL ASIA

The famous Russian traveler Nikolai Przhevalsky, who explored Central Asia, expressed the desire shortly before his death in 1888 to be buried on the shore of Lake Issyk Kul, in what is now Soviet Kirghizia. He thought it the most beautiful spot in all Asia. His wish was obeyed: on the steep lakeside stands his granite monument, surmounted by an eagle holding a laurel wreath in its beak.

The finest health resorts in the Soviet Union are situated on the shores of this lake. The region is a vast natural physio-therapeutic sanatorium, with a mild mountain climate, an inexhaustible wealth of ultra-violet rays, sea bathing and a great variety of medicinal springs. The locality specializes in fermented mares' milk, so beneficial to health.

Since the Soviet Revolution a whole system of well-equipped health resorts has been founded on the lake shores. Hundreds of wounded Red Army men are undergoing treatment in this blessed corner of Central Asia, thousands of miles from the front, where the

countryside is red with poppies in the summer, and rich with orchards of apple and pear.

All Issyk Kul's wealth, natural and industrial, is at the disposal of the front. The Kirghiz people who own this precious jewel entered the free family of Soviet peoples a quarter of a century ago. This primitive, half-wild country developed, with the aid of the Russian people, into a country with a high culture, both spiritual and material.

In the stud farms and rich pastures around Issyk Kul, excellent cavalry mounts are bred. Herds of cows, sheep and goats graze in other meadows. These herds have increased 20 per cent in the last year alone.

South of Issyk Kul lie cotton plantations. The sugar beet and fine tobacco, sown for the first time this year, are making a good showing. The rich soil yields a bounteous wheat harvest. The lake shores are well wooded and its waters teem with fish.

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Death to the German Invaders!



FOR THE MOTHERLAND!

“Long Live the Victory of the Anglo-Soviet-American Fighting Alliance over the Enemies of Mankind—the German-fascist Enslavers!”

(May Day Slogan)



MARSHAL JOSEPH VISSARIONOVICH STALIN, SUPREME COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

TWO YEARS OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

By Professor Leonov

In the course of Russia's long history there have been frequent instances when the people as a whole waged war against an alien invader; when they were called to defend their country against attempts of foreign foes to impose slavery upon her. We have only to remember the heroic struggle against Genghis-Khan, Batu, Napoleon and the German cur knights.

But the overpowering patriotic force displayed by the Soviet people in the present war against Hitlerism far exceeds anything heretofore known in history. For this is a war waged literally by everyone in the Soviet Union. All the people, from the youngest to the oldest, are determined to fight to the last breath for the Soviet power, for those colossal achievements—material, political and spiritual—that have rewarded their 25 years of endeavor.

When on June 22, 1941, the news of the German invasion spread throughout the Soviet Union, the whole population immediately resolved without hesitation to devote itself wholly and unreservedly to the defense of the country from the fascist beast. And when the entire people rose to this struggle, its patriotic force did in very truth prove inexhaustible. Daily and hourly these forces grow stronger; they grow rapidly, endlessly, for new sources of the people's might are ever springing into being.

Thus, despite losses and privations, the Soviet country is witnessing the most powerful growth of patriotic feeling. The vital forces of our people have received a tremendous impetus. Particularly apt at this time are the words of the famous guerrilla, Denis Davydov, spoken during the Patriotic War of 1812: "Not yet has Russia risen to her full, colossal height, and woe betide her adversaries if she does so arise."

Implacable hatred for the enemy and supreme devotion to the Soviet system are reflected in the Soviet fighters' heroic efforts at the front; the efforts of workers, collective farmers and intellectuals in the rear. The rich flowering of Soviet patriotism manifests itself in many forms. One of these is a marked improvement in the organization of team-work in industries. The war requires of the Soviet people an even stricter discipline and organization, and our people fully realize this. What is known among us as labor heroism has become a mass phenomenon. There is true patriotic tenacity in the way the people carry out Marshal Stalin's order to work with the smooth-

ness and precision of a reliable clock. Their energy has doubled, trebled, and in some cases increased tenfold, since they began to work for the front.

Another expression of patriotic feeling is the enormous sums contributed to the front. In less than four months, 7,000,000,000 rubles were collected for the Red Army Fund. The Yaroslavl collective farmers set an example, which has been widely followed, in planting additional acreage for the Defense Fund and for aid to the liberated areas devastated by the German occupation.

But perhaps the most marked upsurge of patriotic enthusiasm is seen in the ranks of the Red Army. The heart of every Soviet fighter, waging the most righteous war in history, is actuated by the noblest of human emotions—and all of these emotions are dominated by love for his country.

This love for the Soviet native land is made up of the most subtle and profound feelings—love for one's birthplace, home, land, kindred and leaders, and for the country's historic past.

Every Soviet fighter loves his country in his own special fashion; with his concept of his country he associates scenes of home, family and comrades. Love of hearth and home and the love of country are inseparable for all Red Army men. This was well expressed by Pilot Stepanenko of the Guards: "What does my native land mean to me? My native land is the history of the Russian people, its air that I breathe, its Pushkin and Lermontov. It is the country that made a man of me, a street waif."

Another aspect of Soviet patriotism in Red Army men is their deepening hatred for the enemy. The war against the Hitlerites calls for a character irreconcilable, ruthless, avid for revenge and incapable of forgetting an injury. It must be pointed out that the birth of these traits in a Soviet citizen was an agonizing process: it was by no means easy for him to hate. Not everyone could learn all at once to hate and to be cruel in warfare. The Russians, as is widely known, are fundamentally gentle, good-natured and magnanimous. From ancient times they have been distinguished by noble characteristics, good-nature, amiability, hospitality, and the absence of resentment and vengefulness.

But the course of the Patriotic War raised the ques-

tion as to whether these qualities were not out of place in dealing with the Germans. And although slow to anger, the Russian's wrath and hatred is all the more terrible when it is finally aroused.

Wrath and fury fill the hearts of our fighters when they see what the enemy has done in Soviet cities and villages. When during the past winter Red Army men liberated a territory of nearly half a million square kilometers, the picture revealed to them was one of unforgettable desolation. Cities and villages laid waste, thousands and tens of thousands of Soviet citizens destroyed in German mass executions, shootings, and slow, tormenting death in captivity. Nothing like this mass destruction of civilians, including women, children and old people, this torture on the gallows, flogging to death and burning alive, was ever

seen in the Asian steppes in the days of Genghis-Khan and Batu.

It is easily understandable in the light of this why an inextinguishable hatred burns in the hearts of our people; why hatred of the enemy is so deeply rooted, why it expresses itself in a passionate desire to crush him at all costs. "There is neither fear nor pity in my heart for the enemy, only hatred—the most ferocious hatred," said one Red Army man.

The growth of this hatred for the contemptible Hitlerites was expressed by Marshal Stalin, who said, "Our soldiers have become fiercer and more relentless. They have learned to hate the German-fascist invaders in good earnest." Hatred increases men's resolution and strength tenfold. It is hatred that takes our Red Army men into the enemy dugouts, pillboxes and bunkers—he who hates never thinks twice of shedding his blood for victory.

The Soviet fighter knows that hatred for the enemy must be active, must be embodied in deeds. Active hatred demands that all your energy, knowledge and ability should be directed toward one goal—the relentless destruction of your enemy. This is why patriotic enthusiasm in the Red Army is manifested in the desire to untiringly perfect one's skill in fighting. The Red Army has mastered the intricate art of modern warfare in an incredibly short time; gallantry, valor and tenacity are combined with military proficiency.

The powerful force of Soviet patriotism, the fact that all the peoples of the Soviet Union are fighting in this war against Hitlerite Germany, are the pledge that the struggle against the German enslavers will be successful.



Lieutenant General of Tank Troops Mikhail Katukov, recently awarded the British Distinguished Service Order

Radiophoto

Young Uzbek Ballet Dancer Becomes Outstanding Sniper

The Order of the Red Banner has just been awarded to a young Uzbek ballet dancer, Zibakha Ganieva, who left the stage of the Uzbek Theater at the outbreak of war and volunteered for the front. She became a skilled sniper and won fame in the winter of 1941-42 in the battle at the approaches to Moscow. During attacks she supported Red Army men by her accurate fire, disabling enemy machine gunners. At other times she would lie in ambush for hours, spotting enemy observers by the glitter of their field glasses or by their least movement, and bringing them down with unfailing aim. Often at night she stole into the enemy positions and brought back prisoners.

This remarkable young girl has in the past two months added 28 Hitlerites to her score of enemy killed.

THE SOURCE OF THE RED ARMY'S STRENGTH

By I. Verkhovtsev

The Red Army has always enjoyed great popularity among the Soviet peoples. This love for the Army has grown tremendously since the outbreak of the war; it is expressed in the heroic labor and deeds of the peoples of cities, towns and villages. The All-Union Competition of workers, employees, engineers and collective farmers initiated last year is yielding excellent results. Factories are increasing their programs from month to month; workers are not satisfied with merely fulfilling programs—they regard it as their duty to exceed them. The Special Defense Fund of the Supreme Command of the Red Army, which receives this additional output, is growing daily as programs are exceeded in aircraft and tank manufacturing plants, coal and oil fields and other enterprises.

Realizing the danger threatening their freedom and independence, the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Red Army spare no effort, pause before no sacrifice, to check the enemy's onslaught and to clear the Soviet soil of the Hitlerite hordes. The just cause which the Red Army defends in the present war has enabled it not only to stall the enemy drive, but to inflict heavy blows on the Hitlerite war machine.

The two years of war has tended to strengthen the Soviet rear, and it is well-known that an army with a strong rear is invincible. This is another factor in Soviet strength. Trainloads of armament, ammunition, equipment and food supplies are sent to the front from regions nearby and from the Urals, Siberia, Middle Asia and the Far East. The well-known



IN THE NORTHERN DONETS—Soviet infantrymen crossing a river during a reconnaissance in force



About to take off for reconnaissance far behind enemy lines—(left to right) Senior Lieutenant Shamin, Commander; Lieutenant Batovsky, and radio operator and gunner Yakovlev

worker, Davidov, Stakhanovite of Moscow, who has set unprecedented records of production; the collective farmer Sait, of Krasnoyarsk District, who supplied the Government with 120 centners of fish, are both imbued with the same aim—aid to the front. Mukhin, a weaver of Ivanovsk, who tends 208 machines instead of the former 36; the Uzbek Uldashev, who exceeds his program by ten times—these representatives of two Soviet republics are united in the patriotic desire to hasten the liberation of their motherland from the enemy—the motherland equally dear to Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Uzbek, Georgian, Tadjik, Azerbaijanian and Armenian.

In these two years of war the friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union has undergone a severe test and is now stronger than ever. The active support of the millions of peoples of all nationalities in-

habiting the Soviet Union is the inexhaustible force which makes the Red Army strong.

All of this illustrates the close friendship existing between the toilers of the Soviet rear and the fighters at the front. The Red Army men in the front lines are at all times aware of the love and care of the Soviet people.

The country is meeting the second anniversary of the Patriotic War with preparations for decisive battles. The Soviet peoples understand this and work with greater energy to supply the front with all that is needed to deal the enemy a crushing blow. The faith of the Soviet people in victory has never wavered, even during the most critical period of the struggle. Now they are more than ever certain of victory. The day is not far off when the Red Army, together with the armies of its Allies, will deal the final blow to the Hitlerite hordes who have caused the world so much suffering and sorrow.



Bomber Sergeant Skripin made eight attacks on an enemy motorcycle column. When his bombs and ammunition were exhausted, he flew over the column at zero feet and cut down survivors with his propeller



Cavalrymen of a Guards Unit on reconnaissance

LIVING STALINGRAD

By Yuri Lebedinsky

Russian, Ukrainian, Georgian, Uzbek, Byelorussian, Kalmyk, and Kazakh workmen have come to Stalingrad, following the dictates of their hearts, eager for the honor of placing a stone in the foundations of the new city.

One of the first houses to be restored was a five-story building that will go down in history as "Pavlov's House." Guards Sergeant Pavlov and his comrades defended it for 59 days against German tanks and machine guns.

Here is an ordinary drilling machine and an ordinary Russian woman—Helen Shvedova—running it. The shop where it stands was shattered by enemy bombs and shells while Helen Shvedova fought with a machine gun. Now the shop is restored, and Helen is back at work.

The bakery is turning out excellent white loaves. Guards Lieutenant Colonel Stanchuk and his men held onto that bakery in two days of heavy fighting.

In an elementary school, the pupils are taking down dictation. The shellholes in the classroom walls have been filled up. A new school building will soon be ready.

At the Stalingrad railway station the stationmaster stands on the platform with a raised flag. A long string of trucks roll by. Stalingrad is now a full-blooded artery in the railway system of the USSR.

In the Stalingrad fields, the scene of fierce tank battles, tractors are turning up the soil for the spring sowing: the placid Russian fields will yield golden wheat a few months hence. When they reap their rich harvest in the autumn, the Stalingrad collective farmers will remember that this wheat was fattened on the arrogant enemy who lies buried forever in Russian soil.

Here beside the Volga every vista is open. The blue sky can be seen through the bare branches of pyramidal poplars, through gaping holes and windowless walls. Everywhere between the ruins there is a wide field of vision, extending to the distant hills, that used to be hidden by tall buildings and compact city blocks.

All this has been laid bare, ruined, burned. A few miles from the city the sun glistens on one or two

glazed windows. The glass survived in one pane in the lower story of a huge building: the whole mass of the upper floors, half burned and ruined, hangs over that single window.

The spring sun plays on another window glued together from several pieces of glass in the wall of a tiny shanty. This one is covered with a tasselled curtain. A woman is digging the ground nearby, glancing now and then at a child crawling on four

Stalingrad on the Defense!



Reserves crossed the Volga and went into battle



Red Army men rush forward to take up new positions



Fighting on the outskirts of the city

square yards of cleared ground. Around this islet of ordered human life are heaps of stones, and torn and twisted iron.

In every direction the ruins of walls rear themselves up, fantastic outlines and clumsy colonnades of tottering chimney stacks, the sinister architecture of a ruined city.

When you look, everything is static; but when you listen, you hear an incessant clatter as the wind lifts the loose iron sheeting hanging from the roofs. Sometimes a great explosion rends the air and the sky fills with smoke. The sappers have found and exploded another mine.

On a Stalingrad street corner, in an empty, glassless shop window, is an unusual exhibition—a large collection of mines, with instructions on how to find and render them harmless. The whole population of Stalingrad is helping the sappers with this work. About 1,000 varieties of explosive devices have been found, but the district is not yet clear of mines.

Fantastic structures are rising out of the ruins. Here is a human habitation clinging to a ruined brick wall—sheets of roofing iron supported on a burned-out German truck and a fragment of fencing. From the iron roof dangles a blanket, indicating a door. A little old man with a wind-burned, wrinkled face is building something out of bricks, apparently a fireplace. The job is not going too well. He answers my questions angrily. "Yes, we lived here. Up there on the third floor." And he points to the inside of an empty brick box.

A narrow ribbon of highway has been cleared through the chaos. This highway is always busy, thronged day and night with people returning to their native city. They flock in from north and east, whither they fled from the Germans, or from south and west, whither the Germans drove them. Sometimes they hitch-hike their way back, sometimes they walk, patiently carrying children and bundles. A woman pushes a two-wheeler barrow, one child sitting on a pile of brightly colored bundles, the other walking beside her holding to her skirt.

It is hard for her. The sun is burning hot. She is glad to stop and willingly answers questions. Yes, she has come from the other side of the Volga. She had a sister once. Her husband, and her sister's, had worked at the Red Barricades factory. Her husband was called up for the army at the beginning of the war. Her sister and brother-in-law? She frowns and presses her lips tightly together. "Who knows where they are?" Her sister is most likely buried with her children in an air raid shelter. Her brother-

"The Enemy Shall Never Reach the Volga!"

in-law joined the People's Guard. Perhaps he's still alive—with the Army.

"Where are you going now?"

"Home," she answers, nodding toward a wilderness of yellowish ash where once there was a splendid factory and workers' settlement.

She refuses to go anywhere else. She wants to live in the same place as she lived before, and live there she will. She will build a shanty among the ruins, will dig the garden, will manage somehow, and as soon as the factory is rebuilt she will go back to work and the children will go to the kindergarten.

This stubborn, unwavering determination to return home, even though the material basis of its life is destroyed, is an expression of that profound secret force that welded city and people into invincibility. In the native places are nothing but stones and graves. The people of Stalingrad are rebuilding their life among their own native stones and the graves of their comrades.

Air-raid shelters, dugouts and trenches are being equipped as living quarters. "Mashenka, come round this evening to our trench," one girl calls out merrily to another, as though calling from balcony to balcony. Little huts are being built out of sun-dried, home-made brick. No doubt the ancient Bulgar town of Sarkel, which stood on the side of the present Stalingrad, was built of this material.

When the city was liberated there were less than 3,000 inhabitants, but now, judging by the ration cards issued, there are tens of thousands.

A young woman is asleep on a heap of bricks beside a demolished house. Her suitcase and bundles are propped beside her. She wakes with a start at the sound of our footsteps. Her face is tired after many days' journeying.

"Where are you from?"

"I am from Chusovaya, but my home is in Gorky. I came with my husband. We are both riveters," she adds proudly. "He has gone off to get food. He hasn't come back. Still, never mind . . ." Then, cheering herself up—"We're home now."

At home . . . That under any conditions these ruins are home to all born and bred in Stalingrad goes without saying. But this Nastya Voroshilova also feels herself at home. Stalingrad's stones are not strange to her. She knows that Stalingrad defended Russia, and she has come to restore Stalingrad, and this will be her home. There are thousands of such people.



Every ruin became a fortress



A machine-gun crew in action



Hauling supplies by sled across the frozen Volga

A CLASSICAL EXAMPLE

By Nikolai Tikhonov

The Germans are gluttons for meticulous investigation, particularly in the sphere of military history. The late Count Schlieffen, whose memory is worshiped by the German General Staff, once propounded the principle of a modern Cannae. In the Battle of Cannae, Hannibal surrounded the Roman troops under Terentius Varro, annihilated part of them and took the rest prisoner. This was long, long ago, before the present era; but Schlieffen was of the opinion that this method of exterminating the enemy could be effectively employed in modern warfare, too. Since Schlieffen's day, all the outstanding German military experts have dreamed of bringing about a Cannae for Germany's enemies.

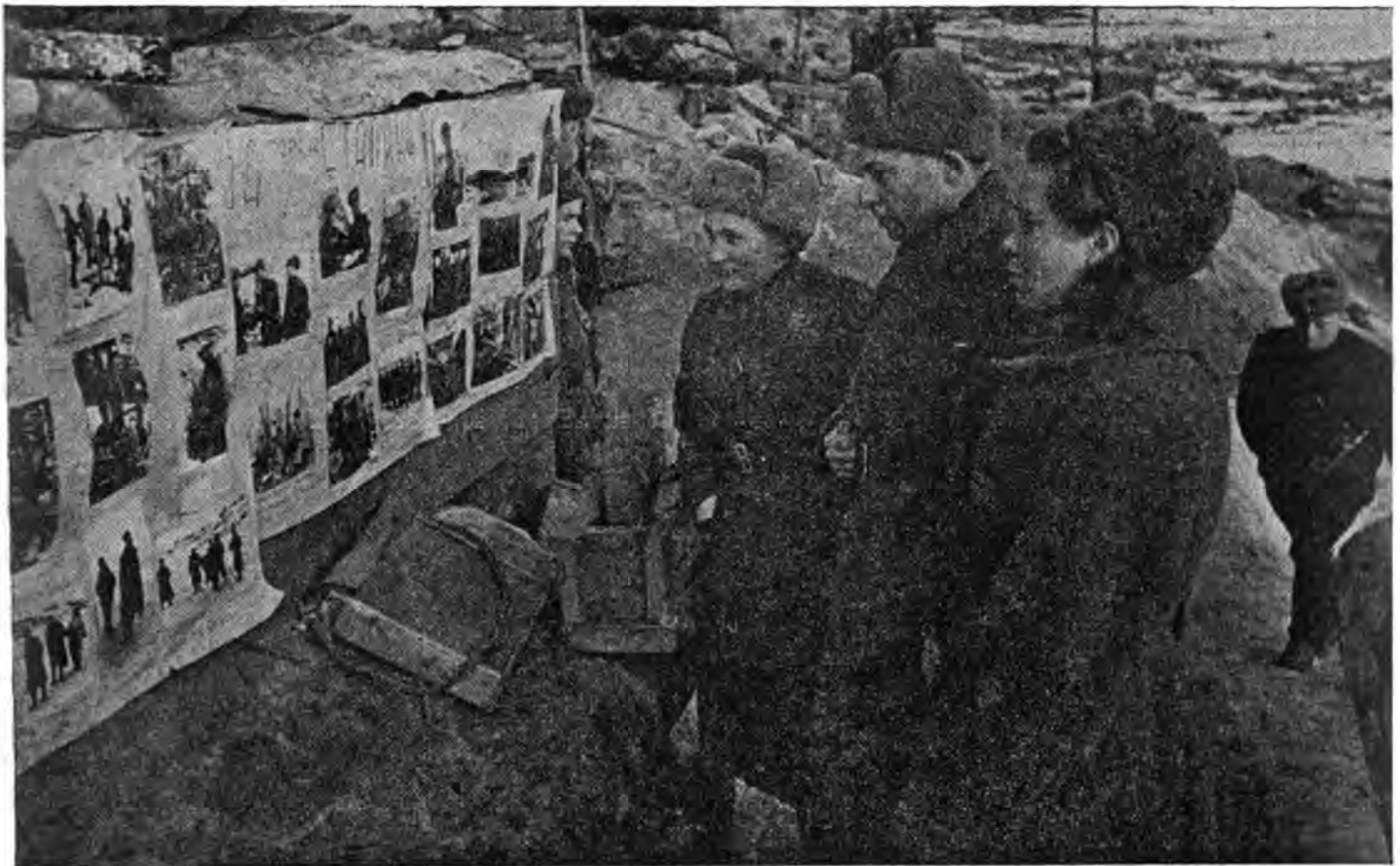
Lieutenant General Waldemar Erfurt, Senior Quartermaster of the Military-Historical Department of the General Staff of the German Army, has written a special treatise on the subject of "Victory Entailing the Complete Annihilation of the Enemy," in which, after examining all the military operations recorded

in history similar to those of the Battle of Cannae, he makes the following observation: "The course of the Battle of Cannae provides no clue to the way a modern general should surround and exterminate his adversary." He then proceeds to analyze the operations of the German Army during the last World War, but is forced to the melancholy conclusion that none of the battles that might have been a Cannae actually turned out to be such. Imitation Cannae he found in plenty, but the history of the German Army failed to provide a single real, classical example of the mass encirclement and extermination of an enemy.

He even extols the Abyssinian campaign conducted by the Italian Marshal Badoglio, who with a vast and well-equipped army tried to surround the poorly-armed Abyssinian forces. But in spite of Mussolini's comic opera parody of the order of former great captains—"Surround the enemy and destroy him!"—Badoglio utterly disgraced himself. The Abyssinians calmly withdrew beyond the reach of his blows, making this



The central telephone station of the Stalingrad Army was housed in a dugout



A photographic newspaper published during the Battle for Stalingrad, showing activities on the war fronts and in the rear. The two girls studying the pictures were with the Stalingrad Army throughout the struggle; Olga Boyko (extreme left) has been decorated for carrying 150 wounded Red Army men from the battlefield

modern pretender to Hannibal's laurels a laughing-stock.

The present war, however, has already provided the German Command with a classical example of Cannae, of which Colonel General Paulus will be able to give them all the details, for he was one of the principal actors in it. True, fate played a cruel joke on him and destined him for the part of Terentius Varro and not of Hannibal. The part of Hannibal was played by the Soviet Command, and it was they who gave the German historians the opportunity to register this classical example. Twenty-two German Divisions were surrounded, attacked from every quarter, and systematically annihilated.

Future students of German military history will not have to go far for an illustration of Schlieffen's famous proposition. The Count may turn in his grave, but that will not alter matters. Hereafter, the word "Stalingrad" will cause the German generals to look around in fright to see whether the spectre of Cannae is following them.

Erfurt was right: "The course of the Battle of

Cannae provides no clue to the way a modern general should surround and exterminate his adversary." The clue will be found in the course of the Battle of Stalingrad. The Red Army has administered a stern lesson in history to the swashbuckling adventurers of the German General Staff, and has added a chapter to history upon the reading of which all of Hitler's generals will gnash their teeth in impotent rage. The Red Army has shown the whole world what Cannae really looks like and how to achieve its objective—the annihilation of the enemy.

You have talked much about Cannae, Herr Erfurt and Herr Paulus. We shall now present you with a pure, classical example of it, the first, to be followed by others. The Red Army holds the Hannibal of old in high esteem, but it has its own Hannibals who will teach the German army of marauders and its presumptuous leaders a thing or two. The Erfurts and Pauluses will get their final historical deserts on the day the Red Army makes a new contribution to world military history by exterminating the last Hitlerite soldier on Soviet soil.

THE BASTION ON THE BALTIC

By A. Stein

Leningrad's streets stretch before us in strict regular lines. A yawning hole gapes in the facade of a palace—an inspired work by Rastrelli. Further on is a massive apartment house where a heavy bomb crashed through five floors. In one story in a room which chanced to escape destruction, a grand piano stands forlornly; another story is littered with wreckage and rubble. The rosy-hued marble columns of an 18th Century house have been wrecked by shell-fire. Klodt's steeds have been removed from their pedestals on Anichkov Bridge.

Broken glass crunches underfoot. An hour ago a fascist armored train opened a hasty and haphazard fire from the near approaches to the city . . .

We stroll through the streets and remember past days.

Saturday night, June 21, 1941. A clear, warm, white St. Petersburg night—a night glorified in Pushkin's verse. Advertisements in Neon lights, the merry jingle of streetcars, the tender strains of Tchaikovsky from loudspeakers, the intricate web of bridges flung across the Neva . . . Beautiful, dear, happy Leningrad!

Then came the German, the fascist, the Hun, thick-skulled, malignant, square-chinned, with vacant, cold, cruel eyes. Thousands upon thousands of bombs are sent hurtling onto the happy city, thousands of children are left without parents, fires break out in the suburbs. The enemy puts his boot in ancient palaces, rides rough-shod over places sacred to Russians: alleys where Pushkin liked to muse, museums which treasured the glorious traditions of Russian art, palaces and parks so lovingly preserved by the people. All this defiled, demolished, desecrated. He launched against the city a host of tanks with the emblems of dragons or the swastika on their turrets, hundreds of thousands of marching robots in steel helmets who sowed death and desolation, misery and poverty. He cut the network of railway-lines which supplied Leningrad with food and fuel, reached the Neva, reached the streetcar-terminuses, and shelled the Forel Hospital with his trench-mortars . . .

The Finnish radio broadcast to the world "news" of street fighting allegedly going on in the quiet streets of Vasilievsky Ostrov. Leningrad declared: No! Never will that be! Never will a German foot tread here! And the words: "No! Never!" rang clear like a vow, like an oath, like a solemn hymn.

No! Never! Leningrad did not fall! The jackboot of the foreign aggressor did not trample upon, did not subjugate that proud and glorious city on the banks of the Neva! The inhabitants of the City of Lenin—freedom-loving citizens—did not surrender their city.

They defended it, repulsed every attempt to capture it, defended it with their blood, their nerves, their muscles, their will, by their super-human efforts and super-human privations—but they held it!

Detachments of armed men march in never-ending columns across the Liteiny Bridge. Who goes there? The men from the Vyborg Side. Workers' battalions from Vasilievsky Ostrov, from the Nevskaya suburb, from the Petrograd Side. The Baltic sailors, the city's favorites, leave their ships to fight for Leningrad, to fight as their grandfathers, fathers and brothers fought.

Leningrad turned out to see the sailors off to the front. They looked long after the black, monolithic column. They had faith in them. Their sailors would never surrender the city, would not yield an inch . . .

And so the defense around the city grew stronger. The onward march of the Prussian goose-step of the fascist armies became slower and slower—as if lead weights had been attached to their legs, as if their hobnailed boots were marching not over the smooth, asphalted roads of the suburbs, but across impregnable swamps. And now it was not a question of scores of kilometers, or even of one kilometer—one meter of territory captured was broadcast by the Germans as an enormous victory, even though that victory cost them the lives of tens of thousands of Fritzes and Hanses. A short while passed—and the communiques issued by the staff-headquarters of von Leeb's Northern Army were not able to report that a single yard, nor even an inch, of ground had been gained.

The German machine was brought to a standstill. They thought that it was for a day, but it proved to be for a long, long time. And the more Hitler's generals peered through their field-glasses in the distant haze at the dim outlines of the city of Leningrad lying almost within reach, the more they became discouraged and disheartened. So near and yet so endlessly far from them was this strange, inexplicable city. Leningrad stood!

History provides innumerable examples of the masterly defense of cities and forts. Flaubert in *Salamambo* has given us a detailed account of the siege of Carthage. Homer's picture of ancient Troy has been handed down through the ages.

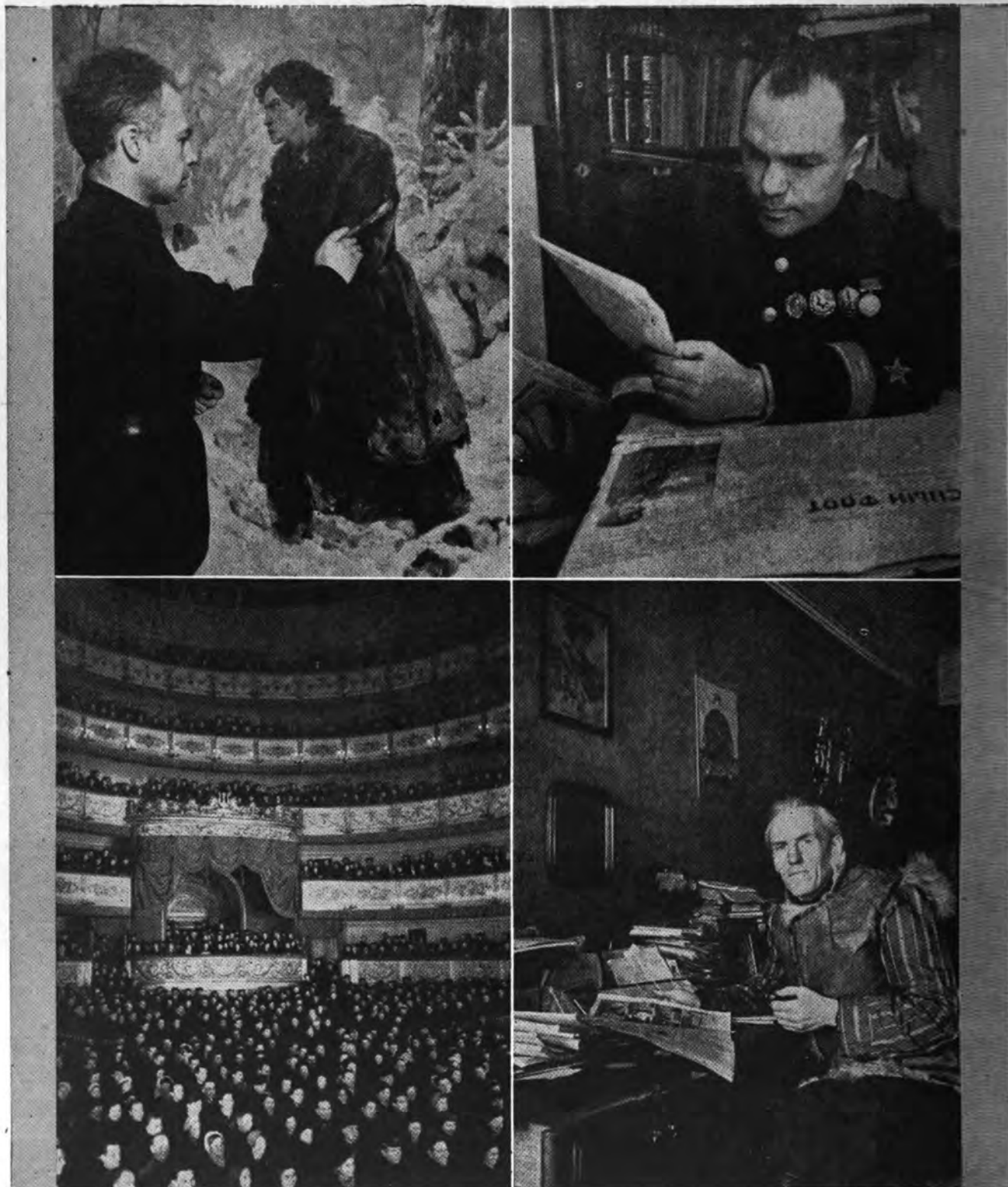
But how can one describe the 1941-42 defense of Leningrad, unique even in the annals of history? The defense of the city where the right to immortality was won by men at the front and women with babies in arms; by the Guards Regiments of the Baltic and the aged professors of Leningrad University, who with pick and shovel, up to their knees in the autumn

Leningrad Stands!



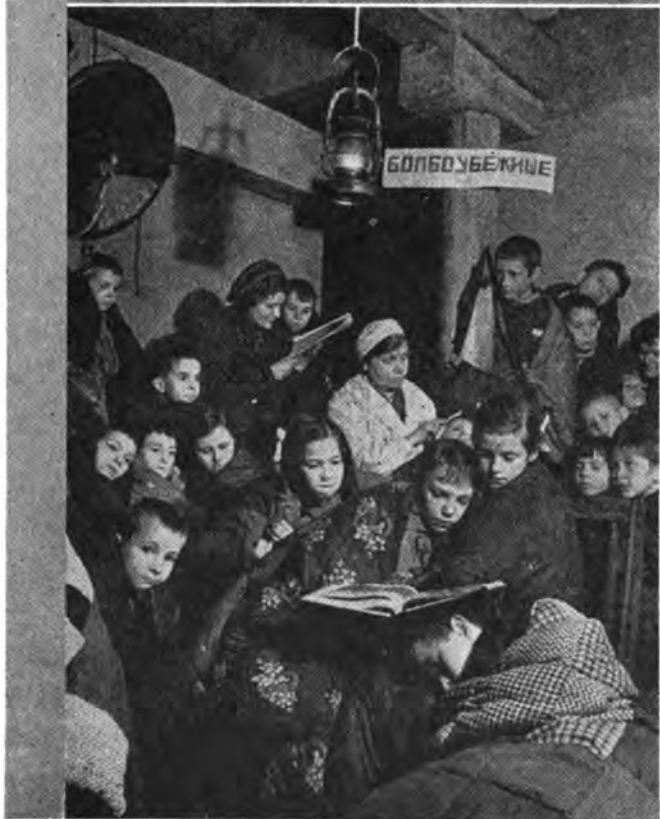
(Top left) Along the broad Twenty-Fifth of October Prospect citizens hurry to work in offices and factories; (right) Women of Leningrad take the places of the men who have left for the front—a miliawoman regulates traffic; (bottom left) During the winter the streets of the city were cleaned and new-fallen snow removed, mainly by young boys and girls; (right) Throughout the blockade the libraries remained open, crowded with eager students and readers

The Glorious City of Lenin



(Top left) A. V. Serov, famous Leningrad painter, at work; (right) The noted seaman-author Vsevolod Vishnevsky; (bottom left) The Leningrad Theater of Musical Comedy plays to crowded houses; (right) Nikolai Tikhonov, Leningrad poet

Lives, Works and Fights



(Top left) Young street-cleaners; (right) Child victims of German air raids in a hospital; (bottom left) Air raid shelter (right) A poster remaining on a bomb-shattered building calls for revenge upon the murderers of children

On Guard Day and Night!



(Top left) Leningrad is ringed by powerful anti-aircraft guns, the gunners on the alert day and night for the German air pirates; (right) Leningrad citizens reading "TASS Windows"—anti-fascist posters issued regularly by the artists of the city; (bottom left) Red Army men with automatic rifles patrol the Kirov Bridge over the Neva; (right) Guarding the banks of the Neva

slush and mud, dug the defense-lines in the suburbs; by the housewives who cleared the roofs of incendiary bombs; by the school-children who disarmed spies and wreckers; by the young girls who sacrificed their lives to rescue men wounded on the field of battle; by the youngsters from technical schools who took their fathers' places in munition works.

Tolstoy wrote about the Fourth Bastion, the defenders of which became accustomed to the never-ending hail of shells and learned to look death calmly in the face. During the period of the blockade Leningrad was transformed into just such a Fourth Bastion. This is no exaggeration. Shells burst on the Nevsky; tanks left the gates of the Kirov Plant and headed straight for the front which was only a few kilometers away from the plant, and the workers, in spite of the heavy bombardment, went on calmly forging ever new weapons for the front. The old Russian Izhor Plant was within a stone's throw of the foremost lines.

November 6th—the eve of the anniversary of the October Revolution—will ever remain in our memories. On previous occasions the vessels on the Neva would be aglow with a myriad lights, fireworks would cleave the sky above the granite banks, and on the walls of the Peter-and-Paul fortress slogans would gleam like something alive . . .

November 6th, 1941. Searchlights cleave the murky sky, the darkened ships are bombarding the enemy; the city rumbles to the heavy thunder of long-range naval guns. Leningrad on the eve of the holiday was steeped in darkness, watchful, alert. Excitedly the inhabitants of the city were thinking: how was it with Moscow? Those were the days when Hitler, having concentrated a gigantic force at the approaches to Moscow, reckoned to settle with the metropolis no matter what the price.

And suddenly, as though in a fairy tale, the grim silence of the watchful city was broken by a familiar voice: "This is Moscow calling. Comrade Stalin will speak. Listen, besieged Leningrad—Comrade Stalin will speak!"

Leningrad listened to Stalin's words with bated breath. The alert was given at that very moment. Enemy planes appeared above the city. Anti-aircraft guns came into action. A bomb shrieked in the sky. But the broadcast did not stop for a moment. And it seemed to us that Stalin's voice cleft the inky darkness, lit it with a titanic super-powerful beam.

His closing words were drowned by an ovation. Stalin left the rostrum, and the men on the Leningrad Front took their places in the trenches, the workers returned to their places in the shops where work went on day and night, and the sailors of the Baltic Fleet stood watch defending the approaches to the City of Lenin. And on this night of military storm and stress the hearts of the Leningrad people beat joyously, the naval guns battered away at the enemy's lines with

particular force, and in the plants and factories the Stakhanovites gave better and still better results . . .

At first the Germans complained that some imaginary "Magenot Line" encircling the city was the one thing that hindered them from capturing Leningrad. After that they took offense at our naval artillery, and then they shifted the entire blame for all their reverses on the bitter frosts.

Yes, the frosts that year were particularly bitter. Blizzards and snowstorms raged with particular fury. The mercury dropped to forty below. It was a grim, ruthless, severe winter. But the people of Leningrad, too, had to live through that winter, and what a glorious, heroic winter it was! Without water—the water froze in the mains; without light; with the streetcars at a standstill owing to the lack of fuel; with the bread ration issued to the inhabitants of the besieged city reduced to an absolute minimum . . . Yes, it was a grim and remorseless winter! The inhabitants of Leningrad paid heavy toll during those months of blockade. Many of us lost our fathers, our mothers, brothers, sisters, children. The eyes of many became deep-set and hollow, grew dim; deep furrows, marks of exhaustion, lined their foreheads, and the lines about their mouths became still sharper and more grim.

But what a passion raged in their hearts—the proud hearts of the people of Leningrad! Hatred for the enemy became more keen, more sharp, sharp as a dagger. Their will became tempered, tempered like the finest steel, their eyes sterner, and their arms firmer, the strong, muscular, resolute arms of the people of Leningrad.

Leningrad stood!

During long months the only link between the city and the hinterland, their beloved country, was a narrow strip across the ice of Lake Ladoga. But the people of Leningrad were ever aware of the concern of their country, and never for a moment did the people of our city feel themselves torn asunder, isolated from the rest of the country, from its destiny, its struggle.

"The bitterer the privations, the sweeter are the fruits of victory," so spoke the soldiers of Washington's army during the struggle for the independence and liberty of America. "Yes, the bitterer the privations, the sweeter the fruits of victory," echo the people of Leningrad.

In the daytime the summer sun shines above the city, and at night—the white Leningrad nights—a soft breeze blows over the gulf, over the Baltic, coming from the West.

We stroll along the proud and silent streets, thinking of the stern battles impending. And we know the city is ready. Our country knows that Leningrad will defy death, because when we say—Leningrad—it means staunchness, stubbornness, immortality.

THE RED ARMY PRESS

By Major Vasili Shatalov

Despite wartime difficulties, the number of Red Army periodicals has almost doubled since 1940. Daily newspapers are published on every front, by every army, and by all the special and Guards formations, naval units, the Air Force and the Red Fleets. Newspapers are issued three times weekly by all divisions in the field. In addition to Russian, the front, army and divisional press appears in the languages of the various non-Russian nationalities of the Soviet Union—Tatar, Kazakh, Bashkir, Uzbek, Armenian, Georgian, Azerbaijanian and others. All newspapers and magazines published at the front are delivered to the men without charge.

The Red Army newspaper at the front plays an important role: it is an instrument of general education, a forum, friend and adviser of the fighting men. It reveals the true face of the enemy, inculcates a spirit of sacred hatred against him and confidence in his inevitable defeat and in the triumph of the Red Army's cause. In the summer of 1942, when the German hordes were driving south in an effort to outflank Moscow, the Red Army daily, *The Central Front*, wrote: "Victory or Death—this is our watchword. Either we overcome the Germans or they will overcome us. Either we will be free and happy as before—or we will die for our beloved country. There is no other alternative for us!"

During the Battle for Stalingrad, the Red Army press was an organizing and rallying force aiding in the defeat of the Germans. The newspapers daily analyzed the experience of actual fighting, carried the names of heroes, and inspired the men to even more glorious deeds. The paper *For Our Victory*, which traveled with the advancing troops of the Army of Stalingrad all the way to Rostov, constantly urged the men not to rest content with successes, but to multiply their blows at the enemy. One April issue carried a banner headline: "Our Road Leads Only to the West."

A distinctive feature of the front newspapers is that they are written not by professional newsmen, but chiefly by Red Army men and officers. Each issue carries a dozen or more items contributed by junior commanders and men. In addition to reports on military operations, the papers print letters about life at the front, criticisms of shortcomings, and material on German atrocities: affidavits, photographs, stories by eyewitnesses and by men who have escaped from German captivity.

The front newspapers also publish a great deal of material concerning happenings abroad, communiques on the operations of the Allied Armies on land, sea and in the air, and articles on England, the United



Sniper Ivan Kopeikin killed 172 Germans in the Battle for Stalingrad, then met his 173rd at night in No Man's Land, stunned him with a blow of his fist and brought him alive to headquarters

States, China and other United Nations. Red Army men are deeply interested in the activities of other countries—primarily in how the Allied Armies are fighting the Germans.

Men of Stalingrad Were Stronger Than Bricks and Stone

The bricks and stones of Stalingrad could not stand the strain. When the five upper storys of a seven-story house collapsed, a Kirghiz Red Army man, Urazaliyev, fighting with others on the ground floor, glanced up at the ceiling and observed philosophically:

"City tired . . . house tired . . . bricks tired . . . We not tired."

THE PEOPLE'S AVENGERS STRIKE

The German garrison stationed in a small Byelorussian town in which Komissar Gebiets, Hitlerite lord of the whole district, had taken up his abode, felt itself secure from guerrilla attack. The town was girdled with blockhouses, barbed wire entanglements and machine-gun nests, and surrounded by swamps. And indeed for some time the guerrillas made no attempt to raid this heavily-fortified center.

But when a guerrilla detachment learned that the Germans had herded several hundred Soviet boys and girls into the town, prior to their dispatch to Germany, the people's avengers decided the time had come to strike.

They attacked at sunrise. Using guns previously seized from the Hitlerites, they knocked out a screen of German machine guns and advanced to the edge of the town. The suddenness of the assault stunned the Germans. By radio they hastily called for help from their aviation.

Fighting was already in progress in the streets of the town when the German planes appeared. The

garrison sent up a series of flares to indicate its position. The commander of the guerrillas immediately sent up flares also, and the confused fliers dumped their bombs on their own forces. The Germans changed the color of their flares; the guerrillas sent up rockets of exactly the same color from stocks they had captured from the occupationists. The fliers dropped their bombs at random, a number falling on their own men.

Toward evening the guerrillas intensified their onslaught, ruthlessly annihilating the invaders, capturing war materiel and putting machine guns, trench-mortars and anti-tank guns out of action. Despite stubborn resistance, the garrison was completely routed and about 700 German officers and men killed.

The guerrillas liberated nearly 1,000 Soviet citizens whom the Hitlerites were about to send to slavery in Germany, and captured rich booty. Destroying whatever ammunition, food and other supplies they could not carry with them, they returned to their base, accompanied by the liberated boys and girls and a group of Soviet war prisoners found in the town.

SIX YOUNG SOLDIERS OF INDUSTRY

In the Autonomous Soviet Republic of Udmurtia, a large factory produces arms for the front. Among its most popular workers are six young girls, who form a brigade of their own under the leadership of Anna Yampolskaya, one of their number. Older workers look with affection upon these young girls who within a short period have mastered what were formerly known as men's jobs and now exceed their quotas many times over.

Work has become the major interest in their lives. When they meet in the evening at the factory club, they always talk shop—how to improve their technique and to increase production for the front. But once in a while they look back, dream a little, and speak of their former interests and ambitions, temporarily interrupted by the Hitlerite invasion.

Anna Russkikh had planned from childhood to be a teacher. Vera Korovkina was primarily interested in geology. Grusha Sorokina dreamed of a stage career. Anna Yampolskaya loved to read Academician Lysenko's fascinating treatises on agriculture and had decided to become an expert on farming. The other two girls, Anna Sannikova and Tamara Minina, hadn't quite made up their minds—there were so many fascinating things to do.

The point is that none of these girls had ever

thought of working in a factory. Yet, when the war came, they unanimously decided to give up their glowing plans for the future and to help their country where they were most needed. So they joined the army of the soldiers of industry.

The Flying Postman

Fighter Pilot Sergei Vasiliev, a skilled and daring flier whose specialty is ramming enemy aircraft, escorted Soviet supply planes to Leningrad during the blockade. He also acted as a postman for the beleaguered city. From Moscow, Sverdlovsk and other cities he carried letters of encouragement from relatives and friends of Leningrad citizens.

Often in the early hours of the morning a knock on the door foretold the arrival of the flying postman. People who welcomed the gay and cheerful young man found it hard to realize that he had just come from battling German planes over Lake Ladoga.

After the lifting of the blockade, Pilot Vasiliev was transferred to a long-range bomber unit. He has made flights over Berlin, Hamburg and Koenigsburg. "I'm still carrying things," he remarks. "To Leningrad I carried encouragement, and to the Germans death."

MOSCOW FINDS HOMES FOR WAR ORPHANS

By Maria Shkapskaya

The Danilov Receiving Center for Homeless Children, sponsored by a Special Committee for the Protection of War Orphans in Moscow, is situated in one of the suburbs of the city. Here were brought those children who during the evacuation of Soviet areas before the invading Hitlerites had become separated from their parents, or whose parents had died in the retreat before the Nazi hordes; children whose fathers are at the front and whose mothers or relatives have died and left no one to take care of them.

The Receiving Center is open day and night. Children come of their own accord, or are brought by civilians or by soldiers who have picked them up in the danger zone. There are cases when guerrillas have brought children to the Home by plane from German-occupied areas.

The children usually remain at the home from 10 to 12 days, while experienced educators study their characters and natural tendencies. It is then decided whether the child shall be sent to a farm, a factory district or one of the many children's homes. During these 10 or 12 days, occupation is found for the children, and they work with special zest when told the things they are making will be sold for the production of arms and ammunition. War has made most of them older in mind and body.

Vasili Stroganov, head of the Receiving Center, is a young man, extremely capable and wise in handling children. His cares are varied: besides deciding where a boy or girl is to be sent he must think of sugar rations and clothing for his charges, who often come to the Center in rags.



REFUGEES

Charcoal drawing by
Dimienty Shmarinov

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THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE PATRIOTIC WAR

By Sergei Bakhrushin

Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

The second anniversary of the outbreak of war finds the Soviet people keenly conscious of their strength and with profound faith in ultimate victory over Hitler Germany and her associates in Europe. It may be safely said that the optimism which is native to the Russian people, far from diminishing in these two years, is now stronger than ever.

The second war winter was marked by a great Red Army offensive, by the liberation of 480,000 square

kilometers, by the surrounding and liquidation of two German armies at Stalingrad and the destruction of a vast number of the enemy and a vast quantity of equipment. The successes of the Red Army on the Soviet-German front were accompanied by the successes of the Allies in North Africa.

The events of the past few months have shaken Hitler's war machine to its foundations, and the conditions making for the defeat of the fascist aggressors



NOT ONE STEP BACK!

Charcoal Drawing by
Arkady Shcherbakov

become more than ever obvious and tangible. When two years ago Hitler and his Command treacherously attacked the Soviet Union, they expected that the war in the East would be a blitzkrieg. At the moment of the invasion of Russia, Germany possessed an advantage in tanks and aircraft and numerical superiority, as she had 180 divisions ready and fully mobilized, and had already had considerable experience in modern warfare, which still further fortified the confidence of the German Command in the Soviet Union's early collapse.

When planning their blitzkrieg, the Hitlerites reckoned that the Soviet system would prove unstable and that when the first blow was delivered at the Red Army, conflict would break out in Russia between workers and peasants and internecine warfare among the nations inhabiting the USSR. This, the Germans believed, would make for a rapid and easy success, enable them to reach the Urals and to force the Soviet Union to its knees.

However, Hitler's calculations proved built on sand. The Soviet Army, bearing the full weight of the assault of Hitler's war machine, was forced in the first stage of war to beat a fighting retreat. Meanwhile it mustered its forces and wore down the enemy in continuous fighting. In the grim hour of the country's peril, Soviet citizens retained all their staunchness and will to resist. The friendship of the nations inhabiting the USSR, far from weakening, was more closely cemented. Under the test of war, the front and the rear became a single military camp where everyone toiled self-sacrificingly or fought courageously for victory. The heroic defense of Odessa and Sevastopol, which decimated Hitler's hordes and demonstrated the fortitude of Soviet soldiers, laid the foundation for the subsequent victories at Moscow, in the Caucasian foothills, at Rzhev and beneath the walls of Leningrad and Stalingrad. The winter campaign of 1942-43 completely dispelled the myth of the invincibility of the German-fascist army and laid a firm foundation for future victory.

After two years of war a remarkable change has come about in the relative strength of the belligerent parties. First, the war industry of the Soviet Union, based chiefly in the East, has considerably increased the production of tanks, aircraft and guns; second, the Red Army, constantly replenished and reinforced, has become an effective striking force; third, the Red Army in the course of war has become a seasoned army; its men have become masters of their weapons and thousands of its commanders skilled leaders of troops. The winter campaign of 1942-43 vividly demonstrated the growing mastery of Soviet generals and officers and proved the correctness of new tactics suggested by the experience of war.

The unity of army and people is strikingly manifested in this war. The blows dealt the enemy by the Red Army since the first days of war have been

backed by the blows dealt by guerrillas deep in the German rear, where the continuously growing guerrilla detachments derail German troop trains and military freight trains, blow up stores and bridges and annihilate men and armament.

Recently in the Kremlin the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mikhail Kalinin, presented decorations to a guerrilla family, all the members of which are actively fighting the Hitlerite invaders. Father Mikhail, who received his fourth order, is commander of a guerrilla detachment which has fought 130 actions; 18-year-old Radik, the son, is a fighter and scout; while the mother, Domna, is cook and nurse and once even headed an attack on the Germans. This family of Russian patriots has for 18 months been fighting deep in the German rear, wreaking vengeance on the enemy for their burned village and for their relatives who fell victims to the Nazi terror.

All the nations inhabiting the USSR are represented in the ranks of the Red Army and the guerrillas. Russians, Kazakhs, Ukrainians, Byelorussians and Georgians fought at Leningrad. Stalingrad was defended by representatives of over 30 nationalities of the USSR. This testifies to the genuinely popular character of the war and the universal hatred for the Hitlerites.

The lofty patriotic spirit characteristic of all sections of the Soviet population is manifested in competition among workers to produce maximum quantities of metal, coal, oil, arms and ammunition for the armed forces; in the labor effort of collective farmers, who are sowing thousands of hectares of land to aid national defense and the liberated regions; in the work of scientists, artists and writers, who are subordinating their creative efforts and interests to the needs of war.

The initiative of the Saratov peasant, Ferapont Golovaty, who donated 100,000 rubles for the building of a warplane, was emulated by broad sections of the population, who together contributed 7,000,000,000 rubles for the building of tanks and aircraft. The unparalleled success of the Second State War Loan testifies to the high morale of Soviet citizens, their readiness to sacrifice everything for the defeat of the enemy.

The two years of war have demonstrated the strength and stability of the Soviet home front, the unity of the Red Army and the people, the self-sacrificing spirit and heroism of Soviet citizens and their patriotic loyalty. However hard the road to victory, whatever tribulations the war may still have in store, the people of the USSR calmly and confidently face the future. They know the fascists will inevitably collapse under the united blows of the Red Army and the Allied Armies and that every day of war and effort is helping to expedite the hour of victory over the dark forces of Hitlerism.

THE GUARANTEE OF VICTORY

By M. Vistin

No country has been discussed so much within the past few years as the Soviet Union. Despite that, however, the world knew very little about the new Russia. By some it has been called the Asiatic sphinx. Prejudice and misconception prevailed, concealing from the world the true character of the Soviet Union.

On the sixth day after the invasion, the Germans declared that the main armored forces of the Red Army had been destroyed and that Russia was defeated. On July 3, a German war communique stated: "The Red Army's resistance is broken." On September 11, the Nazis repeated: "The Red Army is defeated." On October 4, Hitler declared "The enemy has been routed and can never hope to rise again." . . .

Today we recall this with contempt, but in 1941 many took the Hitlerite lies for truth. "Only a miracle can save the Soviet Union," said many of our friends, remembering the triumphs of the Hitlerite hordes in Poland, France, the Balkans and Greece. "Only a miracle can save the Soviet Union!" they repeated, picturing in their minds the gigantic Hitlerite war machine which had fallen upon the Red Army.

No miracle occurred, but the Soviet Union withstood the onslaught. It not only withstood the thrust, but found strength to deal crushing blows to the enemy. After two years of war, the Hitlerites' triumphant cries of lightning victories are no longer voiced by Berlin. Instead we hear talk of crisis and danger, of the deadly menace looming over Hitlerite Germany.

How one can explain the miraculous strength of the Red Army. What gave birth to the great giant capable of withstanding the mighty onslaught of the many-millioned steel-clad army of the Hitlerites? A short-sighted person might say the answer lies in the vastness of Russia, a huge country with unlimited natural resources. But we all know that the unlimited expanses of Africa proved no obstacle for the valiant Anglo-American troops!

Terrain does play a certain part in war operations; it may slow down actions, but it cannot bring about a radical change such as has occurred in the USSR. What is a hundred kilometers for a modern mechanized force? A distance that can be covered in a day or two! As regards natural resources, iron-ore deposits must be converted into guns, and the richest oilfields are helpless against a single bomber! The decisive factor is not the quantity of material resources but the ability to use them.

War is the strongest test of human qualities. In the face of the Nazi invasion the Soviet peoples have

become a nation with one heart—the main reason for the successes of the Red Army. Imagination usually pales before reality; a man who has never experienced war can hardly picture to himself all its hardships and privations. During the war the Soviet Union evacuated the greater part of its factories to the East. Millions of Soviet families left comfortable homes in their native towns for grim forests where they lived under primitive conditions, often in the open, working without counting the hours, without stopping to rest. Consider the will of a people who suffer such privations without a murmur of complaint.

The Soviet peoples have both will and confidence. If it had not been so, the Red Army would long ago



IN THE KUBAN VALLEY—Automatic riflemen moving up to outflank the enemy

Radiophoto

have been without arms and ammunition. If it had not been so, it would have been impossible to create hundreds and hundreds of new enterprises in regions where in June, 1941, bears and deer roamed undisturbed.

The Soviet rear has suffered greatly, but the lot of the men at the front has been even harder. Leningrad, one of the most picturesque cities of Europe, was thrust from the heights of prosperity to the abyss of siege; Sevastopol, a sunny seaside health resort, for many months defied the onslaught of hundreds of thousands of German troops; Stalingrad became a battlefield, with every shattered house and every basement a fortress.

There were days when the Germans had absolute mastery in the air; days when thin ranks of Soviet infantrymen armed with rifles and hand-grenades blocked the road of armored enemy columns. Yet the Red Army men held out; they fought to the end, and never retreated except under orders.

What is the explanation of this mass heroism of Red Army men and officers? First, it is the love of every Soviet citizen for his motherland, where his ancestors lived and died; the country which nourished him, which never during the hundreds of years of its existence bowed to foreign invaders. Second, it is his conviction of the justice of our cause, and his absolute loyalty to the Soviet Government and to its leader, Joseph Stalin.

The war was the most severe test of the stability of the Soviet State. It proved that Stalin's policy was the only correct one, that it saved our country. What would have happened if the Soviet Union had not developed its heavy industry during the Five-Year Plans? There would have been no arms or ammunition for the fight against the Hitlerite invaders. The Germans would have over-run our country as they did France, Poland and the whole of Europe. The same bitter fate would have fallen to the Soviet Union had it not organized its agriculture along the lines of collective, mechanized labor: the agriculture of old Russia could never have coped with the food problem during this war. Finally, one need be no prophet to foresee the fate which would have awaited us if the Fifth Column—the Trotskyites, Bukharinites and others—had not been liquidated in time. If these traitors had remained alive, they would not have missed the opportunity of striking the Soviet Union a treacherous blow in the back. In great and small things, the policy of Stalin proved to be correct. It is not surprising, therefore, that in the hour of danger all the Soviet peoples, irrespective of nationality or occupation or faith, rallied around their Government and their leader, Stalin.

The slogan of the Soviet State today—"Everything

for the front! Everything for victory!"—is the supreme law for every Red Army man and officer.

The enemy has itself done all in its power to strengthen the will of the people to continue the struggle for victory; the Hitlerite atrocities on Soviet territory have reached a scale of ferocity unheard-of even in the most evil days of ancient barbarism. The hearts of the Red Army men are aflame with hatred for the brutal enemy; the blood of millions of innocent peaceful citizens shed by the Nazis to satisfy their lust and their sadistic instincts calls for vengeance. The desire to liberate their brothers and sisters perishing under the Hitlerite yoke, the desire to wreak vengeance for all the crimes of the Hitlerites against their people, inspire the Red Army to still greater deeds. It is all this that has made the Soviet fighter what he is today, a man determined to win or die—the spirit that makes victory possible.

The will to fight is not all that is necessary in war. Arms and ammunition are needed and the ability to use them under the conditions of modern warfare. In the first stages of the war the Germans, as a result of their surprise attack, had considerable superiority in numbers and types of arms, particularly in tanks and aircraft. But this advantage soon spent itself, owing to the huge losses sustained under the blows of the Red Army and to the increase in production of Soviet industries. The self-sacrificing efforts of Soviet toilers and the organizational abilities of leaders of Soviet industries and factories increased the output of certain types of arms tenfold.

Finally, the increased might of the Red Army is in no small degree due to the friendly aid of Great Britain and the United States of America—aid which the Soviet people highly appreciate and for which they are sincerely grateful to their Allies.

As for its ability to fight, the Red Army has demonstrated this on the battlefield. One of the most important sources of the strength of the Red Army lies in Marshal Stalin's genius as a great army leader. It was the foresight and wisdom of the Supreme Commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union that led to the rout of the Germans at the approaches to Moscow in 1941, and to the encirclement and rout of the army of von Paulus near Stalingrad in 1942. Not only does Stalin personally direct operations on the most vital fronts—he also develops officers and cadres of the Red Army, promotes talented officers to higher positions and improves the mastery of war of all Soviet generals and officers. War is the best school, the best test, of the qualities of an officer. Under the guidance of Stalin the Red Army has developed such outstanding military leaders as Marshal Zhukov and Vasilevsky, Marshal of Artillery Voronov.

(Continued on page six)

GUERRILLA NEWSPAPERS REPORT NAZI CRIMES AND PEOPLE'S RESISTANCE

"Deep silence reigns in the once-animated towns of Byelorussia," writes the newspaper of the Byelorussian guerrillas. "Bobruisk is now a town of gallows and torture chambers. During the autumn and winter of 1941 alone, 20,000 citizens were shot in this town. Twelve thousand were shot or buried alive in the area of the workers' settlement of Novyie Plany. Bloody terror rages unabated, particularly intensified now in connection with the forcible dispatch of Soviet citizens to penal servitude in Germany.

"Mass arrests, shootings and hangings are a daily occurrence. The nights are terrible for the citizens of Bobruisk. Punitive and police detachments break into homes, arrest men and women and take them out of the town—and that is the last ever seen of them.

"Mass shootings and hunger have depopulated the old Byelorussian town of Polotsk. The Gestapo or 'Factory of Death,' as the local residents call it, took up quarters in one of the central streets. It is headed by the master executioner Captain Mansiekampf. Recently on his orders 700 people were arrested in the town. For several days afterward groans and cries came from the Gestapo house; the orgy of torture ending in the mass shooting of hundreds of people on the outskirts of the town.

"The arrested people,' an eye-witness relates, 'were lined up facing pits which had been dug beforehand. Behind them passed the Gestapo men, who hit them with heavy wooden hammers. The stunned people dropped into the pits and were finished off with tommy-guns.'"

Guerrilla T. writes to the newspaper: "Recently I was on combat assignment in one of the districts of the Mogilev Region. With my own eyes I saw the burned-down villages, the charred bodies and human bones. All residents of the villages of Belaya, Staroye Selo, Tarassovitsy, Ossy and Kolesy were driven by the Hitlerites to one place, where the women and children and aged were separated from the youths and girls. All of the latter were sent to the station and from there dispatched to Germany in boxcars.

"The remainder were driven into a barn, which was then set on fire. Over 400 people were burned alive."

These crimes, however, do not go unavenged. The guerrilla newspaper *The People's Avenger* reports that in three months the guerrillas of Minsk Region killed 11,500 German officers and men, blew up 176 bridges, and derailed 119 trains loaded with troops and equipment, destroying 109 locomotives and 1,300 cars.



STREET BATTLE!

Oil by Grandi

GRANDFATHER TALASH MEETS HIS GRANDSON

By Ludmila Berkhina

In the small village of Dubrovka, nestled in the dense forests of Byelorussia, the Talashes—a large collective farm family—lived peacefully before the German invasion. Father, sons, daughters, daughters-in-law, sons-in-law, and grandchildren all dwelt together in the same house, as was the custom in Russian villages.

Like a mighty oak surrounded by its branches, Grandfather Vasili Talash flourished in the midst of his large family. Throughout the countryside he was known for his wisdom and kindness. Many stories were told of how he and his sons had fought against the Germans in guerrilla detachments during the Civil War.

When the Hitlerites attacked, Grandfather Talash's grandsons went to the front. Among them was Alexei, a fair-haired lad who had just been married. The forests of Byelorussia were over-run by the enemy; none of the Talash grandsons knew what had happened to the family who remained behind . . .

Recently Grandfather Talash arrived in Moscow to receive the Order of the Red Banner, awarded him for his heroic work as a guerrilla in the present war. He is now 89 years of age—the oldest guerrilla in the Soviet Union. Rosy-cheeked and hearty, he does not carry a stick but holds himself proudly upright, has never had any need for spectacles and is amazingly active.

The name of this brave old man has become famous in Byelorussia. He travels secretly from village to village, calling upon the collective farmers to rise

against the enemy. Villagers listen and join the ranks of the people's avengers. The Germans have placed a high price on Grandfather Talash's head, but the Byelorussians will never betray him.

While in Moscow, lodged in a comfortable suite at the Hotel Moskva, the old man was feted and his picture published in *Krasnaia Zvezda*.

Next morning the editor received a telephone call from a young man who said he was a grandson of Vasili Talash. He gave his name as Alexei Shevel, a radio operator in the Red Army. Thus it was that grandfather and grandson met. With joy and pride the old man surveyed Alexei, older and more serious in his military uniform. Then sadly he told of the devastation of Byelorussia. During the winter he had seen 13 villages reduced to ashes and thousands of people brutally done to death. The women and children of his own family, evicted from their homes, wandered the forests in search of shelter and food.

Grandfather Talash explained that he himself had decided to share the fate of the guerrillas. Strong and able to fight, he was gladly reliving his militant past. The Byelorussian guerrillas were inflicting great losses on the hated enemy, derailing trains, blowing up ammunition dumps and constantly killing German soldiers and officers and their henchmen.

The old man then paid a visit to the Red Army unit where his grandson was serving. But he was eager to get back to the forests of Byelorussia, to continue the struggle against the enemy and to bring to his family the news that Alexei was alive and well.

GUARANTEE OF VICTORY

(Continued from page four)

Marshal of the Air Force Novikov, and Generals Rokossovsky, Vatutin, Govorov and many others.

Heavy battles are still ahead; the enemy has been weakened, his strength undermined, but the wounded beast is still very dangerous. The Red Army does not deceive itself; hard battles must be fought before the final rout of the enemy. But the Red Army does not doubt that the day of victory is not far off.

The faith of the Soviet people in victory is based on its consciousness of the strength of the Red Army and its brothers-in-arms—the Armies of Great Britain and the United States. The Soviet people knows that two or three blows like those inflicted in North Africa and at the approaches to Stalingrad will crush the enemy. These blows must and shall be dealt.

Soviet Union Honors Centenary of Grieg's Birth

On June 15 the Soviet Union marked the centenary of the birth of Edward Grieg, the Chopin of the North, as the great Norwegian composer was called by his contemporaries. The day was commemorated by two large concerts of Grieg's chamber and symphonic music in Moscow, and concerts in many other parts of the country. A number of radio broadcasts were devoted to the composer's works.

At this time, when the Norwegians could not openly celebrate the anniversary of the birth of their great musician and patriot in their own land, the memorial concerts held in the USSR serve as a symbol of the friendly unity of all freedom-loving peoples.

MESSAGE OF UNION OF POLISH PATRIOTS IN USSR TO STALIN

On June 17 the Union of Polish Patriots in the USSR addressed the following message of greeting to Stalin:

To the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, Joseph Stalin:

The Congress of the Union of Polish Patriots of the USSR is glad to note that despite all obstacles, despite all efforts of enemies, the Soviet Government and you personally have preserved your favorable and friendly attitude toward the liberation struggle of the Polish people, toward the cause of the restoration of a free, independent and strong Poland as a result of the war, and also toward the establishment of friendly relations between our peoples after the war.

The Congress of the Union of Polish Patriots expresses warm and sincere gratitude to the Soviet Government and to you personally for your consent to the formation of a Polish Division bearing the name of Tadeusz Kosciuszko, for the many-sided assistance in its formation, and also for your favorable attitude toward the cause of the organization of aid to Polish refugees and the satisfaction of their cultural and educational needs.

The Congress of the Union of Polish Patriots assures you and the Soviet Government that the Poles in the USSR will discharge their duty to the united front of the peoples fighting Hitlerite tyranny and especially that they will discharge their duty as sol-

diers, and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the heroic Red Army against the German invaders will cement with blood the brotherhood-in-arms and the friendship of the Polish people and the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Being firmly convinced that the consolidation of Polish-Soviet friendship forms one of the most vital of Polish national interests, and also meets the interests and wishes of the Soviet Union, we assure you that we will not allow the persons who strive to drive a wedge between the Polish people and the Soviet Union to trouble the waters, and that we will exert every effort for the consolidation of Polish-Soviet friendship as a necessary condition for the restoration of our independence and the consolidation of peace after victory over Germany.

We assure you that we will spare neither forces nor sacrifices in the war against our common enemy—Germany—until we achieve complete victory and the complete capitulation of Hitlerite Germany.

Signed by the Presidium of the Congress: WANDA WASILEWSKA, COLONEL BERLING, ANDRZEJ WITOS, PRIEST FRANCISZEK KUPSZ, PROFESSOR JAKUB PARNAS, DOCTOR BOLESŁAV DROBNER, COLONEL ANTONI SIVICKI, DOCTOR STEFAN ENDRIKHOVSKI, ALEXANDER KLOS and KASIMIR VITASZEWSKI.

REPLY OF STALIN

The Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR sent the following reply to the message of the Union of Polish Patriots in the USSR:

To the members of the Presidium of the Congress of the Union of Polish Patriots in the USSR—Wanda Wasilewska, Colonel Berling, Andrezej Witos, Franciszek Kupsz, Professor Jakub Parnas, Doctor Bolesław Drobner, Colonel Antoni Sivicki, Doctor Stefan Endrikhovski, Alexander Klos and Kasimir Vitaszevski:

I thank you for your warm and friendly message to the Soviet Government. I warmly greet you and the

Union of Polish Patriots in the USSR, which has commenced successful work in rallying its forces and strengthening the friendship between the peoples of Poland and the Soviet Union. You may rest assured that the Soviet Union will do everything possible to expedite the routing of our common enemy—Hitlerite Germany, to strengthen Polish-Soviet friendship and to contribute by every means to the restoration of a strong and independent Poland.

I wish you success in your affairs.

(Signed) JOSEPH STALIN

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT AS OF JUNE 18, 1943

By Colonel Alexander Andreyev

The Nazi military observer, Lieutenant General Dietmar, has stated on several occasions recently that military operations on the Soviet-German front have settled into positional warfare; that a state of rest has been established in the East. General Dietmar further declared that the present situation is such that the German Army is able to refrain from an offensive.

To prove the advantage of defensive operations over offensive action Dietmar quotes the famous German military writer, von Clausewitz, who wrote that "Defense is a more potent form of warfare than offense, which demands a greater expenditure of strength." In dragging in Clausewitz to strengthen his dubious theory, Dietmar is making every effort to assure the German population that this alteration in German tactics is the guarantee of victory. Having gained considerable territory (so the argument runs), the German army can win the war by staying on the defensive.

The chief aim of Nazi propaganda at the present time is to calm the Germans, shocked by major defeats suffered by Hitler's divisions on the Soviet-German front and in North Africa. Despite Nazi assurances that defense is superior to offense, the Germans look to the future with fear.

Speaking of the lull on the Soviet-German front, General Dietmar passes over the considerable losses recently inflicted on the German air force in Russia. During May alone the Germans lost 2,069 planes on the Soviet-German front. Soviet bombers are continuing systematic attacks on enemy communications, railway junctions, airdromes and troop concentrations, particularly in the Orel-Bryansk area.

Local land fighting has also gained in intensity. Having captured a number of favorable positions, Soviet troops are successfully beating back all attempts of enemy infantry, supported as a rule by tanks, to retrieve lost ground. In addition to the Sevsik and Northern Donets sectors, local engagements are now in progress west of Rostov and in the Orel sector, and in the northwest in the Mzensk and Zhizdra areas.

Northwest of Mzensk the river makes a sharp bend toward the east. For over a year the Germans had been building fortifications from which all approaches

to the river and all possible crossing points could be held under fire. The Soviet Command decided to gain possession of the bend. After thorough preparation Soviet troops captured enemy positions in the bend by a surprise blow. All counter-attacks were successfully beaten back.

Fighting northwest of Mzensk is continuing. The enemy, having brought up fresh reinforcements, is attacking in force, bent upon recapturing lost positions. Germans taken prisoner state they had been told to retrieve the lost ground at all cost. The enemy is suffering heavily in this sector.

The Germans are constantly carrying out reconnaissance in force in the Zhizdra area, 60 kilometers north of Bryansk and in the Sevsik area, 120 kilometers south of Bryansk. Enemy activity at these points is to be explained by their strategic importance with regard to the Orel salient. The Orel-Bryansk area has recently been the object of heavy bombing by large formations of Soviet aircraft. Bombers have been centering their blows on concentrations of army trains at the Orel, Bryansk and Karachov stations, as well as on ammunition and fuel dumps and landing fields.

Thus the "state of rest" which according to General Dietmar is said to be observed on the Soviet-German front comes only to those German officers and men who are dying by the hundreds under the relentless blows of the Soviet air force and land troops.

Sappers of the 62nd Army in the Battle for Stalingrad

One morning during the Battle for Stalingrad a raft floated to the bank of the Volga. Civilians and Red Army men rushed toward it. Four men were lying on the raft. All were literally riddled with bullets. It seemed as though iron teeth had savagely torn apart the sodden logs of the raft and the human bodies. One of the four was still alive. Without opening his eyes, he asked, "Which side is this? . . . The right?"

"The right!" the people answered in chorus.

"Then the raft's where it should be," said the man, and died. These were sappers of the 62nd Army. They had brought timber across the Volga.

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TWO YEARS OF THE PATRIOTIC WAR OF THE SOVIET UNION

On June 22, the occasion of the Second Anniversary of the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet Information Bureau issued the following communiqué:

Two years have elapsed since the day when Hitlerite Germany basely and treacherously attacked our country. For two years the peoples of the Soviet Union have been waging a tense struggle against the German-fascist invaders. The Soviet people and its Red Army have passed a severe trial in the struggle against a strong and insidious enemy. The peoples of our country displayed supreme tenacity and staunchness, courage and self-sacrifice, in defense of the honor, freedom and independence of their motherland.

In the summer of 1941 fascist Germany hurled against our country her whole army, which by that time had already been fully mobilized and equipped with thousands of tanks and planes. During the first period of the war the Soviet Union could not make full use of all its powerful forces in offering a rebuff to the enemy, since time was needed to mobilize and move them against the German-fascist invaders. Furthermore, our Allies were just starting the mass production of armaments and could not render considerable and prompt assistance to the Soviet Union.

In the first summer campaign the Red Army suffered serious reverses. However, it withstood the enemy's onslaught; in stiff defensive battles it wore down and wiped out big enemy forces. By the close of the first summer campaign the offensive power of the Germans was undermined to a considerable extent.

In the early months of the war it had already become obvious how fallacious were the Germans' calculations on a lightning defeat of the Soviet Armies, on the instability of the Soviet system and the weakness of the Red Army. The Hitlerites' calculations on the exhaustion of the forces of the Soviet Union and the Red Army also fell through. Time worked against Germany. The forces of the Soviet Union

were deploying and growing in the progress of the war.

By the winter of 1941-42 the Red Army, having mobilized its main forces and acquired necessary experience in the conduct of modern war, took the initiative into its hands and inflicted severe defeats upon the enemy. The Red Army routed the German troops at Rostov-on-Don, Tikhvin, in the Crimea and near Moscow, and thwarted the enemy plan of encirclement and seizure of our Capital.

The routing of the German-fascist troops by the Red Army at the approaches to Moscow was the decisive military event of the first year of war and at the same time the first big defeat sustained by the Germans in the second World War. This defeat of the Germans dispelled forever the legend of the invincibility of the German army fabricated by the Hitlerites, and demonstrated that the Red Army is a powerful military force capable not only of withstanding the onslaught of the German-fascist troops but also of defeating them in open combat.

In the winter of 1941-42 the Red Army flung the Germans back westward at places for more than 400 kilometers. By the summer of 1942, taking advantage of the absence of a second front in Europe, the Germans transferred all their reserves to the Soviet-German front and thus built up a great superiority of forces in the southwestern direction. In the course of summer battles the Germans gained considerable tactical successes. However, the Red Army countered the offensive of the enemy troops by stubborn resistance and prevented them from realizing their plans, having checked the enemy at the approaches to Stalingrad and in the foothills of the Caucasus.

During the winter of 1942-43 the Red Army reduced to naught the Germans' tactical successes gained in the summer. The winter campaign of 1942-43 became the turning point in the entire course of the war. It gave a palpable demonstration of the changed correlation of forces on the Soviet-German front. In spite of Hitler's strictest order to hold

captured positions at all costs, it proved beyond the Germans' power to avert the Red Army's winter offensive. The Red Army overwhelmed and routed the enemy troops, annihilated two picked fascist armies at Stalingrad, defeated and took prisoner the Rumanian, Italian and Hungarian armies, and by a powerful blow hurled the Germans back from the Volga and the Terek for 600 to 700 kilometers westward. The road which the Germans traversed eastward during the summer of 1942 and over which our troops chased them westward was littered with hundreds of thousands of bodies of German officers and men, with thousands of smashed tanks, aircraft and guns.

Thus the second year of war brought the Hitlerites fresh enormous losses and gave them no territorial gains. Moreover, during that year our troops pierced the enemy's blockade of Leningrad and dislodged the enemy from important military areas—Kursk, Rzhev, Vyazma, Gzhatsk, Velikie Luki and Demyansk. In the course of the winter campaign serious defeats were inflicted upon the German-fascist troops. The Hitlerite war machine began to crack and totter on the battlefields under the blows of the Red Army. The enemy made desperate efforts to avert the catastrophe of his army. Over 30 divisions were transferred by the Hitlerites from Western Europe to the Kharkov area to support their beaten troops.

The Hitlerites planned to surround and annihilate our troops at Kharkov by forces of fresh divisions and thus to turn the tide of hostilities in their favor. But as is well known these calculations of the Germans collapsed. The Germans' attempts to take revenge for Stalingrad were thwarted by the operations of our troops. Having suffered a series of defeats during the past winter, the German-fascist troops in the spring of 1943, unlike the spring of 1942, proved unable to deploy offensive operations against the Red Army.

In the course of battles during the two years of war the Red Army inflicted tremendous losses in manpower and equipment on the German-fascist troops. How grave have been the losses of the Germans on the Soviet-German front as compared with the losses of the Red Army is evident from the following factual data: During two years of war Germany and her allies lost 6,400,000 officers and men in killed and imprisoned, 56,500 guns of all calibers, 42,400 tanks and 43,000 aircraft.

During this same period the losses of the USSR amounted to 4,200,000 killed or missing, 35,000 guns of all calibers, 30,000 tanks and 23,000 aircraft. Weighty blows at German troops have been dealt by the valiant Soviet guerrillas, the people's heroic avengers. In the course of the Patriotic War guerrilla detachments actively operating all over the territory occupied by the enemy exterminated more than 300,000 Hitlerite scoundrels, wrecked not less

than 3,000 trains, blew up or burned down 895 stores of arms and ammunition, demolished 3,263 railway and highway bridges, and destroyed many hundreds of tanks, armored cars, aircraft, guns and trucks. By their gallant struggle the Soviet guerrillas contributed to the successes of our troops.

In the progress of the war the Germans lost the greater part of their regular divisions and seasoned officers, as well as of the war equipment which the German-fascist invaders had prepared and accumulated in the course of many years in order to win world domination. These losses of the German troops substantially weakened the Hitlerite war machine and the Hitlerite state.

Thus, in the course of two years of fighting on the Soviet-German front, fully collapsed the adventurist plans of the German imperialists devised for the enslavement of the peoples of the Soviet Union. In the progress of the war the military, political and international situation of Hitlerite Germany seriously worsened. The serious weakening of Germany's armed forces is evident in the first place from the fact that during the past year the German army failed to gain any military successes and on the contrary met with big military reverses and suffered one defeat after another, both on the Soviet-German front and in Egypt, Libya, Tripolitania and Tunisia.

The German-fascist invaders are now compelled to repudiate publicly their own dogma of lightning war, admit the utter fallacy of their basic military-political plans, openly declare that the war has assumed a protracted, prolonged character and prate that they would allegedly gain victory in "positional warfare." The Germans were forced to call to the colors the remnants of the male population of Germany, including aged men and adolescents with no military training; they forcibly press into service in their army the male population of the occupied countries: Poles, French, Belgians, Danes, Slovaks, Czechs and others.

After two years of war the morale of the German army proved to be substantially undermined and even the inveterate Hitlerite warriors now bury their hopes for victory. Thus as a result of two years of war the military strength of Hitlerite Germany has been substantially undermined and the German-fascist army experiences a grave crisis.

During the two years of war the political situation of fascist Germany has sharply worsened and the Hitlerite rear proved considerably weakened and undermined. This is evident from the fact that uncertainty and panicky sentiments are growing among Germany's population; the Germans cease to believe Hitlerite tales of victories of the German troops in the East.

The fascist press and radio ever more frequently

threaten with retribution those Germans who are seized with panic and a spirit of doubt. Germany experiences the most acute shortage of manpower reserves. The Hitlerites hunt for slaves in all the countries of Europe they occupied, they drive to Germany millions of foreign workers in an effort thus to make good the disastrous reduction of the German male population. German industry fails to replenish in time the enormous losses in military equipment which the German army sustains on the fronts. The production capacity of the war industry is declining, to which the blows of Allied aviation on the industrial centers of Germany contribute in no small degree.

At the same time the European rear of Hitlerite Germany is rapidly weakening and becomes an ever greater menace to the Germans. In the countries of Europe occupied by the German army—in Yugoslavia, Poland, France, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Holland, Norway and Greece—the popular masses rise to armed struggle against the hateful invaders. The hour is near when the military operations of the Armies of the freedom-loving states will merge with the armed struggle of the Hitler-enslaved European peoples against the German-fascist imperialists.

Thus as a result of the war the rear of fascist Germany has been substantially undermined, the war economy of Germany gravely weakened and the nationwide struggle against the fascist invaders is spreading in the countries of Europe occupied by the Germans.

The international situation of the Italo-German bloc is also seriously worsened. This is evident from the fact that far from attracting new allies to her side Hitlerite Germany cannot even be sure of her present allies. As a result of military defeats the prestige of Hitlerite Germany with her allies has been undermined. The isolation of Germany in the international arena keeps growing. Hitlerite Germany has fully exposed herself before the whole world as a bloody aggressor and evoked the universal hatred of all freedom-loving peoples for the fascist fiends.

Having lost confidence in an early and favorable outcome of the war which they started, the German-fascist imperialists made an attempt to split the front of freedom-loving nations by prattle about peace. As is well known this insidious plan of the Germans failed ignominiously, it smashed against the stability and inviolability of the alliance of the freedom loving States.

Thus during the war the isolation of fascist Germany in the international arena has grown; the Germans' calculations on discord within the anti-Hitlerite coalition went bankrupt and the alliance of the

fascist states is on the verge of disintegration. All this indicates that the military-political and international situation has become unfavorable for Hitlerite Germany, that the enemy camp is in the throes of a deep crisis.

While the situation of Hitlerite Germany has sharply worsened, the military, political and international situation of the Soviet Union has grown stronger.

In the progress of the patriotic war the military power of the Soviet Union has grown. The Red Army has turned into a force formidable for the enemy. It became tempered in battles, acquired great military experience, reorganized and reformed its ranks in conformity with new conditions and requirements of war. Soviet officers became experts in new, flexible tactics—the tactics of maneuver. The number of huge battles which Soviet troops brought to conclusion in their favor demonstrated the superiority of the Red Army's strategy and tactics over the much-vaunted strategy and tactics of the Germans.

The Red Army now possesses a quite up-to-date powerful, military technique. The fighting spirit and morale of our troops has grown still stronger. Elated by victories over the enemy the Red Army burns with a desire to finish off the fascist beast. At the same time the rear of the Red Army has grown still stronger. Soviet factories work to full capacity and supply our army with everything it needs.

During the war the working people, within a record short time, reorganized the economy on a war footing, transferred the industrial base from endangered areas to the East, built hundreds of new industrial enterprises, expanded production of armaments and ammunition of all kinds. Collective farmers extended the sown area and selflessly fight for a high harvest, supplying the Army and the country with food.

The unity of the Soviet people is stronger than ever before. The Second War Loan, which was over-subscribed within 24 hours and contributed over 20,000,000,000 rubles to the budget, proved a vivid demonstration of the great upsurge of patriotic feeling of our people in the struggle against the hateful invaders and evidence of the unshakable determination of the Soviet people to wage the struggle with the enemy until complete victory.

Never before in the whole of history did the masses of the people participate with such self-denial in the defense of their motherland as in the days of the Great Patriotic War. All this testifies that the Red Army has grown stronger and that the Soviet rear is stable and unshakable.

During the war the international situation of the

Soviet Union has also been consolidated. In the progress of the war was formed the powerful anti-Hitlerite coalition of the great world States—the USSR, Great Britain and the USA.

The Hitlerites' calculations on discord within the anti-Hitler coalition have fallen through. More than a year has passed since the date of the conclusion between the USSR and Great Britain of the Treaty of Alliance in the war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe and on collaboration and mutual aid thereafter. In conditions of war this is sufficient time for testing the stability of treaties. Life has shown that in this period our allied relations with Britain have improved. The agreement on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war against aggression concluded in June, 1942, between the USSR and the USA, has also fully demonstrated its vitality. By diverting to itself the main forces of Hitlerite Germany and binding in the East 200 German divisions and 30 divisions of Germany's allies, the Soviet Union rendered invaluable aid to its Allies, enabled them to develop production of armaments, to mobilize millions of men and to build powerful armies.

Our Allies, on their part, render ever-increasing aid in armaments and materiel to the Soviet people. During recent months the alliance of the anti-Hitler States has been strengthened by joint simultaneous operations against the Italo-German fascists. The powerful blows dealt by the Red Army to the German-fascist troops from the East merged with the blows of our Allies which resulted in the debacle of the Italo-German armies in North Africa.

At the same time Allied aviation strikes increasingly sensible blows at Germany and Italy. All this goes to prove that the international situation of our country is now firm as never before, and that the fighting Alliance of the USSR, Great Britain and the USA has been further consolidated in the progress of the war.

Thus during the two years of the Patriotic War fundamental changes have taken place in the present

military, political and international situation. In the course of the war the former military power of Hitlerite Germany has been undermined, the military and political prospects facing the German-fascist army have sharply worsened. At the same time the military and political positions of the Soviet Union and of the friendly Allied States have been further consolidated, the armies of the freedom-loving peoples have grown and gained strength and their fighting solidarity has grown firmer.

However, the Soviet people and the Red Army do not belittle the enemy's strength and the hardships of further struggle. Hard battles and great trials still lie ahead. The straining of all our forces and iron staunchness in the struggle with the enemy will be needed to gain victory over the German-fascist invaders. The Soviet people is certain of the victory of its just cause, try as the enemy may to wriggle through by all kinds of "total mobilizations."

In the progress of the war the correlation of forces has changed in our favor and in favor of our Allies. But this is not enough for victory. Now everything depends on how our Allies will take advantage of the favorable situation for the creation of a second front on the continent of Europe, since without a second front victory over Hitlerite Germany is impossible.

The absence of a second front in Europe saved Hitlerite Germany from defeat in 1942. As is well known, the Hitlerites used that breathing space for another large-scale offensive against the Soviet Union last summer and autumn. To miss the present favorable opportunities for opening the second front in Europe in 1943, to be late in this matter, means to cause serious prejudice to our common cause. The postponement of the opening of a second front in Europe against fascist Germany would result in dragging out the war and consequently in an enormous increase in sacrifices. And on the contrary, the organization of a second front in Europe this year would result in the early termination of the war and consequently in an enormous reduction of sacrifices of the anti-Hitler coalition.

Pace of Industrial Construction in USSR Increases in War Years

The pace of construction of industrial enterprises in the USSR has been drastically stepped-up during the war. Construction continues all the year around, Soviet engineers and building workers successfully overcoming the difficulties of working under conditions of the severe Russian winter. By a method of electric heating developed by Russian engineers, 200,000 cubic meters of concrete were laid during the two war winters on projects of the People's Commissariat of Construction alone.

Exhibit of Captured German Armaments Opens in Moscow

By a decision of the State Committee of Defense, an exhibit of armaments captured from the Germans during the two years of the Patriotic War was opened in Moscow on June 22. Lieutenant General Khmel'nitzky is director of the exhibit.

1,510 Heroes of the Soviet Union

Izvestia reports that the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, the highest of all military distinctions in the USSR, has been conferred upon 1,510 persons.

MY MOST MEMORABLE DAY IN TWO YEARS OF WAR

By Lieutenant Yakov Aidarkin

I am a lieutenant in the Tank Corps. In the first days of the war I was called up and honored by being sent to take part in the defense of Leningrad. I had never been in that city before, having lived previously with my mother and sisters at Orel.

Leningrad's extraordinary destiny, its fortitude and heroism in struggle, made it very dear to me. I saw the daily sufferings of the people under the rigors of siege, the constant pain and death. All of this was in my mind when in the winter of 1942-43 I sped my heavy tank to the bank of the Neva, where the Germans were entrenched. This was for me the greatest event in the two years of war.

The entire bank was covered with a dense network of fortifications. In their bomb-shelters and dugouts the Germans had made themselves comfortable, covering the floors with parquet and rugs stolen from Russian homes.

After a powerful six-hour artillery preparation we received the order to attack—the order we had been eagerly awaiting, although it was clear the battle would be severe and many of us would not meet again. During the hours of shelling of enemy positions my five comrades of the tank crew had crouched in a

dugout—now we all took our places in the tank and moved ahead at top speed.

The Germans opened drum fire in an effort to maintain a hold on the road across the Neva. Our tank raced forward. Through the observation slit we saw shells bursting around us, pillars of fire and clouds of snow. We had only one thought in mind: to move ahead at all costs—to join the army on the Volkhov Front.

Our infantry engaged the enemy in hand-to-hand combat; supported by tanks and planes it stormed a precipitous, ice-covered embankment. Our tank dashed into the thick of the Germans, crushing them and their dugouts under its heavy treads. Casualties were heavy on both sides, but the force of the Red Army onslaught prevailed.

Toward the end of the day the battle ended. Covered with sweat and soot, we all emerged from our tank. Not one of us had been wounded. With joy we embraced one another and our new friends of the Volkhov Army.

"The blockade is broken!" we shouted in chorus.

Then we cleaned our tank and put it in readiness for new battles.

RED ARMY RECEIVES GIFTS OF AIRPLANES, TANKS AND SHIPS

Soviet war industry is now completing production of various arms, tanks, aircraft and ships built on the orders of Soviet patriots who within a short period collected 7,041,320,000 rubles for aid to the Red Army. This movement, launched six months ago, has been taken up in all parts of the country by people of all nationalities, ages and professions. Letters to Stalin and to the People's Commissariat of Defense accompanying contributions were written in 63 languages of the peoples of the USSR.

The largest sum came from the residents of Moscow and the Moscow Region, who gave 309,000,000 rubles for the construction of an air formation to be called "The Moscow," a tank column to be called "The Moscow Collective Farmer," artillery batteries to be called "Stalin's Artillery," and an armored train to be called "The Moscow Railwayman."

About 100,000,000 rubles were contributed by workers of the aircraft industry for the construction of fighters, attack planes and long-range bombers, all of which have been turned out in excess of the State production program. River transport workers

donated about 12,000,000 rubles for the construction of flying and torpedo boats.

A group of Byelorussian guerrillas covered over 600 kilometers through enemy territory in a captured German motorcar, crossed the front line and deposited with a branch of the State bank about 1,000,000 rubles in cash and an equal sum in loan bonds collected among the residents of occupied areas for the building of a tank column to be called "The Guerrilla of Byelorussia."

Women vie with men in their generous donations to the national Red Army Fund. A Bashkirian peasant woman, Ksenia Kovaleva, gave 50,000 rubles to the Fund; collective farmer Marfa Beloglyadova, from the Voronezh Region, 100,000 rubles.

Together with the working people of the Soviet rear, Red Army men make their contributions to the Fund. Fighters of the battles for Kursk and Voronezh gave 32,000,000 rubles. Baltic Fleet seamen collected 10,000 rubles for the building of new torpedo boats and torpedo carriers which have already sent four large German transports to the bottom of the sea.

SUMMER VACATIONS FOR SOVIET CHILDREN

More than 1,000,000 Soviet children will spend the summer in camps and rest homes. Many institutions plan larger outlays for children's camps this year than in prewar times. The sum of 110,000,000 rubles has been appropriated for this purpose from the State Social Insurance Funds alone. The Central Committee of the Trade Union of War Industry Workers has set aside 6,500,000 rubles to send children to rest in the country. Last summer 12,000 children were sent to the camps of this Trade Union, while this year 25,000 will be accommodated.

In the foothills of the Caucasus, on the shores of the Caspian Sea and the banks of the Volga, in the forests of the Urals and Siberia and in the mountain valleys of Soviet Central Asia, thousands of children's rest homes have been equipped by the Trade

Unions, Youth Organizations and special enterprises. One hundred thousand children of Red Army men will be cared for without charge in these homes. The famous children's sanatorium, Artek, evacuated from the Crimea, recently reopened in one of the health resorts of the Altai Mountains. Most of the children recuperating there are from districts liberated from the German occupation. Tens of thousands of young tourists have pitched their tents at the edge of forests and at the foot of mountains. The Children's Tourist Station is again functioning normally.

School students of senior grades will take to the country on hikes and excursions, collecting medicinal plants, mushrooms and berries, and participating in sports and war games under the direction of Red Army commanders.



Setting-up exercises in a Moscow kindergarten

ANNIVERSARY OF GORKY'S DEATH MARKED IN USSR

On June 18 the Soviet public marked the seventh anniversary of the death of Maxim Gorky. The Union of Soviet Writers arranged numerous lectures and readings at factories and in Army units.

A production of Gorky's play, *Enemies*, was staged at the Moscow Art Theater, with the Stalin Prize Laureates, People's Artists of the Soviet Union Kachalov, Knipper-Chekhova, Tarkhanov, Tarasova and Khmelev taking part. At a commemoration meeting held by the All-Russian Theatrical Society, Professor Grigoriev reported on Gorky's dramaturgy and Professor Gruzdev read a paper on Gorky as a great national writer.

The Soviet press published a number of articles

devoted to the beloved author and humanist. Gorky's works have left an indelible impression on the generation of Soviet people who are today defending the destinies of humanity on the battlefields. *Izvestia* writes: "His influence shaped the minds and the conscience of our present heroes. His writings live in the minds and hearts of the Russians as a powerful moral weapon; the voice and influence of Gorky are the voice and influence of the national Russian genius. Maxim Gorky was the first of the cultural workers to raise the shining sword of his powerful words against fascist filth and muck. Gorky believed in the deeds of Soviet heroes not only as a great writer of the people, but also as a fighter loyal to the people to his last breath."

SOVIET SPORTS REVIEW

By Leonid Hekker

Cycling has long been popular in Russia: the first cycle race was held in Moscow 60 years ago. Russian pedal artists competed successfully for many years in international contests, making world tours from 1911 to 1913 and from 1924 to 1927. Fifteen years ago, when mass production made possible a sharp decrease in the price of bicycles, cycling became widespread in the Soviet Union. The war has demonstrated that no sport is more important from a military point of view.

Recently the 12th cycle race along the ring of Moscow boulevards for the cup offered by the newspaper *Moskovsky Bolshevik* was held, with 27 of the Capital's foremost racers, and P. Terekhov of Leningrad, competing. Several national and Moscow champions and record holders, including the veteran F. Kryuchkov who became Russian champion 25 years ago, were among the contestants. Kryuchkov displayed his old-time form to place eight, conceding only one minute and one second to the winner along a 15½ kilometer course.

The race narrowed down to two members of the Spartak Sports Society—B. Bataen, six times national champion and an instructor at the Moscow Physical Culture Institute, and B. Chistyakov, present Moscow city champion. Bataen outspurred Chistyakov at the finish to win in the record time of 24 minutes, 40.8 seconds.

The Moscow soccer championship in which eight teams participated brought out great crowds. The Spartak Team played their old rivals, the Dynamos. Both teams retain a majority of their prewar stars,

and a fast pace was set from the beginning. Last year's champions, the Spartaks, lost by a score of 0 to 3. With the same score the Central Red Army Club team defeated the Wings of the Soviet, and the Dynamo Second team won over the Zenith. The Torpedo versus Locomotive match was won by the Torpedoes with a score of 5 to 0. Next day the Dynamo Elevens led the field with four points each, match with the Torpedoes: the Spartaks defeated the Wings of the Soviet: the Dynamo Second won over the Locomotive by 3 to 2, and the Central Red Army Club tied with Zenith. After two days' play, the Dynamo Elevens led the field with four points each.

In the track and field meet, the Dynamo, Spartak and Wings of the Soviet teams competed, with athletes of Moscow, Estonia, Latvia and Leningrad taking part. Fisaak, an Estonian and one of the world's best javelin throwers, hurled the javelin 59 meters, 50 centimeters. First Lieutenant P. Ershov, who managed to keep in training at the front, threw the discus 39 meters, 5 centimeters.

The world's long distance record-holder, First Lieutenant F. Vanin, negotiated three kilometers in eight minutes, 47.2 seconds, and five kilometers in 15 minutes, 6.6 seconds. A. Pugachevsky displayed good form to win the 800 meters in one minute, 55.2 seconds.

A large sports festival in the Georgian Capital, Tbilisi, began with a mass race in which 7,000 competed. Soviet record-holder Gryukova won the 1,000-meter race for women in three minutes, 26 seconds. The soccer match between the Tbilisi and Sukhumi teams ended in a three to one victory for the former.

DEATH AND TERROR RULE ONCE BRILLIANT CITY

Reports of Soviet citizens who escaped from German-occupied Kiev, and numerous diaries and letters found on German soldiers reveal a frightful picture of Hitlerite crimes in the Ukrainian Capital. The Germans shoot and hang people for the slightest offense: for appearing in the streets after curfew, for violation of blackout rules, or for failure to register at the Labor Exchange.

A notice posted in the streets and signed by the Commandant of Kiev reads: "Today 300 persons were shot on my order because the body of an assassinated German soldier was found in the street. Should this occur again, I will shoot double the number."

In the first eight months of their rule in Kiev, the Germans killed or tortured to death 85,000 com-

pletely innocent people. Tens of thousands have been flung into concentration camps.

The building of the Art Institute in Kiev now houses the German Labor Exchange, from which hundreds of men and women, and even children from 10 years of age and upward, are daily dispatched to Germany. The population remaining in the city is hungry and in rags. The Germans robbed the people of everything.

The Hitlerites destroyed all historical memorials of the Ukrainian Capital, blew up the Kiev Pechersky Monastery which had stood for nearly 1,000 years, the Franko Theater, the Continental Hotel, the Palaces of Culture and many clubs, and demolished whole city blocks. Smoke-blackened ruins mark the site of the fine many-storied buildings.



AFTERMATH OF INVASION

Oil by Nikolai Kotov

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D A W N

By Ilya Ehrenburg

June 22, 1941, will remain a momentous date in history. On that short summer night Germany crossed our frontier. Automobiles of all European makes sped by, motorcycles clattered, the first shots fired by tommy-gunners frightened the larks. Pomeranian cattle-breeders and Bavarian psychoanalysts, flushed with war as if it were a picnic, marched in quest of silver foxes and iron crosses.

Among the invading hordes were sportsmen, masters of law, bookkeepers, duelists, votaries of Wotan, connoisseurs of Paris night clubs, champions of the Aryan breed, husky producers and pygmies of the Goebbels type, natives of Schweinmunde, Merseburg and Zwickau, Kurts and Friedrichs, Kwatschkies and von Gruenwalds, the conquerors of Thermopylae, designers of gallows, electricians and geophysicists, commandants and company fuehrers, wearers of the insignia of skuli and crossbones, and lecherous orderlies.

Here were 70 years of German history: Reichswehr academicians, "blitz" experts, masters of pincer movements and organizers of encirclements. Here was Germany's entire industry: portable appliances for setting houses on fire, pocket radios for spies, huge mortars and collapsible bridges. On the advancing tanks was the dust of the whole of Europe. In the staff cars sat gray-mustached generals—firmly convinced that the German army was invincible.

Soldiers snorted and expectorated, wore their caps at a jaunty angle, tanned themselves, sent postcards to their sweethearts, devoured buckwheat honey, murdered nursing babies and sang their soldier's song: "Hi, hi, ho, ho! The gay, gay war!"

Thus clashed two incompatible worlds: the world of brigandage and the world of labor; the world of malice and the world of confidence.

Who can calmly recall that June? In two grim years we have changed so much that we look back on the prewar years with tenderness, but also with a sense of renunciation. We have become both simpler and more complicated. Much of what seemed to us natural, habitual and concrete has been abandoned and forgotten as illusions. Much that we considered

unreal, illusory, became clothed in flesh and enabled us to hold out and to repel the enemy's thrusts.

But there is something in common between the people who on June 22, 1941, crowded around the loudspeakers, and the seasoned veterans of the front who have experienced so much—and this is the nation's conscience. It was this conscience that rose against the invaders. The German generals who studied relief maps of the Ukraine and Byelorussia and the types of our tanks and guns did not reckon with what is usually omitted in military academies: they failed to reckon with the conscience of our peoples.

We can speak of the magnitude of the misfortunes



ILYA EHRENBURG

that have befallen our people. Consciousness of sacrifices only emphasizes our spiritual strength. Frenchmen were happy before the war; they had begun to look upon adversity as something disgraceful and unworthy of man. Their punishment was severe. When the crucial days came many Frenchmen preferred the white flag to red, warm blood. Then one heard in France talk such as "We must save what can still be saved . . . We must save our cities, our children . . ." The ruling circles of France wanted to save themselves at any cost.

But what has surrender brought to France? Her children are dying of starvation. Her wealth is plundered by the Germans. Her heroes are exterminated—not in battle but in dungeons. Her cities, which have become German bases, are subjected to severe bombings, and any day now France will become a battlefield.

We chose another lot. In the summer of 1941 we were weaker than the German army. We held out then when it seemed impossible to hold out.

Two years of cruel war—an epic of human self-denial. We remember the torments of Leningrad. The enemy wanted to strangle it with hunger, to mangle it with bombs and shells. In the first winter of siege the enfeebled hands of mothers tore in vain at the frozen earth: it was impossible even to bury a dead child. Can words describe the courage of Leningrad, which has held out despite everything?

We remember the time when hundreds of German planes hovered over Stalingrad from sunrise to sunset. The fate of this city seemed so irretrievably sealed that according to one Swiss journalist, Berlin newspapers daily inquired of Goebbels' department whether they should publish the celebration issue prepared beforehand. The Germans did not realize then that the word Stalingrad would for decades and centuries inspire awe in Germany.

Some neutral observers thought that nothing could stop the army that had covered the distance from the English Channel to the Volga. It was stopped by 500 yards of earth and several divisions. It was Russia's conscience that stopped it.

When I say "conscience," I mean the soul of the people, which long since conceived a hatred for injustice. Compassion for others was sometimes interpreted as a weakness on the part of the Russian. It was his strength. The bulwark of the wronged and humiliated—that is the nation's conscience. When our profoundly peaceable people first beheld the gallows, the ashes of villages, the trampled bodies of children, the outraged young girls, the question of war was settled in the heart of each. Reason may be influenced, but an angered conscience cannot be stilled. Hitler or Goering, poring over the "green folder"

wherein were filed the plans of Russia's enslavement, hardly guessed what a whirlwind they would reap.

Human dignity has risen against the Hitlerites. There is nothing more contradictory than vanity and the sense of human dignity.

A characteristic feature of the modern German is the sense of his own superiority. It rests on superstitious ideas about race purity, on the cult of the machine, on intoxication with success in war. Why did some shopkeeper from Klagenfurt regard himself as a superman in Yasnaya Polyana? Because his chin was the standard model, because he had a corkscrew-shaped cigarette lighter and a pencil with six colored leads, and lastly because he had got from Klagenfurt to Bordeaux and from Bordeaux to Orel.

Such vanity excludes the concept of dignity. The Hitlerite despises his antagonists—and even his own kinsfolk if their rank is lower, their enterprise less, their muscles weaker than his own. By insulting others the fascists have lost all the attributes of humanity.

Our people from time immemorial disliked the arrogant, ridiculed vanity and was wary even of pride. This is the basis of that sense of human dignity which has twice covered Sevastopol with glory and which has enabled Russian youngsters to endure torture at the hands of the German executioners with a consciousness of inner superiority.

We of course loved our country before the war, too. But can the power of sentiment be comprehended in the fullness of possession? We sang songs about Russia's breadth and vastness. We expressed our love for our country in terms of great distances: "From the Black Sea to the White," or "From the Pacific to the Carpathians." But Russia is bigger than Russia: the nation's soul is bigger than the concept of territory and all its wealth. In wartime we have realized that the Russia for which there seemed not enough room on the huge map of the world can be carried in the heart.

Thus ripened a new, exacting, unobtrusive and noble patriotism. We often read of the progress made by Red Army commanders and men—progress connected with our winter victories. But the fighting experience of our men at the fronts is but one of the manifestations of the maturity of the entire people. It reveals not only that our company commanders have learned to better understand the enemy's methods, to better prepare attacks, that they have mastered the principle of cooperation and appreciate the time factor. It reveals that they have grown in stature, that they have developed, thought a great deal, recognized their shortcomings.

In the words "carelessness" or "conservatism" we

represent the whole aggregate of our inner defects. Two years of trial have lifted us above them. Therein is the explanation of the defense of Stalingrad and our winter offensive.

It is not an accident that contemporary Germany found her embodiment in the contemptible figure of Hitler—this maniac filled with malice as a snake's glands are filled with poison. His successes were based on bluff, on blackmail, on a network of espionage, on Fifth Columns, on the greed of the German burgher and the unconcern of the French rentier, on Germany's technical training, on perfidy and surprise attacks, on infamy, on self-seeking, on arrogance. "The Fuehrer thinks for me," was the answer I heard hundreds of times from German war prisoners. I would like to ask Hitler at his last examination who thought for him?

In our country everyone is supposed to think: that is the substance of our society.

Never has our hatred of the invader been so keen as in these days of lull. It is as if we were now fully realizing the entire measure of suffering inflicted on us by the invaders. I recently read in a German newspaper a story about the Ukraine. The correspondent describes how the Saxonian "lord and master" leads a prosperous life in a Ukrainian village. How many such Saxonians, Prussians and Bavarians now torment our sisters? Several days ago the Berlin radio reported a tour made by the Baltic adventurer Rosenberg through German-occupied regions. The announcer spoke with a sneer about how the slaves must present Rosenberg, "according to the Russian custom, with bread and salt," they must shout "heil" and slave girls must sing and dance to gratify Herr Rosenberg . . . Can the heart endure such insult? We see weary girls who dance at the word of command. We hear old women shout "heil" at the point of tommy-guns. The Hitlerites encroach not only upon the people's life but upon its soul.

And impatiently the Red Army looks westward. There every tree, every child, every house, is waiting for it.

A certain Chrystal Keller who lives in Muenster writes her brother, a corporal: "In Nordwald there are also Russian women working now. It is sad—they disfigure our beautiful country. I am even afraid to walk in the streets in the evenings; some of them look so desperate. In general I loathe the Russians. There are people here who have pity on Russian girls—that is the character of the German, his heart is always like butter. But in general they are few. Personally I feel no pity whatever for them . . ."

What infinite meanness this letter reveals. We see our girls, pure and good, torn away from every-

thing they hold dear, reduced to slavery. They are tormented by the Germans, men and women. And some such woman as this Chrystal dares to speak of German soft-heartedness. She asserts that the Germans have "hearts like butter." Their hearts are rancid margarine. Never has pity lighted these dark dungeons.

Our enemy is cruel and selfish; he has come to us for loot; he does not shrink from anything. And if one does not care for his possessions, or even his life, yet one cannot give the Germans his soul. We have realized this from the first day of war. It was then we became inflamed with hate. Now the hate has matured and become resolve. We have acquired new coolness in suffering in these two years. We do not seek words, gestures or arguments. We thirst for but one thing: justice.

We enter this third year of war with the grim determination to rout the enemy, to rout him with the greatest possible speed, to liberate our native land with the greatest possible speed. We know that the denouement is drawing nigh.

In 1941 Hitler, like the ancient tyrants, sent his armies into distant countries. The Germans manufactured war for export. They pictured death as a foreigner, without right of entry into the Reich. Now the war has reached Germany. Now German cities crash beneath bombs. How Hitler's vassals are filled with trepidation: they are to play the role of gatekeepers, but who knows whether they will not prefer to open the gates wide rather than to bury the entrance with their own bodies.

One German woman writes: "The war is now everywhere." We do not gloat: we are above such sentiments. We want to see justice done. We want Germany to drink the bitter cup, not because our burdens are heavy, but because crime must be followed by punishment. Last winter at Kastornoye I saw the beginning of retribution—the dead bodies of conquerors, the erstwhile formidable armaments reduced to scrap. The conquistadors had found their match.

The word Stalingrad is associated in the mind of the entire world with the triumph of historic justice.

I had an opportunity recently to view types of German armaments captured by the Red Army. Of what does this spectacle of German strength speak? It speaks of our strength—the strength of our armaments which inflicted and will continue to inflict defeats on the Germans and their generals and field marshals. Here is Hitler's latest hope: the heavy tank called the "Tiger" by the Germans. It was smashed by our shells. The "Tiger" landed in a cage in the zoo.

Nothing can save Germany from inexorable retribution. The Hitlerites now pose as innocents. They

try to encourage each other with fear: "We must fight. We are hated because we are Germans." Even in the hour of mortal danger they lie. Even in the hour of agony they lie. The wolf is hated not because he is gray, but because he devours sheep.

Racial and national hatred are alien to us as before. We hate the Germans because in their concept they have drenched the world in blood. We hate them because they are fascists. We defend our homes and our Soviet country. Thereby we defend something bigger: great ideas and lofty sentiments. We love our land, our air, our flowers, but true love for one's own does not breed hate for others. On the contrary, love broadens the mind. Loving Russia, we love Europe, we love the world.

No matter how great is our hate for Hitler's soldiers, for fascist Germany, for the predatory tradi-

tions of the Reich, its pseudo-science, its greed, its philistine callousness, its people of all ranks and classes, we have not because of this begun to burn Goethe's or Schiller's works, we have not renounced the old German philosophy or music.

It is not we who burn books. It is not we who judge man by the shape of his nose. Amid blood and suffering we have not lost faith in the triumph of justice and human brotherhood.

Dark is the night enveloping Europe. But today, after two years of fighting, we see a streak of light. We see the dawn of victory. We are not alone in battle; with us are our mighty Allies, nations that have risen in defense of their dignity; with us are all the downtrodden nations of Europe. With us is humanity's conscience. And with us is the sister of our youth—pure, immortal liberty.

SOVIET PRESS ON SUMMARY OF TWO WAR YEARS

On June 23 IZVESTIA published the following editorial:

Yesterday's communique of the Soviet Information Bureau summed up the results of two years of the Patriotic War. This outstanding political document reveals stage by stage the historic changes which took place in the course of the war, and draws definite and irrefutable conclusions. Each line breathes faith in the powerful forces of the Soviet people.

By its courage and endurance, its consolidation and unity, the Soviet people smashed to atoms the designs of the vile Hitlerite enslavers and scattered to the winds their predatory plans. Now the Soviet people can say that their efforts have brought Germany to the verge of disaster, to a state of grave crisis. At a time when the military, political and international situation of Hitlerite Germany has seriously worsened in the progress of the war, the forces of the Soviet Union are growing and gaining strength, and its international situation keeps steadily improving. Our relations of alliance with Britain have improved. The agreement concluded between the USSR and the United States on the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war against aggression has proved the full measure of its vitality. The international situation of our country is stable as never before and the fighting alliance between the USSR, Great Britain and the United States has become still more consolidated in the progress of war.

The powerful blow from the East dealt the German-fascist troops in recent months by the Red Army merged with the blow of our Allies which resulted in

the defeat of the Italo-German troops in North Africa. Allied aviation deals ever more telling blows at Germany and Italy. By its staunch and unparalleled gallant resistance, the Soviet people has turned the tide of war along a course where it is not accidental or transitory circumstances (the only thing which the Hitlerite adventurist gamblers could count on) that play a decisive part, but the fundamental permanent factors mentioned by Stalin over one year ago: "Stability of the rear, morale of the Army, quantity and quality of divisions, equipment of the Army, and the organizing ability of the commanding personnel of the Army." In these decisive factors the Soviet people has already displayed its superiority. We look with firm confidence to the future. No one in the rear and in the Red Army minimizes the enemy's strength and the hardships of the coming struggle. We know that heavy battles and grave trials still lie ahead. The Soviet people is ready to meet them, ready to display all its valor, as it knows that it marches toward victory steadily and unswervingly.

"In the course of the war the correlation of forces has changed in our favor and in favor of our Allies. But this is not enough for victory. Now everything depends on how our Allies take advantage of favorable conditions for the creation of a second front on the European Continent, since without a second front victory over Hitlerite Germany is impossible." (*Communique of Soviet Information Bureau*).

We have entered the third year of war. Decisive battles are ahead. The Soviet people is full of indomitable resolution to fight the enemy until victory is won. The Soviet people—united, monolithic, con-

solidated—will do everything on its part to insure that the onslaught of freedom-loving nations should result in early and utter defeat of the German-fascist invaders.

KRASNAIA ZVEZDA writes:

As a result of two years of fighting, the adventurist plans of the German imperialists aimed at the enslavement of the peoples of the Soviet Union have fallen through. The military power of Hitlerite Germany is substantially undermined and the German-fascist army is in the throes of a crisis.

However, a considerable part of our territory is still in the enemy's hands. We know what takes place there, beyond the front line, on our outraged land held in bondage by the enemy. The Soviet people who fall into the black clutches of the Hitlerites are doomed to starvation, torment and death. That is why the Red Army, inspired by victories over the enemy, burns with the desire to finish off the fascist beast. This burning desire of Red Army men is based

on a firm confidence in their strength. It is founded on a concrete basis and has its source in the present correlation of forces on the front.

German's historic path shows us that there can be only one outcome of the struggle with her—her utter defeat. Hitlerite Germany must be dealt a mortal blow so that she can never rise again for new military gambles. It is not the first time in her history that Russia has cooled with a shower of lead the hot heads of Germany's arrogant rulers. It is not for the first time that that country, bent on brazen conquest, has been forced to come to her senses out of her dark, sanguinary delirium, and to face the bitter truth.

However the enemy has not yet relinquished his hopes of changing the situation; he will attempt to take revenge for his defeats. We know that even a wounded beast is dangerous. That is why we are ready to meet with honor all the trials which lie ahead. Winged by its victories, the Red Army burns with the desire to finish off the fascist beast and thus to acquit itself of its sacred duty.

UNITED STATES AWARDS 60 DECORATIONS TO SOVIET FIGHTERS; CEREMONY IN KREMLIN

For courage and gallantry in executing orders of the Command on the Soviet-German front in the struggle against Hitlerite Germany—the common enemy of the United States of America and the USSR—the President of the United States has awarded orders and medals to 60 officers and men of the Red Army and Navy.

On June 22, in the Kremlin, the Ambassador of the United States to the USSR, Admiral William H. Standley, in view of the absence from Moscow of the recipients, handed the American orders and medals to the People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the USSR V. M. Molotov, for their subsequent presentation to the respective officers and men.

The ceremony of handing over the decorations was attended for the United States by Military Attache Brigadier General Michela, Naval Attache Rear Admiral Duncan, head of the Supply Mission Brigadier General Faymonville, Second Secretary of the Embassy Thompson, Second Secretary of the Embassy Stevens, Assistants to the Military Attache Lieutenant Colonel Boswell and Lieutenant Colonel Maccabe, Assistants to the Naval Attache Captain of the Second Rank Blacksley, representatives of the Red Cross Sulzberger and Hobbol, representative of the War Department Captain Rickenbacker, and others.

Soviet representatives attending were Deputy People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs and Ambassa-

dor to the United States Litvinov, Deputy People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs Lozovsky, People's Commissar of the Navy Admiral Kuznetsov, Colonel General Golikov, Colonel General of Aviation Falalyev, Colonel Evstigneyev, Captain of the First Rank and Hero of the Soviet Union Ekipko, and officials of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs Zarubin, Molochkov, Podtserob, Pavlov and Berezhkov.

In presenting the decorations, Ambassador Standley spoke as follows:

"I have come here today to transmit to the members of the Red Army, the Red Navy and the Red Air Force decorations bestowed upon them by the Government of the United States in recognition of their outstanding accomplishments in the struggle against our common enemy. I consider it a great honor and privilege to have the opportunity of doing this. I know that the recipients of these decorations will not feel less honored when I say that through them my Government and the American people desire to pay tribute to all of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and to the civilian population whose steadfast courage has contributed so much to your success. This is not a hollow formality, but a deeply sincere expression of the great admiration and gratitude that my countrymen feel toward you.

"Today the Soviet Union enters on its third year

of war for it was just two years ago today that the treacherous attack upon you was launched. Your achievements during the past two years constitute a record in which the freedom-loving peoples throughout the world take pride.

"I believe that the quality of the Red Army and Navy which has evoked our greatest admiration and has done the most to confound the enemy has been your unshakable determination.

"Regardless of circumstances and no matter how great the odds, you have refused to admit defeat. Early in the struggle the Germans learned to their cost that it was not enough to cut off members of a Red Army unit from their comrades, for they either fought their way back or continued to struggle behind the lines—sometimes to the last man. No matter how many times the Germans announced that your forces had been crushed, no matter how they drew lines on their maps at headquarters, they found that wherever there was a Red soldier there was a determined and implacable enemy. Also when on paper the Germans had captured a Soviet city—and on paper the Germans have won the war many times—they found that Soviet cities did not fall in accordance with the rules of their textbooks and that a long and bitter struggle lay ahead.

"The Germans did not learn this lesson easily. Sevastopol and Leningrad should have taught them, but when the Axis armies appeared before Stalingrad Hitler was so forgetful of this lesson that he boastfully counted Stalingrad as his. I do not think that Hitler will make any more boasts of this sort.

"This quality of iron determination is expressed in the wise leadership of Marshal Stalin, it is expressed in the courage of the individual soldier, sailor or flyer. It is expressed in the heroism of the guerrillas. It is expressed in the glorious records of the cities that would not surrender—this quality cost the Axis dearly and delayed and confused their plans.

"The defenders of Sevastopol share in the glory of Stalingrad for they contributed valiantly to that victory. On an international scale the same relationship applies for we are all engaged against a common enemy. Just as Stalingrad contributed to the victory in North Africa, so that victory, and the heavy blows that the Axis is receiving from the air, will contribute to the victories to come.

"I think that it is not vain to hope that from this comradeship-in-arms will develop a lasting collaboration, for we have much in common besides the hated enemy. That is something that the Axis propaganda machine tends to forget, when it attempts to emphasize our differences. Such differences as we have arise chiefly out of method. Our fundamental purposes are the same. We, together with our Allies, desire a secure and lasting peace. We all aim at the creation of conditions whereby men can work and build—not

just for a class and not for the benefit of a self-styled "master race," but for the good of the people as a whole. We have shown that we are willing and able to cooperate in the first task of building such a world—the destruction of fascism. I am confident that we will be equally successful in the tasks of the future."

People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs Molotov replied:

"On behalf of the Soviet Government I thank you, Mr. Ambassador, for the expression of the warm feelings of the Government and the people of the United States of America for the Soviet Union, its Army, Navy and Air Force, and directly for the recipients of the American decorations. In view of the well-known conditions of war, the officers and men fighting at the front and decorated today with American orders are not present here with us. However, I believe I can also voice their feelings of sincere appreciation of the awards with which the friendly American Government marked their combat services. I am certain that they will take pride in these orders and medals and will strive to multiply their services to their country—the country of Lenin and Stalin—for the great cause of liberation which unites our countries in the struggle against fascist Germany.

"Today, on the second anniversary of Germany's base attack on the Soviet Union, it should be noted that our common enemy recently already felt the weight of the common blow of the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain. So let us remember that the millions of people who have made incalculable sacrifices live in the profound confidence that the time is not distant when the enemy will feel the full overwhelming force of a joint Allied offensive.

"In the battles against our common hateful enemy must be consolidated our companionship-in-arms and be cemented the foundation of our victory and our post-war collaboration with all freedom-loving peoples."

Decorations were awarded as follows:

The Distinguished Service Cross of the United States Army to Lieutenant General Petrov, Lieutenant General Chuikov, Lieutenant General of Artillery Kamera, Guards Lieutenant General of Tank Troops Badanov, Major General Laskin, Major General Simonyak, Major General Baklanov, Major General Poplavsky, Major General Tavartkiladze, Major General Shvarev, Major General Sokolov, Major General of Aviation Antoshkin, Colonel Lyakhov, Colonel Syzranov, Lieutenant Colonel Umansky, Lieutenant Colonel Zvonarenko, Lieutenant Colonel Mikhailov, Major Kucherenko, Junior Lieutenant Welhelms, Senior Sergeant Chaika.

The Distinguished Service Medal of the United

Soviet Army to Colonel Nikolayev, Colonel Zakharov, Lieutenant Colonel Karpov, Lieutenant Colonel Potemkin, Major Kochelevich, Major Ulyantsev, Major Chirkov of the Guards, Captain Kosubsky of the Guards, Captain Pokryshkin, Captain Nikolayev, Captain Krylov, Senior Lieutenant Groshev, Senior Lieutenant Madoyan, Lieutenant Maximov, Junior Lieutenant Archangelsky, Junior Lieutenant Kariste, Senior Sergeant Moskalenko, Senior Sergeant Polyakov, Senior Sergeant Khushmatov, Sergeant Major Khushnudinov of the Guards.

The Navy Cross of the United States was awarded to Vice Admiral Bassisty, Rear Admiral Kucherov,

Captain of the Second Rank Fisanovich, Captain of the Second Rank Gurin, Captain of the Second Rank Guskov, Lieutenant Colonel Avdeyev of the Guards, Lieutenant Captain Greshilov, Captain Tatarenko of the Guards, Lieutenant Captain Travkin and Captain Kupyenkov.

The Distinguished Service Medal of the United States was awarded to Captain of the First Rank Zubkov of the Guards, Lieutenant Captain Demidov, Lieutenant Captain Chudov, Senior Lieutenant Sibenko, Midshipman Kukushkin, Petty Officer Lenkov, Petty Officers Sehniashevili, Kochetkov, Zgirov and Senior Red Navy Man Myasoyedov.

FARMING IN THE USSR IN THE PAST TWO YEARS

By Victor Belikov

An interview with Eugene Chekmenov, Assistant People's Commissar of Agriculture of the USSR

The Soviet Union is completing its spring planting a second time under the conditions of a savage war. The results of the present sowing, which may also serve to summarize the results of farming during the two war years in the Soviet Union, are very satisfactory.

The Soviet Union has been deprived of a number of important agricultural districts, a factor which could have had a serious effect on the output of foodstuffs and industrial raw materials. The two years of war have, however, been employed by the Soviet Union in a maximum extension of farming in the rear areas, especially in the East, in the Urals and in the Volga Region, where huge expanses of land and a powerful engineering industry created in prewar years made possible the rapid development of the production of foodstuffs and industrial raw materials.

As early as the fall of 1941 the area sown to winter crops increased by 4,000,000 acres over the whole of the USSR. In 1942 the area sown to winter crops increased by a further 6,500,000 acres, while the area under industrial crops and potatoes increased by about 800,000 acres. In 1943 the extension of sown areas continues to increase, and should exceed last year's by 16,000,000 acres, of which nearly 10,000,000 acres will be sown to grain crops. Soviet collective farmers are now striving to reach this figure.

It is interesting to compare these figures with those of Russian agriculture in the pre-revolutionary period, during the war of 1914-18. By 1917 the area under grain crops decreased by 11 per cent, under sugar beet by 31 per cent, under hemp by 13 per cent, under potatoes by 17 per cent. This was accompanied by a process of catastrophic reduction in the harvest yield, and reduction in the number of head of cattle.

In the USSR during the present war the number of head of cattle increased. During 1942 there was an

average increase of 11 per cent in the number of cattle, sheep and goats throughout the Soviet Union. In some regions and republics the increase in the number of animals is considerably greater.

The above may be explained by the difference in the principle of farm organization during the first World War and the second. In pre-revolutionary Russia agriculture was based upon a huge number of tiny and extremely primitive peasant holdings. The war led to the ruin of the peasantry and the growth of poverty in agricultural districts. The collective farms created by the Soviet power in the USSR and equipped with the latest machinery have the full support of the State and have proved themselves strong enough to overcome the difficulties of war.

It is true that Soviet agriculture has had serious difficulties to overcome. It was based to a great extent on the use of tractors, many of which have been mobilized for war needs. In addition, the farms have considerably less workers and fewer animals. Nevertheless the Government has been able to retain sufficient tractors on collective farms to carry out this year's farm work. The insufficiency of draught animals made necessary the utilization of less productive cows for field work.

Women have taken the place of men on the farms, and during the past two years over 700,000 women learned to run tractors and combine-harvesters. In addition to this, State and collective farms are getting substantial help from city dwellers. Last year 1,700,000 school children from the senior classes worked on farms during the summer. Groups of mechanics sent from the cities have rendered great assistance to the collective farms and machine-tractor stations. Another important factor is the development of allotment gardening, over 10,000,000 factory and office workers having planted allotment gardens this year.

(Continued on page eight)

LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS RESTORED IN LIBERATED AREAS

By Leonid Kornilov

The Nazis hordes who invaded the Soviet Union are barbarously destroying all that Soviet people created with such enthusiasm and persistence during the past quarter of a century. Soviet citizens were proud of their new theaters, schools, clubs, libraries and dwelling-houses which had sprung up in such large numbers in all the many towns and rural districts during the Stalin Five-Year Plans.

The Nazis hoped to destroy these achievements of the Soviet nation. In all occupied Soviet areas they methodically demolished libraries, schools and equipment, converted school-buildings into stables and clubs into brothels.

It is not an accident that today the Soviet people, besides finding new homes and replenishing food stores in districts freed from the Germans, also devote great effort to reopening schools and other cultural institutions.

The principal of the Nalchik schools, Shripnichenko, reports that during the Hitlerite occupation the local teachers and pupils risked their lives to steal into the charred school-buildings at night and stealthily carry away equipment that escaped the Nazi pillage. When Nalchik was recaptured by our troops, the cultural life of the city began afresh; schools were reopened in the shortest possible time, and scores of students brought textbooks, maps and even desks which they had buried in the ground.

"Nevertheless," said Shripnichenko, "we are still badly in need of many things; we do not have sufficient textbooks and school equipment."

In answer to these needs, the entire Soviet population has come to the aid of the liberated regions. The appeal of I. Korolev, a physician employed by the Dzerzhinsky railroad, and his wife, is typical: "We parents of our only son, George Korolev, former student of the Astrakhan State Medical College, who gave his life for his country at the front, are contributing his books to the Voronezh Regional Library, now being restored after the retreat of the enemy from the city. We appeal to all citizens to help us overcome the severe losses inflicted by the Nazis. We are giving 500 books of our deceased son and pledge to augment this small contribution to George's memory with up-to-date periodicals."

The movement to rush aid to the emancipated areas has gained a large following throughout the Soviet Union. A Special Centralized Fund of Literature for the restoration of Nazi-destroyed libraries in the regions recaptured by Soviet forces has been estab-

lished by the Commissariat of Education of the RSFSR. More than 400,000 books have been contributed by Leningrad schools, factories and offices. Books were supplied by housewives, school children, youth and workers in industry.

Within a very short time over 20,000 volumes were collected in Kuibyshev and sent to libraries of the Voronezh Region. Many parcels of books were sent by School No. 272 in Moscow to school children in the freed districts of the Smolensk Region. The Hitlerites destroyed school buildings and fed books to the flames, but were nevertheless unable to wipe out the cultural background of the Soviet people. In Rostov they wrecked 47 schools, including 27 built in the last few years, blew up school libraries and looted the premises. More than 17,000 children of school age of that city were forcibly driven away by the Nazis to slave markets in Germany. In spite of that, the Rostov Municipal Soviet, supported by the teachers and parents of school children of the city, has already repaired 38 schools, in which classes are functioning normally. Forty-five schools have been reopened in Vyazma and in villages of the Vyazma District.

Despite the intense struggle on the Soviet-German front and the consequent hardships, the Soviet people are rapidly restoring all schools and educational institutions in the emancipated regions. They will complete this heroic labor regardless of all difficulties.

FARMING

(Continued from page seven)

The Soviet Government is adopting all possible measures to increase the output of grain, meat, vegetables and potatoes. This policy is meeting with wide support from the collective farmers. However much farm production has been increased, the demands are still greater. The Red Army and the people must be supplied uninterruptedly. Millions of homeless people in the regions liberated from German slavery must also be provided for.

The day is not far distant when still more Soviet districts will be liberated from the Hitler barbarians. The demands on the Soviet Union will become ever greater, since the farms in Nazi-occupied districts have been completely ruined. In view of this the help afforded by our Allies in providing foodstuffs and raw materials has great and ever-growing significance, and it is to be hoped that this help will increase, in order to bring nearer the day of the final overthrow of the Hitler tyranny.

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STATEMENT OF EXTRAORDINARY STATE COMMITTEE



On June 25, 1943, the following statement was issued by the Extraordinary State Committee for the ascertaining and investigation of crimes committed by the German-fascist invaders and their associates, and the damages caused by them to citizens, collective farms, public organizations, State enterprises and institutions of the USSR:

The Extraordinary State Committee continues to receive protocols, statements of victims and evidence of eye-witnesses concerning the crimes committed by the German authorities in Soviet districts which fell temporarily under the fascist yoke.

1. German occupationists destroy ancient relics, loot repositories of the cultural treasures of the peoples of the Soviet Union, and plunder scientific institutions, museums and libraries.

On the orders of the German Supreme Command and of Alfred Rosenberg, "Reichsminister for the Occupied Eastern Provinces," books published in the 14th, 15th and 16th Centuries, and original paintings, drawings and sculptures by Russian and West European artists, are taken from the USSR to Germany.

In January, 1943, the Commander of the First Tank Army, General of Cavalry Mackensen, in the presence of the Chief of the Propaganda Department of the First Tank Army, Miller, took from the Rostov Museum of Fine Arts, which had been evacuated to the town of Pyatigorsk and repositied on the premises of the Lermontov Museum, the most precious canvases by Ribera, Rubens, Murillo, Jordaens, Vereschagin, Korovin, Kramskoy, Polenov, Repin, Lagorio, Ivazovsky and Shishkin, sculptures by Donatello, and other museum pieces. The protocol on the removal by the German authorities of the treasures of the Rostov Museum of Fine Arts follows:

Protocol—We the undersigned Chairman of the Section of Culture of the Advisory Technical Bureau under the Pyatigorsk Town Soviet, Victor Bulanin;

Curator of Collections of the Rostov Museum of Fine Arts, Alexander Mytnikov, and director of the Literary Museum of Lermontov's House Elisaveta Yakovkina, drew up this protocol to certify the following:

The collections of the Rostov Museum had been evacuated to Pyatigorsk and kept on the premises of Lermontov's House Museum from January 4, 1942 to January 7, 1943, when a considerable part of the collections was carried away by the German occupation authorities. The collections of the Rostov Museum of Fine Arts evacuated from Rostov-on-Don and comprising original paintings, drawings and sculptures by Russian and West European artists, and also valuable chinaware of Russian and foreign factories, packed into special cases, could not be evacuated from Pyatigorsk despite the adopted measures, and for this reason during the German occupation they were kept in the storerooms of the Lermontov Museum. At first the collections of the Rostov Museum were hidden from the German occupation authorities by the staff of the Lermontov Museum.

On September 7 representatives of Rosenberg's Berlin committee came to the director of the Lermontov Museum, stated that they were informed in Rostov that the collections of the Rostov Museum were kept in the storerooms of the Lermontov Museum, and ordered that the storerooms be opened and the collections of the Rostov Museum shown to them. After that the storerooms were sealed by the German authorities.

Within the period from September 7, 1942 to January 7, 1943, representatives of the propaganda department of the German Army of General Mack-

ensen repeatedly opened the cases. This was attended by the removal of the most valuable museum exhibits, and sometimes this removal took place in the presence of General Mackensen himself.

On January 7, 1943, on the personal order of the Chief of the Propaganda Department, Miller, in his presence and in the presence of General Mackensen's representative, collections contained in 14 cases bearing the numbers two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, sixteen, twenty and twenty-two were repacked into twelve cases, taken to the Pyatigorsk railway station, loaded in railway cars and on the night of January 8-9 were carried away from Pyatigorsk.

(The protocol was signed by the Chairman of the Section of Culture of the Advisory Technical Bureau under the Pyatigorsk Town Soviet, Bulanin; the Curator of the Rostov Museum of Fine Arts Mytnikov, and director of the Literary Museum "Lermontov's House" Yakovkina. Town of Pyatigorsk, February 24).

The fact of the plunder of the Rostov Museum of Fine Arts by the German-fascist invaders testifies that the Hitler government and the German military authorities are instigators and organizers of the plunder of occupied districts. It has been proved irrefutably that German generals personally participate in the plunder of cultural treasures belonging to the peoples of the Soviet Union.

2. In the village of Sapogovo, Kursk Region, German occupationists poisoned about 1,000 patients who were undergoing treatment at the Psychiatric Hospital. Evidence of this monstrous crime is supplied by the following document:

Protocol—On February 28, 1943, in the village of Sapogovo, Kursk Region, we the undersigned representatives of the Kursk Regional Executive Committee of Deputies of Working People—Maltsev, Court Medical Expert; Military Surgeon of the Third Rank Schwarz; Senior Medical Nurse of the above hospital Ekaterina Arepieva, and Medical Nurse of the hospital Irina Tkachenko, drew up this protocol to certify the following:

In December, 1941, soon after the occupation of the town of Kursk and districts of the Kursk region by the German-fascist invaders, German military authorities organized the mass assassination of patients undergoing treatment at the Sapogovo Regional Psychiatric Hospital. In interrogation of the hospital personnel and local residents the Committee ascertained that the mass assassination of the patients

was effected by poisoning them with a 70 per cent solution of chloralhydrate which they were forcibly made to drink. In all about 1,000 patients who were at that time undergoing treatment at the hospital were put to death. On order of the German authorities the poisoned and murdered patients were buried in slit trench bomb shelters located on the territory of the hospital. When two such slit trench bomb shelters situated in front of the Seventh and Ninth Departments of the hospital were opened, the mass burial of murdered people was revealed. The remains of about 300 persons were extracted from these two slit trenches alone.

To organize the mass assassination of the patients, at the beginning of 1942 Senior Doctor Kern of the German garrison in the town of Kursk came specially to the village of Sapogovo and gave direct instructions to the director of the hospital, Krasnopol'sky, appointed by the Germans, as to how to poison the patients.

According to eye-witnesses of this monstrous crime, Pelageya Rosenko, Valentina Mashkina, Commandant of the Hospital Konstantin Filist, Ekaterina Grechukhina, and many others, the patients of the Psychiatric Hospital were put to death by poisoning in the course of three to four days. Some of the patients, who in spite of their mental derangement understood that an attempt was being made to poison them, offered resistance and refused to take the poison. In such cases the poison was forced down their throats.

During the mass burials of the poisoned people there were cases of people being dumped into the slit trenches when still alive, and in two or three cases the patients dumped there even crawled out of the slit trenches and returned to the hospital, after which they were given another dose of poison. As the burial in some of the slit trenches was done carelessly and not deep below the surface, there were cases when dogs dragged pieces of human bodies over the territory of the hospital.

(Protocol signed by Maltsev, Schwarz, Arepieva and Tkachenko. Village of Sapogovo, Kursk Region.)

3. After the expulsion of the Germans from the town of Kupyansk, Kharkov Region, local residents discovered eight pits into which had been dumped 248 Soviet citizens brutally tortured to death or shot. The excavation of the pits was done by a commission composed of the Ukrainian writer Gordienko; the Prior of St. Nikolai's Church, Archpriest Ioann Protopopov; housewife Belotserkovskaya; Doctors Gogin, Koshcheev, and Ganitsyn, and the chairman of the Town Soviet Tugai.

Protocol—Citizens of the town of Kupyansk re-

ported that the German occupationists had shot a large group of peaceful residents of the town of Kupyansk and Kupyansk District. On May 17, 1943, a commission composed of representatives of Soviet and public organizations, as well as of the population, the church congregation and of medical workers, inspected a pit in a gulley at the foot of Melovaya Hill in the town of Kupyansk and drew up this protocol to certify the following:

During the evacuation of the pit at a depth of one meter were found 71 bodies of residents of the town of Kupyansk and of Kupyansk District who had been shot. Among these were 62 male and eight female bodies and one body of a little baby. All were bare-foot and some were also without clothes. The medical section of the Committee found traces of savage torture on the bodies. Some had their hands tied with iron wire. The baby's head had been smashed by a point-blank shot. The Committee noted that many of the wounds were not fatal and evidently these people were dumped into the pit and buried while still alive. That this was the case is also confirmed by citizens who passed near the pit shortly after the shootings and saw the earth heave over it and heard muted groans coming from the grave.

Many of those shot were identified by relatives and citizens who were present at the excavation. Thus were identified: Ilarion Baidak, 37, Chairman of the Gusino Rural Soviet of the Kupyansk District; Elisaveta Starikova, a worker of the Kupyansk Garment Workers' Handicraft Cooperative; Olga Berestovaya, a worker of the sugar mill and Chairman of the Zaoskolye Rural Soviet; Sergei Tkachenko, foreman of the Kupyansk Garment Workers' Handicraft Cooperative; Peter Karaiboga, flour mill mechanic; Artem Sadovsky, railwayman; Ivan Sadovsky, accountant of the Stakhanovets collective farm of the Kurilovka Rural Soviet; Mikhail Sadovsky, Chairman of the Stakhanovets collective farm of Kurilovka Rural Soviet; Ivan Butiveshchenko, collective farmer from the village of Pristen; Vasili Kharchenko, collective farmer from the village of Pristen; Nikita Sukhomlin, collective farmer from the village of Pristen; Mikhail Boldyr, collective farmer from the village of Kruglyakovka; Ivan Suliga, collective farmer from the village of Kruglyakovka; Ivan Pogulai, Chairman of the Petrovskoye Rural Soviet; Ivan Moisev, cooperative worker; Kirill Kovshar, team leader of the Chervonna Zirka collective farm of the Kurilovka Rural Soviet, who lately had worked as a chairman of that collective farm; Danil Buimer, director of the Kupyansk vegetable oil mill; Ivan Smorshko, collective farmer from the village of Nikolayevka, and Peter Kravchenko, collective farmer of the village of Kurilovka.

The Committee notes that many of the killed were so disfigured that their identification is impossible.

Protocol signed by: Chairman of the Commission, Ukrainian writer Gordienko, and members—Chairman of the Town Soviet Tugai; Prior of St. Nikolai's Church in the town of Kupyansk, Ioann Protopopov; housewife Belotserkovskaya; Doctors Gogin, Koshcheev and Ganitsyn).

The Extraordinary State Committee has ascertained the following facts:

(1) The Rostov Museum of Fine Arts was plundered and carried away to Germany by the Commander of the First Tank Army, General of Cavalry Mackensen, and the Chief of the Propaganda Department of the First Tank Army, Miller.

(2) Patients at the Sapogovo Psychiatric Hospital in the Kursk Region were poisoned on order of German Commandant Flach and Doctor Kern, which execution of Flach's order was supervised by the intermediary-interpreter of the German Commandant's office, Wegeman. The torture and shooting of the peaceful population in the town of Kupyansk was effected on order of the Chief of the German Secret Field Police Kargan and his assistant, Schweize.

For the plunder, torture and massacres of peaceful Soviet citizens perpetrated in Pyatigorsk, Kursk and Kupyansk, the Extraordinary State Committee holds responsible the Commander of the First Tank Army, General of Cavalry Mackensen; the Chief of the Propaganda Department of the First Tank Army, Miller; Commandant Flach; Doctor Kern; the intermediary-interpreter Wegemann and the Chief of the Secret Field Police Kargan and his assistant, Schweize.

Committee on Military Hospitals Meets in Moscow

More than 100 professors and staff members of various institutes, clinics and evacuation hospitals are taking part in the work of the Military Hospital Committee, under the direction of the Scientific Medical Council of the People's Commissariat of Health Protection of the USSR.

The first session of the Committee was held recently, with Professor Rufanov, Chief Surgeon of the Administration of Evacuation Hospitals, as chairman. A report by Professor Davydovsky on post-wound traumatic exhaustion and septicemia, based on material gathered during a year's observation and study in this field, was discussed. The Committee also approved a number of measures worked out by the sub-committees.

BLACK SEA ACE

By Mikhail Korobov

Konstantin Alexeyev, 29-year-old Moscow Guardsman and Hero of the Soviet Union, has taken part in more than 80 dog-fights and shot down 14 planes.

Air battles in the Novorossisk area of the Kuban are of an extremely ferocious nature. Soviet airmen bring down large numbers of enemy planes daily. Blazing German aircraft fall from the skies all through the day and frequently at night.

On one occasion Alexeyev took off while Soviet ground defenses were putting up a barrage against the enemy and searchlights were persistently seeking them in the skies. Alexeyev was close to an enemy plane when the searchlight caught the Heinkel. He promptly attacked and downed the German with a single burst of machine-gun fire. It happened so swiftly that Alexeyev was able to continue action without landing for ammunition and gas. He continued to patrol the base, and shortly met and brought down a German bomber with another burst of fire. Elated by this double success, the young pilot went after his third Heinkel and got it.

Shooting down three aircraft in one night is a rare achievement. It is also noteworthy that this score was piled up by a young man who had dreamed of a stage career, then was graduated as an engineer, and five years ago became a flier.

Alexeyev's artistic bent is apparent even in war. He is an artist in his mastery of air fighting. Recently the Germans were attempting to blockade a Soviet airdrome near the front. They dived on ma-

chines taking off and attacked patrol planes in the air. Alexeyev observed that the Germans recovered from their dives at about the same spot each time. He ordered his airmen to fly in a circle, and kept above them at the approximate height the Germans recovered from their dive. When one of the Messerschmitts started to flatten out after his dive, Alexeyev pounced on him, firing into the side of the enemy plane at 20 yards range. The plane turned over and crashed to the ground.

Alexeyev repeated this operation twice before sundown, getting an enemy plane each time, thus bagging three German fighters in one day.

In one of his first dog-fights, Alexeyev was on defensive patrol over a naval base when he spotted a flight of Junkers heading toward the port, where barges of ammunition were lying at the wharves. He dived on them from behind a cloud; the bombers broke formation and dropped their bombs into the sea. He chased one of them, and opened fire, apparently without success. Then an enemy gunner poured fire into his plane, damaging the instruments in the cockpit. The engine suddenly stopped and the plane began to fall. A few hundred feet above the water Alexeyev succeeded in leveling out the machine and crash landed on the beach. Climbing out of the cockpit with some difficulty, he was greeted by the squadron commander with congratulations. He was astonished, believing the congratulations ironic because of his failure to bring down a plane. The commander reassured him; the first Junkers had been brought down.

GUARDS PILOT SELLS LIFE DEARLY

A feast of superlative bravery was performed by Guards Lieutenant Kotlov, pilot of a fighter plane, in repelling an attempted mass raid by the Germans on a Soviet city. Kotlov destroyed five enemy planes, losing his life in the battle.

With several other fighters Kotlov attacked a formation of enemy planes headed for an objective on our side. Soviet fliers cut the Junkers planes off from escorting Messerschmitts and engaged the German fighters. Meanwhile our main force attacked the Junkers. At the height of the battle Kotlov noticed over 50 more Junkers, accompanied by 10 to 15 fighters, approaching from another direction at a high altitude. Without hesitating he rushed into a frontal attack and brought down one Junkers. Ten German

fighters attacked him from three sides. He continued battling against the 10 planes and set fire to two Messerschmitts, one after another, which helped him to break out of the ring of enemy fighters. Continuing his attacks on the Junkers, he shot down another bomber. The Germans again began to surround him. An enemy shell struck the cockpit of his plane and tore off his leg above the knee. The plane caught fire. Kotlov, bleeding terribly, kept on firing; he found strength to bring down a fifth plane and then to bail out.

Our infantrymen picked up the hero, who had two more grave wounds in his chest. He died in the hospital of his unit, surrounded by his comrades.

EXPECTATION

By Ilya Ehrenburg

For many a day now we have been reading that "no material changes occurred at the front." But we know that even in days like these struggles are still going on. Artillerymen are diligently seeking enemy batteries. Scouts sally forth in search of a "tongue"—an enemy who will let his tongue wag. Snipers, those virtuosos in the administration of justice, steadily reduce the invaders' numbers. Guerrillas attack German columns. Stupendous battles are fought in the air, and our bombers make their own corrections in the orders of the German Command regarding the concentration of troops.

Nevertheless, the lull on the front continues. German war prisoners say that this lull has a disastrous effect on our enemy's psychology. When there is a relative silence all around him, the German begins to think—and a thinking German is only the eighth part of a German. His whole strength lay in his unthinking plunge forward, lured on by the scent of his prey, urged on by the Feuhrer's bellow. Now the German is left to his own cogitations and is asking himself what exactly has happened?

The newspaper *Angriff* hastens to bring him to his senses. And who is it that comes forward in the role of preacher? One of the gangster chiefs, their own Dr. Ley, who made a fortune in cars, who was the foremost brawler in Germany and notorious for breaking the ribs of a boon companion in one of their haunts. This bandit writes dolefully: "We do not deny that the blows inflicted on us have been fairly shrewd. Nor do we deny that last year and this we have suffered reverses in North Africa . . . We admit that we hate this war and that we would much prefer constructive labor to being in service to the War Gods. We hate our enemies because they forced this war on us."

Thus this brawler coos plaintively. He is beginning to grasp the fact that he, too, has ribs . . . But who will trust this lament? The paper for which Ley writes is eloquently named the *Angriff*, which means assault. That word conveys the whole outlook on life of both Ley and his master Hitler.

After Stalingrad and Tunis the Germans are out of humor with the War God. But they have no other idol, nor did they ever have.

The *Angriff* wrote on June 28, 1941: "Then at last . . . in the radiant morning our Army crossed the frontier and marched ahead. Here were the first enemy dead. Here was the wonderful music of bombs. What German's heart does not feel a thrill of joy when he hears a melody like this? Our dashing sol-

diers, who had seen triumph in Norway, Flanders and Greece, sweep onward, blessed by the ancient God of War."

The Germans were fond of the War God in those days. They are very much like the savages who grease the lips of their idol when they have luck in the day's hunting, and whip him when they haven't.

Even the most dull-witted German understands that Dr. Ley is departing very markedly from the actual truth. Nobody ever forced this war upon the Germans. The Germans forced it upon the whole world. As far back as a year ago the Germans wrote that "war is the summit of the German spirit." What is this "constructive" labor of which the rowdy Ley dares to speak? What did the Hitlerites do before the war? They "constructed" tanks and bombers. They tortured recalcitrants in camps. Then they proceeded to construction: which meant that they destroyed Warsaw, Rotterdam, Orleans, Belgrade,



Anti-Aircraft Battery

Oil—Georgi Nisky

Minsk, Gomel, Smolensk and hundreds of other cities, and trampled half of Europe underfoot. They were firmly convinced that the world had been created solely that the Germans might march through it. They rejoiced as they watched our cities burning. They guffawed when they mowed down refugees from low altitudes. They drew inspiration from the spectacle of the children they had crippled.

Now the German can read in an article penned by Ley that peaceful toil is more beautiful than robbery. The German papers write, too, of the dangers attendant upon the moral disintegration of the German army. It is neither conscience nor the conclusions they have reached in their own minds that are sapping the German soldier, but inaction. For the first time he is beginning to realize that when supper is over, the bill is presented along with the broken mirrors; that high-spirited marauding must wind up with heavy retribution.

The Hitlerites make ineffectual attempts to soothe their soldiers. Even while assuming the defensive, they say, Germany may still win the war.

In the *Donau Zeitung* the sprightly Schramm declares, "A defensive war follows Germany's indigenous traditions." For four years now these Schramms have been dinning into our ears that Germany's traditions are offensive, and nothing but offensive. In those days there was only one word in their vocabulary—"lightning"—so when did the bandit pass to defensive warfare? Only when he was surrounded by honest people. Germany's traditions were those of assault. Hitler prided himself on falling upon one country after another on Saturday night when peaceful civilians least of all expected it.

In 1870 the Germans, starting with an offensive, pushed on to the center of France. During the first World War, they seized Belgium, Northern France, Rumania, Poland and a portion of Russia. In this war Hitler has been attempting an offensive for three and a half years. The Fuehrer used to talk of "Germany's offensive traditions." The Germans forced their way into Egypt; they sojourned on the banks of the Volga. If Schramm now keeps harping on the traditions of defensive war, it means that the minds of German soldiers have to be distracted.

What is worrying the German soldier still in Orel and Belgorod? For one thing, he sees no way out. He receives letters from home; his wife writes from Duisburg that she tried to clear out to Dusseldorf, but on the way met her sister-in-law who was clearing out from Dusseldorf to Duisburg. The German soldier sighs: the four-ton bombs have jarred even the stolid brains of German men and women. The soldier picks up a newspaper which speaks of bombardments, of the preparations of the Allies for landing troops. "We shall not let them in," the newspapers declare

but the soldier is extremely uneasy. For 130 years now Germany has been fighting exclusively on foreign soil, which no doubt explains the German fondness for the War God.

Now the war is clearly shifting toward Germany and the soldier feels uncomfortable. His sister writes from Dresden, "Everyone is afraid of the workers—the Ukrainians and the Serbs—who have been brought here. Robert says that if our army only so much as flinches under the blows of the enemy, all this polygot crew will fall upon us."

The soldier thinks to himself that Robert is remarkably near the truth this time: 7,000,000 enemies are waiting, crouching, ready to spring from the very loins of robber Germany. Further on the soldier reads what the *Relazione Internazionale* has to say: "We will not leave, we will resist. On June 10 it will be three years since Italy entered the war. Despite the fact that the Italian army has no good results to show, Italy will carry on with the war." This wrings a heavier sigh from the soldier: he remembers June 10, 1940, when he was marching to Paris. Confident of Germany's imminent triumph, Mussolini resolved to attack France. Having conveyed the declaration of war, the Italian Embassy did not leave Paris, but barricaded itself in the house on Rue Varennes. The Embassy officials were awaiting their masters' arrival. It was then that they bawled "We will not leave; we will resist."

Nobody touched them. Paris, now frantic, was racing for dear life along the highways. Four days later the Germans entered the city.

Three years have passed. Italy has lost everything and tomorrow, if not today, Germany will lose her foremost vassal. The German soldier recalls the Italians who were stationed in the Ukraine with him last summer. They are no more. And where are the Hungarians? It is said that they have gone home . . . Even Rumanians are as rare as old coins nowadays.

True, the Fuehrer is recruiting village elders and "police" to replace the Rumanians, but it is a case of substitute for substitute . . . The Germans have to fight alone now. They did their robbery in company, but they will be called to account separately.

We know that Hitler may attempt to break through our defenses—to push ahead. He may take fright at the mildew on the stagnant waters of the German army. He may attempt to bolster up his authority with boastful communiques. He is as crazy as ever, and this fact must not be forgotten. He acts upon the intuition that once took him to Stalingrad and Africa. He is capable of doing anything outrageously inept. He is even capable of undertaking an offensive.

This lull cannot weaken us. For there are live

coals in our hearts, and coals do not go out; coals burn the things they touch. If a man at the front forgets himself for a moment in a green wood, he is reminded of the foe by the rustle of leaves and the cry of birds. He remembers that Russian women and their children are roaming these woods, sheltering here from German hangmen. Every cottage tells him the country's terrible woe. Silence weighs heavily upon his heart—not with doubt, but with hatred. When all is quiet, when the sun is shining in the sky and the earth is robed in emerald, the flame of wrath burns hotter.

Who of us will ask: what are we fighting for? We are fighting for our beautiful, our desecrated land. We are fighting for the greatest of all values: liberty. We are led on by conscience, hot with indignation, and no words can console us. We know that every minute brings our brothers new trouble. We know that the lovely Poltav country is racked with sobs in these days of lull on the front. We know how hard it is for ancient Kiev, gentle Byelorussia and the pleasant Orel lands of which Turgenev wrote, to wait in these days. We hear the words "No material changes . . ." but the groans of our dear ones are borne from the West.

The yearning for vengeance lends silence to the

footsteps of our scouts and steadies the sniper's hand. Twelve months ago hatred was new to us; it seethed in us, almost suffocated us. Now we have passed through this to the cold, alert, righteous hatred of last summer.

What happened yesterday at the front? On one sector Red Army men took 18 German prisoners, on another artillerymen put out of action two enemy battalions, on a third a sniper picked off his 200th German. There is a Messerschmitt falling mortally wounded by an excellent shot. There is a platoon of ours hauling an armored car they have seized. And all this is the daily round, the common task of an ordinary, quiet day. But the embers are still glowing under the ashes.

What material change has taken place during the day? Our hearts have become heated to a still higher point. Our regiments have grown still stronger. The day of victory comes still closer. The silence is tense with expectation. The Germans are awaiting retribution. Attacking, retreating or digging themselves in—they see but one end before them—death. We, too, are waiting. But what we are awaiting is different: it is liberty for our captive sisters, justice for the world, victory for Russia when her tribulations shall be ended.

EVACUATED SOVIET PLANTS AT WORK

By Sofia Sapozhnikova

Dmitri Vorobyov, Chief of the Planning Department of the People's Commissariat of Heavy Engineering Industry of the USSR, stated in a recent interview:

When Hitler made his sudden attack on the Soviet Union he counted upon being able to destroy the industry of the western regions of our country. He

failed in this. Despite the very difficult conditions created by the war, we succeeded in evacuating our staffs and equipment to new places and in getting the evacuated plants into operation, and have now reached the prewar level of output.

Part of the evacuated equipment was added to plants already in existence, and the rest set up in specially built plants on new sites. During 1942 we succeeded in restoring the production of metallurgical equipment, steam-boilers, Diesel engines and locomotives, and produced spare parts in sufficient quantities to supply steam turbines required for electrical power stations under repair or construction.

All of this was accomplished in record time under extremely unfavorable conditions. In reestablishing one evacuated Ukrainian plant all members of the

staff, skilled laborers or engineers, helped in setting up the plant, clearing up after the builders, mounting equipment and cleaning machinery, working without thought of time or fatigue. As a result, the plant was ready for operation in four months. This is far from being an isolated case.

Particular heroism was displayed in the building of plants in Siberia. I took part in one of these jobs in October of 1941. It was already winter in Siberia. Our first task on reaching our destination was the construction of an emergency railway spur. Then we unloaded the machinery on the frozen ground, lighted fires and cut earth for huts. For two weeks we lived as real nomads, around a campfire; meanwhile felling timber and beginning building. We first put up temporary living quarters where women and children were housed. After a month permanent two-story log cabins for dwellings were completed. We also built a small foundry for the manufacture of cooking utensils and knives and forks. Construction of the factory and setting up of machinery proceeded simultaneously.

(Continued on page eight)

REVIEW OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ON THE SOVIET-GERMAN FRONT AS OF JUNE 25, 1943

By Colonel Alexander Andreyev

The comparative lull in operations on the Soviet-German front toward the end of June is felt in all sectors. Soviet air forces continue regular massed attacks on German airdromes, railroad junctions, bases and centers of troop concentration.

The heaviest attacks made recently have been on airdromes and railroad junctions in the Orel-Bryansk sector and along the railroad lines leading to Gomel, Pskov and Smolensk. These raids of Soviet air forces inflicted considerable losses on the Hitlerite troops and on German airdromes and oil and ammunition supplies concentrated in the vicinity of the Soviet-German front.

In the background of this comparative lull is to be observed the feverish activity of Hitlerite propaganda, which strives to assure the peoples of the Axis countries that the German army is now as before invincible. The Germans are compelled, however, to admit that from now on Germany and her allies have entered a phase of "defensive battles in Europe."

The Germans are terribly worried about the coming offensive of the Allies, and their main propaganda efforts recently have been directed to proving to the people that the Hitlerite army is still able to offer resistance to the Allied troops. The Hitlerites' an-

nouncement of a mythical "Atlantic rampart, the mightiest defensive installation known in the history of warfare," is a recommendation to the Allies not to land on the Western but on the Southern Coast of Europe, and kindly offers the territory of Germany's ally Italy as the most convenient for the invasion of Europe.

General Dietmar, for instance, in his lecture of June 21 on "amphibian strategy," pointed out that "the territory on which the British forces once landed unopposed is now defended by the might of German fortifications. The Southern Coast of Europe is much more attractive for the English, where peninsulas stretch far out into the sea and the huge mass of the African Continent gives them a desirable main base for attempts at approaching the peninsulas and permits the organization of concentric operations against them."

The heavy losses which the Hitlerite troops suffered on the Soviet-German front and continue to suffer from the raids of the Soviet air force, added to the threat of the fast-approaching offensive of the Allied troops, is the main reason why Hitlerite propaganda is compelled to rush so feverishly from one point to another.

EVACUATED PLANTS

(Continued from page seven)

For lights we installed a 60 horsepower Diesel engine, and after two months erected a temporary power station. A permanent power station has now been built. The work went ahead full speed; factory buildings and workers' quarters sprang up; in May of 1942 the plant was turning out finished products.

Our people not only had to build new factories, but to establish new bases of food supplies for themselves. Land and cattle were allocated for the factory personnel and in the spring of 1942 collective farming of land began. This was carried on exclusively after working hours, under the severe restrictions of the Siberian climate. Grain crops and tomatoes and other vegetables were grown.

Great aid was rendered the evacuated plants by the local population, particularly by the local trade union organizations, which helped to overcome difficulties

arising in the day-to-day life of families new to the region.

Women as well as men displayed miracles of heroism and steadfastness. The youth and women made themselves responsible for the solution of problems associated with settling in the new locality; they quickly learned to work in the plant and were in no way inferior to older and experienced workers. There are many Stakhonovites among the women. Young apprentices, after three months of training in the factory, show results in output which can truly be called Stakhonovite production.

Specialists of Oil Industry Meet in Baku

A conference of inventors and rationalizers of the oil industry was recently held in Baku. During the two years of war more than 7,000 rationalization suggestions have been made in the industry, about 4,000 of which were put into practice, resulting in a saving of over 50,000,000 rubles.

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