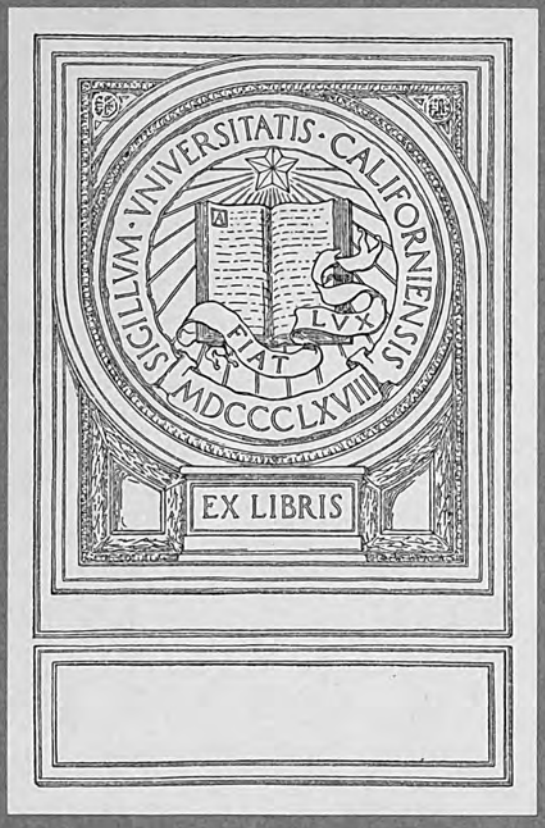
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Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

July 14, 1941

No. 1

TEXT OF THE SOVIET-BRITISH AGREEMENT FOR JOINT ACTION

Following is the official text of the agreement for joint action concluded at Moscow last Saturday, July 12, between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Great Britain:

AGREEMENT FOR JOINT ACTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have concluded the present agreement and declare as follows:

1. The two Governments mutually undertake to render each other assistance and support of all kinds in the present war against Hitlerite Germany.

2. They further undertake that during this war they will neither negotiate nor conclude an armistice or treaty of peace except by mutual agreement.

The present agreement has been concluded in duplicate in the Russian and English languages. Both texts have equal force.

By authority of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV, Deputy President of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
By authority of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom: SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Moscow,
July 12, 1941

PROTOCOL TO THE AGREEMENT FOR JOINT ACTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE WAR AGAINST GERMANY. CONCLUDED JULY 12, 1941.

Upon conclusion of the agreement for joint action by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in the war against Germany, the contracting parties have agreed that the aforesaid agreement enters into force immediately upon signature and is not subject to ratification.

The present Protocol has been drawn up in duplicate in the Russian and English languages. Both texts have equal force.

By authority of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV, Deputy President of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs.
By authority of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom: SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

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During the several days of negotiations which preceded the signing of the agreement, Stalin, as President of the Council of People's Commissars, conducted discussions for the Soviet Government together with Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, it is reported from Moscow. British Ambassador Sir Stafford Cripps negotiated for Great Britain.

Ranking Soviet officials who participated in the final ceremony of signature at the Kremlin, besides Mr. Stalin and Mr. Molotov, included Navy Commissar Nikolai Kuznetsov, Deputy Defense Commissar Marshal Boris Shaposhnikov, Deputy Foreign Commissar Andrei Vyshinsky and the General Secretary of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, Arkadi Sobolev. Members of the British Military Mission in Moscow, headed by Lt. Gen. F.N. Mason-MacFarlane, also attended the signing.

"PRAVDA" ON THE SOVIET-BRITISH AGREEMENT

Pravda, most authoritative Soviet newspaper, commented editorially upon the new Soviet-British understanding as follows:

The agreement for joint action in the war against Germany concluded by the governments of the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain is a document of the greatest historical and political significance. Conclusion of the agreement signifies a new stage in the war of the peoples against the fascist gangsters who trampled down peace treaties with other peoples.

This agreement signifies a tremendous consolidation of the forces waging war against the fascist monsters, against insolent unbridled Hitler, whose aim is to subjugate the whole world, transform the peoples of the entire world, including the great peoples of the Soviet Union and Great Britain, into his obedient slaves.

Life has shown what Hitlerite Germany gives to humanity. Ruined, robbed, deprived of state and national independence, the French, Czechs, Serbs, Norwegians, Belgians, Danes, Dutch, Greeks, and other peoples are languishing under the heavy yoke of the cruel fascist occupation regime. This regime, in comparison with which even the darkest times of the Middle Ages grow pale, is called by the Hitler gang the "New Order" of Europe, and they want to extend it to the whole world.

The fascist invaders stretch their covetous bloodstained paws to the land of the Soviet people, to the British Isles, the Latin American countries, and the United States. Slavery and oppression for all peoples is the slogan written on the bloodstained banner of Hitler, who in Mein Kampf with cynical frankness declares that he does not recognize for any people the right to equality with the "master" German race.

Strictly observing its policy of peace and striving to prevent the extension of the war, the Soviet Union in 1939 concluded a non-aggression pact with Germany. As Chairman of the State Committee of Defense Stalin said in his historic broadcast of July third, by conclusion of this pact the Soviet government secured its peace for a year and a half and the possibility of preparing its forces for resistance in the event of an attack by fascist Germany on our country.

Hitler and his clique didn't reconcile themselves to such a situation. Hitlerite Germany treacherously violated the pact

and suddenly attacked the U.S.S.R., thus unmasking herself before the whole world as a bloodthirsty aggressor. The sympathies of the whole world and all peoples are with the Soviet Union and Great Britain, who are now united in the struggle against the common foe, against perfidious Hitler, deadliest enemy of democracy and all mankind.

Wherever fascist hordes appear they destroy every democratic liberty and national independence and trample human dignity underfoot. The bloodthirsty German fascist invaders carry death, misery and ruin to millions of people whom they regard as a "lower race." Bestial terror, wholesale executions, tortures, mass extermination of peaceful populations, old men, women, and children, unparalleled humiliation of the population of the enslaved countries, mark the path of the Hitlerite brigand hordes.

This is why Hitlerism is the common enemy of all peoples fighting for their independence, freedom and democracy against enslavement.

The plans of Hitlerite Germany are frustrated. Hitlerite Germany finds herself isolated. This is the result of the criminal gangster policy of the present German rulers. Their efforts to present their piratic camp as a "coalition of European states" are pitiful and ridiculous. A coalition means an alliance of equal nations, an agreement of sovereign states. Does this flock of small vultures whom Hitler leads as his silent vassals look anything like a coalition? Life and facts have proved that the

peoples of Hungary, Rumania, Slovakia, Finland and Italy, drawn into the war, are fighting against their will. This war is imposed on them by their rulers who betrayed the interests of their peoples. Are Mussolini, Horthy, Tisso, Antonescu, Mannerheim anything but Hitler's obedient vassals and miserable serfs? No one reckons with their words or their opinions. They receive orders and comply obediently.

In clamoring about a "coalition" of European states against the U.S.S.R. and Britain the fascist German press wants to conceal from the German people the ruinous results of Hitler's mad adventurous policy. In reality Hitler's plans for the creation of a coalition of peoples against the Soviet Union failed scandalously. On the contrary Hitler provoked the creation of a really powerful coalition of the great peoples of the Soviet Union and Great Britain against himself.

The agreement on joint action by the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain in the war against Hitlerite Germany, providing that both parties would neither negotiate nor conclude an armistice or treaty of peace except by mutual agreement, means that a coalition of the peoples of Europe has been created which will unite all peoples in the struggle against Hitler and bring the task of the extermination of Hitlerism to victorious accomplishment.

Now Hitlerite Germany directly faces what most far-sighted German politicians dreaded most--henceforth Hitlerite Germany is

compelled to wage war on two fronts, and this dooms to failure all Hitler's plans of conquest. No tricks, no lies of Goebbel's department can conceal from the German people the disastrous results of this new adventure. The Hitlerites have brought about a situation where endless streams of trains with wounded are rolling from the eastern front, and British planes take off from British shores carrying destruction to vital German industrial centers, sapping her defensive power.

War on two and even more fronts--this is the perilous position to which Hitler and his clique have brought Germany. Hitler miscalculated! He failed in his plan--to defeat the European nations separately one at a time. He is encompassed by two fronts and this will lead to the defeat and collapse of both Hitler and Hitlerism.

Hitler's plans are collapsing one after another. He lost the battle for England, he failed to achieve air supremacy over the British isles. The value of Germany's strategic position is greatly reduced by the actions of the United States, which with the agreement of the Iceland government landed its troops in Iceland.

Hitler has already lost his finest divisions in the fierce fighting with the Soviet Union. The powerful Red Army, heroically repulsing the onslaught of the fascist hordes, has already frustrated Hitler's plans of a "lightning blow." Great inestimable forces have risen to fight in defence of civilization. They

constitute a deadly menace to Hitlerite Germany.

The entire Soviet people, solid and united around its leader Stalin, has risen like one man against the fascist invaders. England with growing persistence unfolds her struggle against Hitlerite Germany, being backed by the daily increasing assistance of the United States, which possesses tremendous raw and war material resources and everything necessary to bring the struggle against Hitlerism to a successful conclusion.

The agreement concluded between the Soviet Union and Great Britain marks the turning point of the struggle against Hitlerite Germany. This agreement will be acclaimed with great satisfaction by the Soviet people. With like satisfaction will it be accepted by the British people, who already have expressed their solidarity with the Soviet people. For a long time the British people have been putting up a gallant fight against the Nazi hordes. The agreement between England and the U.S.S.R. will also encourage and inspire to further struggle against the Hitlerian enslavers those nations which are now languishing under the yoke of the fascist occupants.

News of the conclusion of the agreement between England and the U.S.S.R. is bound to evoke a fit of rage and despair in the ranks of Hitler's gang, for this is the heaviest blow to their plans.

There is no doubt that bloody Hitler, actuated by despair,

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There is no doubt that bloody Hitler, actuated by despair,

will direct all his forces to strike fresh blows. The struggle ahead will be cruel, strenuous and difficult. But despite all difficulties victory shall be on our side, on the side of those who raised the banner of the struggle for freedom, for the fatherland, for independence against enslavement and the menace of enslavement by Hitler's fascist armies.

The agreement between England and the U.S.S.R. joins together the forces fighting against Hitler--the enemy of mankind. It testifies to the inflexible determination of the people of the Soviet Union and Great Britain to bring to a victorious end the struggle which will free mankind from the terrible Hitlerian menace. In these portentous epochmaking days the peoples of the Soviet Union and Great Britain have extended to one another the hand of fraternal assistance. The enemy will be crushed, the peoples of Europe and the whole world will be saved from the danger of enslavement by Hitlerite Germany.

THREE STATEMENTS BY WELL KNOWN SOVIET PERSONALITIES

SERGEI EISENSTEIN

The dean of Soviet cinema directors, Sergei Eisenstein, issued a statement to Americans reproduced below in part:

"The fondness of the Soviet people for the American cinema and the respect enjoyed by Soviet films in America testify

to the affinity of the two peoples and to the fact that the art of one is understandable to the other. The spirit, freedom, and patriotism of the great American and the great Russian cinema arts find a lively response with both peoples.

"Our audiences invariably rejoice in the wonderful creations of Walt Disney. Vastly popular among our cinema men are John Ford and the inseparable pair Frank Capra and Riskin, to whom as well as to Chaplin and Disney I send my friendly greetings. We are invariably enraptured by Clark Gable, Gary Cooper, and especially by Henry Fonda in his brilliant portrayal of Abraham Lincoln, by Wallace Beery, Bette Davis, Myrna Loy, Katharine Hepburn, Alice Faye, Judy Garland, Mickey Rooney, and James Cagney.

"Progressive artists of their country--American cinema men, like cinema men of our country, can not remain indifferent in face of the tide of crime and blood in which fascism is drowning Europe and adjacent continents. The hour is close when our affinity as artists will become the affinity of soldiers fighting side by side for the great ideals of liberty and patriotism.

"All creative workers and artists of the world will now be inspired by one common task, namely, to exterminate that evil and general darkness to which the bloodthirsty beast of fascism dooms all humanity. Fascism must be exterminated! Fascism shall be exterminated!"

OTTO SCHMIDT

The outstanding Soviet scientist and explorer Professor Otto Schmidt is professor of mathematics at Moscow State University and member of the Academy of Sciences. He is best known in the United States as leader of several expeditions to the Arctic. His message to the American people is reproduced in part:

"We Soviet scientists deeply rejoice in the many expressions of sympathy and support coming from England and America. I have some knowledge of the United States. In 1934 when the steamer Cheliuskin was crushed by icepacks in the Arctic Ocean, and the members of my scientific expedition and the crew were rescued--after two months' stay on the ice--by heroic Soviet fliers, I was taken for treatment to Alaska and thence slowly travelled eastward through the United States.

"That unusual trip gave me the opportunity to acquire a deeper understanding of America, to get acquainted with thousands of people from various states and classes and to appreciate the remarkable qualities of the American people. I shall always remember the deep cordiality of all those meetings. I had the honor of being received by President Roosevelt personally and I still remember vividly the charm of his outstanding personality. I am proud of being an honorary member of the Explorer's Club in New York.

[illegible]

"Thus, knowing to a certain extent the American people, its love for freedom and its sober understanding of the situation, I have no doubt as to where the sympathies of the American people lie. Every American realizes that now, after Hitler's mad attack upon the Soviet Union, the doomsday of Hitlerism has come, that it must and will be finished off by our joint efforts. Cordial greetings to our friends, the Americans!"

MIKHAIL SHOLOKHOV

One of the Soviet writers best known in the United States is Mikhail Sholokhov, whose Quiet Flows the Don achieved wide popularity here. After the signing of the Soviet-British agreement, Sholokhov addressed the following letter to his literary colleagues in Britain:

"The delirious ravings of fascist pseudoscientists about the superiority of the German race, Hitler's hysterical speeches and his maniacal efforts to assert this superiority to the whole world by force of arms, provoke the profound abhorrence and indignation of thinking humanity.

"Unbalanced persons, hopelessly deprived of a sense of humor, implant these ideas in Germany, while manhaters and murderers carry them into practice, drowning Europe in blood.

"The conceited figure of the soldier in Prussian uniform, marching with highly lifted head, has long been familiar to the world. The highly lifted empty head of German fascism must be broken. German fascism, drunken with blood, must be smashed."

Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

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No. 2

THE FRONT ON JULY 15

Morning Communique

Soviet Information Bureau,
Moscow, July 15.

In the course of last night stubborn fighting continued in the northwestern and western directions. In other directions and sectors of the front no large engagements or substantial changes in position of troops at the front took place.

During the night our airforce acted against enemy motorized and mechanized troops and bombed oil refineries and oil fields in Ploesti.

One infantry and two artillery regiments of the German and Rumanian forces invaded Soviet territory. Suddenly Soviet artillery hurled heavy blows at the vanguard of the enemy column. At the same time armored cars joined the action. The enemy was mowed down by infantry machine-gun and rifle fire from the flanks. The column was seized by panic. Trucks, guns, horses, soldiers blocked the road. Rushing up, Soviet gunners turned the Germans' own guns against them and opened a hurricane of fire at the fleeing, demoralized crowds of German soldiers.

Late at night the results of the battle were ascertained. One German infantry and one artillery regiment plus three batteries were smashed. Fifty-six guns, 87 one-ton trucks with

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ammunition and equipment, 600 carts, 1000 horses, tankettes, many machine-guns, rifles, shells and ammunition were captured. For several kilometers the battlefield was strewn with enemy bodies.

Evening Communique

Soviet Information Bureau,
Moscow, July 15.

Throughout the day of July 15 heavy fighting continued in the Pskov-Porkhov, Vitebsk and Novograd-Volynsk directions. In the Pskov-Porkhov direction, in the course of fighting, our troops surrounded a group of enemy motorized and mechanized troops in the morning and destroyed it by sections, capturing a considerable number of tanks, motor cars, and various arms, enemy remnants being thrown westward.

In the Vitebsk direction fierce fighting against enemy motorized and mechanized troops which made futile attempts to break through eastward continued throughout the day. The fighting is continuing; both sides are sustaining heavy losses.

In the Novograd-Volynsk direction our troops fought stubbornly, resisting the attempt of enemy infantry to break through eastward in order to join tanks which had got into a difficult situation. Our airforce in the course of July 15 acted against enemy motorized and mechanized troops, destroyed aircraft on their airdromes, bombed Ploesti oil fields,

depots in Sulina and transports in the area of Tulcea. Yesterday 52 enemy planes were destroyed in air combat and on airdromes. Our losses totalled 24 planes.

One of our destroyers was attacked in the Gulf of Riga by enemy planes. By anti-aircraft artillery fire the destroyer brought down two enemy planes, sustaining no damage. Our trawlers in the Gulf of Finland observed enemy submarines blown up by mines. Two flying-boats during air combat with four enemy fighters brought down two of them, losing one plane whose crew was rescued.

Aerial observation posts reported the approach to an airdrome of nine Nazi bombers accompanied by fighters. Within a few minutes Soviet fliers were high aloft. An air squadron commanded by Captain Repin was first to attack the enemy, and broke up the fighting formation of the enemy planes. Other Soviet squadrons commenced to destroy separate groups of Nazi planes. Within 30 minutes the Germans lost six bombers and four fighters. One Nazi bomber and three fighters which attempted to get out of the battle and reach our airdrome were shot down by anti-aircraft batteries. Two of our fighters did not return to their base.

Two German infantry battalions were destroyed by a surprise attack of our troops in X area. Three hundred twenty German soldiers and officers were taken prisoner during the encounter. Our trophies included six anti-tank guns, four

trench mortars, 12 motorcycles, wireless installations and ammunition. The kits of some German soldiers contained gold and silver articles plundered by them in captured towns. A non-commissioned officer, Otto Oppel, had eight gold and silver watches, 12 wedding rings and various silver church utensils.

Enemy trucks, carts and guns were moving along a narrow road. One of our batteries opened fire on the column. An enemy truck burst into flame. Confusion and stampede began among the Nazis. Trucks smashed into horse-drawn carts. Our artillery men continued firing. Gunners Kungin and Zinozich destroyed several dozen trucks and a number of guns and killed many Nazi soldiers. The enemy retreated in disorder but came under the fire of a second battery.

Red Army men Alexandrov and Yegorov by point blank fire destroyed an enemy battery. Jr. Lt. Zilcov displayed courage and resourcefulness. When enemy tanks and cavalry appeared on the left flank and tried to get into the rear of our infantry, Zilcov turned his gun and with several shells dispersed the cavalry and tanks.

"KRASNAIA ZVEZDA" ON THE ANGLO-SOVIET AGREEMENT

The authoritative Red Army newspaper Krasnaia Zvezda comments editorially on the Soviet-British agreement as follows:

The agreement concluded between the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain on joint action in the war against Hitlerite Germany is the cornerstone of a united front of the peoples.

Who can doubt that the vast manpower and material resources, the reserves and wealth of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and also of the United States which supports the peoples fighting for their freedom, are manyfold greater than the resources of Hitler and his vassals! Germany's total resources are less than one-hundredth part of those at the disposal of the powers which are united or are uniting under the banner of the extermination of the accursed brown brigands. The population of these countries constitutes the greater part of the population of the globe. The whole of mankind is united and is uniting against the fascist fiends.

The agreement between the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain fundamentally changes the strategic position of the fascist aggressors. Germany is now facing a hopeless struggle on two fronts--on the west and on the east. Hitler is compelled to wage intensive naval and air warfare in the west,

to exhaust his limited resources in a war on two fronts.

Fascist Germany is reaping the fruits of the treacherous and criminal policy of the Hitlerite adventurers. She is isolated and outlawed. The pitiful and ridiculous myth about a "crusade of united Europe" against our fatherland burst like a soapbubble.

ANGLO-SOVIET MANPOWER AND INDUSTRY OUTCLASS AXIS

Lt. General Mikhail Khozin writes in the Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia:

"The agreement between the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain sharply alters the correlation of forces and resources of the belligerents.

"The military and economic might of the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain is infinitely superior to that of Nazi Germany. As to the offensive power of the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain, it should be noted that while the U.S.S.R. has only begun to deploy its main forces, and while Great Britain possesses a first class navy and large strategic reserves, Germany has already exhausted her basic cadres, including picked divisions and SS troops, and Italy has already exhausted practically all her possibilities."

Pointing out that all railroads, highways and industrial objectives in western Germany are under the blows of the British airforce, and in the east of the Soviet airforce, Khozin stresses

that the entire German territory is vulnerable and that consequently large strategic transfers of troops from one front to another will be very difficult.

"The superiority of the technical equipment of the Soviet and British armies will grow each month, whereas German industry will be unable to compensate for the huge losses Germany now suffers--which will become heavier as time goes on. The possibility is not precluded that in the near future the two fronts will be augmented by new fighting fronts, owing to uprisings of the peoples in the enslaved countries."

SOVIET CITIZENS APPROVE THE ANGLO-SOVIET AGREEMENT

The Soviet press today records messages of support and approval of the Soviet-British agreement from many parts of the Soviet Union.

Hailing the Soviet and British Governments' agreement on joint action in the war against Germany, workers and intellectuals of the Soviet Union express firm confidence in the inevitable, complete and final destruction of German Nazism.

"The two great peoples of the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain," state the workers of the Kirov plant in Leningrad, "have joined forces for the fight against the bestial Nazi bandits. Hitlerism shall be destroyed."

In Baku, at a meeting of the "Stalinneft" drillers, who gained fame throughout the country by drilling wells in the open sea, driller Matrosov and brakeman Zagierbekov pledged to drill every well in one-half to one-third scheduled time "so as to help by production of oil in excess of the plan to crush sooner the bloodthirsty fascist hordes, whom we will now smash on two fronts."

Collective farmers in the Ordzhonikidze territory acclaim the joining of the efforts of two great powers in the struggle

against fascism. "The Soviet and British peoples feel a burning hatred towards the fascist invaders," said Zolotarev, member of the Stalin collective farm. "We collective farmers will do everything we can to ensure victory over the enemy. We will work untiringly in the rear, we will gather a bumper crop on schedule without losing a single grain. We will supply our valiant fighters with everything they need. And if necessary we will all, young and old, take rifles and rise to defeat the enemy."

In a fiery speech at a meeting of workers in the Ashkhabad footwear factory, a worker named Gashanov said, "The fascist invaders' delirious dreams of world domination will never come true. They will not be able to enslave the free, happy Soviet people. In stubborn and courageous fighting the Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Turkmenians, Uzbeks, Tadjiks, and other peoples of the multinational Soviet Union will safeguard their independence and freedom. We will not hesitate before sacrifices, we will stand all trials to bring our war of liberation to a victorious end. Henceforth the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain will fight hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder. Fascism will be exterminated forever!"

TRANS-POLAR FLIERS' LETTER TO AMERICAN AVIATORS

In July 1937 three Soviet aviators flew non-stop from Moscow across the North Pole to California, where they received an enthusiastic welcome from the American people. Their names were Mikhail Gromov, Sergei Danilin and Andrei Yumashev. Yesterday on the anniversary of their arrival in the United States, the Soviet airmen addressed this message to American aviators:

Dear Friends: Today it is exactly four years since we Soviet fliers, Gromov, Yumashev and Danilin came by air to your country across the North Pole. On this occasion we are glad to send our greetings to all our American friends and to the remarkable American fliers.

We recall the cordial, friendly reception extended by the Americans to our crew. In the persons of the Soviet fliers

you greeted the friendship between two great nations. In 60 hours our plane covered the distance from Moscow to San Jacinto. Thus aviation provided fresh proof of the close proximity of our countries.

Now we are close neighbors not only geographically but are also united by a common hatred towards fascism, which brings ruin to culture and civilization. At present Soviet fliers are valiantly defending their native land, smashing the enemy and bringing down the fascist planes, which as a rule shun open encounter in the air. Soviet fliers are now applying all the achievements of aviation technology, all their flying skill, realizing that they are not only defending themselves and their country but are also fighting for the liberation of the enslaved nations of Europe from Hitler's yoke.

Our struggle is a struggle for the cause of all progressive humanity. The interests of the democratic countries of the whole world merge into one common goal: the annihilation of fascism. Hitler's attempts to sow mutual distrust, strife and enmity among the democratic countries in order to attack them one at a time met proper rebuff in America. We Soviet fliers are certain that in our struggle with Hitler your sympathies are on our side.

At the same time we are certain that the attitude of such persons as Lindbergh--whose pro-fascist position was exposed by Soviet fliers as far back as 1938--is despised by all honest American fliers, who perfectly understand what this person is after.

The freedom-loving American people is united in its hatred for fascism, in its love for progress and democratic liberties. We feel certain that our common aim will draw our peoples still closer together and that American fliers, just as we Soviet fliers, will do their part to facilitate this rapprochment.

CHEMIST VLADIMIR VERNADSKY TO BRITISH SCIENTISTS

Professor Vladimir Vernadsky of the Moscow State University is known for his pioneer work in geochemistry. He is a member of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. and was first President of the All-Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Below is a message from Professor Vernadsky to his colleagues in Great Britain on the occasion of the Soviet-British agreement.

I salute the new close alliance between my country and Great Britain.

In my work on radio activity I was close to the great Sir Ernest Rutherford (British physicist prominent in the field of radio activity) and other scientists in England, including some who took refuge from the Nazi persecutions of the Hitlerians. As one of the oldest members of the British Association for the Encouragement of Science--since 1889--in the work of which I have participated several times, I have at every step felt the strength and spiritual hardihood of the British.

Now in these days of merciless battle against barbaric Nazism I send my greetings to my comrades in science and am firmly convinced that the common enemy will soon be vanquished and that justice and peace will triumph.

EXPLOITS OF SOVIET FIGHTERS

Reported by the Soviet Information Bureau, Morning July 15.

Corporal Sedings' section met four fascist ammunition trucks and three trucks with infantry in the enemy rear. By coordinated machine-gun and rifle fire the section stopped the trucks. Nazi soldiers attempted to surround the daring Red Army men but each of the enemy's attempts to move forward cost him several lives. When the enemy's forces were broken, the section rushed to the attack and routed the enemy. The Red Army men were unable to take the enemy ammunition trucks to their unit and blew them up.

Three hours later eight German provision trucks stopped near a huge crater formed by shells on the road. When they heard the rattle of machine-guns from the forest the truck drivers and soldiers abandoned their trucks and fled. The Red Army men destroyed these trucks as well.

Five German tanks forced their way to a railway station near the front. The Nazis intended to blow up the railway switches. At this very moment a Soviet armored train arrived at the station. Two tanks were damaged by the first shells. A group of German soldiers who alighted to blow up the switches were killed by the armored train's machine-gun fire. The encounter between the tanks and armored train ended in the destruction of four fascist tanks.

An air unit was ordered to destroy an enemy airdrome discovered in a forest by our scouts. Navigator Capt. Sergeyev brought his wing of bombers exactly to the airdrome. The first bombs set enemy planes on fire and blew up fuel tanks. The second and third wings of planes bombed the greatly illuminated target. Twenty-seven German planes were destroyed on the airdrome. The Soviet bombers returned to their base with two planes missing.

Scout Nikita Tolstov twice saved the life of his commander. In rescuing him the courageous Red Army man bayoneted a Finnish officer and shot several soldiers.

Corporal Konstantin Kozhukharov saw during fighting that Unit-Commander Lt. Col. Zhavoronkov was gravely wounded by a shell fragment. An enemy tank was approaching the spot where Zhavoronkov fell. Corporal Kozhukharov lifted the commander and carried him behind a hill. Having left him in charge of our men Kozhukharov returned to the battlefield.

NAZI TREATMENT OF WOUNDED PRISONERS

Moscow newspapers today featured statements that German troops are mistreating captives. Derived from official sources, one such report read:

The mad Nazi vultures criminally violate international law with regard to wounded soldiers. Wounded Red Army man Zudin, who was delivered by our troops from Nazi captivity, described their inhuman attitude toward war prisoners.

With Red Army man Fedorov he was captured by Germans in a field hospital. Having refused to answer the officers' questions regarding the location of Red Army units, the wounded Red Army men were beaten and subjected to brutal tortures. Red Army man Fedorov was tortured by an officer personally. With a bayonet heated on a fire he burned Fedorov's hands and stabbed his chest and back. Unable to elicit an answer, the Nazi shot Fedorov dead.

Zudin was tortured by a Storm Troop officer who hacked off several of his fingers, pierced the palm of his right hand and gouged out one eye.

SECOND GENERATION AMERICANS PLEDGE SUPPORT OF U.S.S.R.

Messages of support and sympathy have been received by the Embassy of the U.S.S.R. from many American organizations representing American-born descendants of the peoples which have been attacked by Hitlerite Germany.

A chapter of the Czech-American National Alliance telegraphed: "We salute you for the stand you have taken and trust that ultimate victory is not far away."

An organization of Spanish women sent the following message: "We send warm greetings and congratulations for the heroic struggle which the glorious Red Army and Soviet people

are waging against our common enemy--fascism. The Spanish people will never forget the invaluable help which our brothers and sisters in Spain received from the Soviet Union during the three years of their fight against fascism."

Many organizations of Ukrainians living in the United States and Canada have sent resolutions of support for their "brothers and sisters of the Soviet Union as well as of the Soviet Ukraine" in their war against Nazi forces. One reads: "We are of the unanimous opinion that the Soviet Union will forever remove the yoke of oppression that has bound and continually threatened the peaceful pursuits of the Slavic peoples."

Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D.C.

Thursday, July 17, 1941

No. 3

THE FRONT ON JULY 16

Morning Communique

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, July 16.

Last night fighting continued in the Pskov-Porkhov, Polotsk and Vitebsk directions.

In other directions and sectors of the front no major engagements took place and no substantial changes occurred in the position of troops.

During the night our airforce acted against enemy motorized and mechanized troops and continued bombing the Ploesti oil fields. Large fires broke out as a result of the bombardment.

Evening Communique

In the course of July 16 heavy fighting continued in the Pskov, Smolensk, Bobruisk and

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Novograd-Volynsk directions. During the day our airforce by concentrated blows annihilated motorized and mechanized enemy units, attacked enemy airdromes, acted against concentrations of enemy troops at pontoon bridges, bombed the Ploesti area and transports and oil barges at Sulina and Tulcea.

One of our scouts found a carefully camouflaged German airdrome in the enemy's rear. When our troops approached the airdrome eight fascist planes tried to take off, but owing to engine trouble remained on the ground. Technician Wilhelm Meier told our commanders that the technical personnel of the airdrome decided to surrender to the advancing Soviet troops and therefore deliberately damaged their engines to prevent the officers from escaping. Twelve air mechanics and 27 fliers came over to our side.

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ESTONIANS READY TO WORK OR FIGHT

Tallinn, July 16.

Factory workers and office employees of this city today held numerous meetings to discuss the accord between the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain. The workers of the Estonian capital expressed firm assurance that the Nazis will soon be completely crushed. They declared they will raise still higher the productivity of their labor in order to help the Red Army and Red Navy defeat the enemy. A worker in a cellulose factory said: "Today I swing a shovel and an ax, but at any moment I am prepared to seize a rifle and go to the front to fight the Nazis."

MOSCOW PRESS EMPHASIZES SLAV UNITY

Soviet newspapers have published a number of articles concerning Hitler's barbarous policy towards the Slav peoples. They stress the might of these peoples, the clash with whom is bound to destroy Nazism.

Izvestia writes:

"The peoples of all the German-occupied countries are regarded by the Nazis as 'inferior races.' But Hitler displays particular hatred for the Slav people--Czechs, Poles, Serbs. Hitler knows with what sympathy the Slavs are inspired by the heroic struggle of the Russian, Ukrainian, and the Byelorussian peoples. The hour of Hitler's doom will be the hour of liberation for all Slav peoples."

In an article entitled "What Hitler Has in Store for the Slav Peoples" Pravda writes:

"Hitler deals in a barbarous and fanatically brutal manner with the Slav peoples. Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, Ruthenians, Ukrainians, and Byelorussians inhabitating territories occupied by Hitler have been reduced to a state of slavery. Thousands of Slavs have already been brutally killed. The Nazi barbarians ruthlessly kill innocent children before their parents' eyes. Those left alive have been robbed of all rights. Their human dignity has been trampled under foot. The Czech people is being forcibly Germanized, deprived of

its mother tongue, its schools, culture, customs and habits. Hitler proposed to deport the Czechs from Europe. Hitler promises the Russian and other Slav peoples hopeless slavery and transformation from human beings into primitive savages, obediently laboring under the whip of German gentlemen.

"This will never happen. The Slavs--Russians, Poles, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Serbs, Czechs, Slovaks, Bulgarians are not alone in the fight against Hitler. With the aid of other peoples, the Soviet people will annihilate the Nazi gentlemen cannibals."

The Red Army paper Krasnaia Zvezda emphasizes that the enslavement of the Slavs, the bodily extermination of the Slav nations, is the cornerstone of Nazi policy.

"Hitler says the Germans must resume their march on Russian lands, starting from the very place where they stopped over six hundred years ago. The Teutonic and Livonian Orders conquered with fire and sword anddestroyed towns and villages, but they faltered when they reached the land of the Russian people. Thus the attempt to subjugate the Russians failed.

"As is known, during the Seven Years War Russian regiments defeated the Prussian King Frederick II and were stationed in the streets and squares of Berlin. In 1918 when the German invaders attempted to seize the Ukraine and Byelorussia they hardly had time to flee from the raging sea of the peoples' revolt. These historic lessons have obviously

not been learned by the cannibal Hitler, who is obsessed with the fixed idea of world supremacy."

The trade-union newspaper Trud writes:

"The Slav peoples, whom Hitler dreams of transforming into slaves, are strong enough to crush the Nazi reptile. The great Slav peoples will never be slaves. There is no force capable of smothering their age-old culture. Joined with the Slav peoples of the world and with all progressive humanity, the Soviet people will once and for all smash the Nazi monster."

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Istanbul, July 16.

Large quantities of illegally printed handbills issued recently by Yugoslav patriots have been brought here. Excerpts follow:

"Workers, peasants, intellectuals, and all patriots of Yugoslavia! The Nazis have attacked our brothers, the great Soviet people. Hitler wants to turn the great Slavic race into a race of slaves and to make the Germans into a race of masters. The Yugoslavs found out from their own experience and at the cost of thousands of lives that the German soldiers bring enslavement and physical extermination to the Slavs. Enough of this terrible disgrace!"

"The fate of all Slavs depends on the fate of great Russia, which is now being decided. To arms, brothers! Let us begin merciless guerrilla warfare. We must follow the example of our brothers in Russia and destroy the German Nazis."

"Honest patriots of Yugoslavia! In the name of our fatherland, in the name of the fraternity of Slavic peoples, in the name of the freedom and honor of our State, come out on the difficult road, but the only right and victorious road--the road to the destruction of Hitlerism. Long live free Yugoslavia!"

"IZVESTIA" ON THE SOVIET-BRITISH ACCORD

The Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia on July 16 commented editorially upon the Anglo-Soviet agreement, as follows in part:

"The accord between the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain marks the creation of a coalition both genuine and powerful. Our coalition in this struggle against Germany possesses a powerful weapon in the sympathy of all peoples whose lands have been trampled by the boots of Hitler's soldiers. Millions of patriots in France, Norway, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, Poland, Yugoslavia and Greece are keeping up untiring guerrilla warfare against their oppressors.

"Such are the colossal forces which enter into this great war of liberation against the Nazi German troops. The union of these forces is solid and powerful. The Nazis now face--not in a nightmare but in historic fact--a war on two fronts, and even more than two fronts.

"Doubtless Hitler will undertake further desperate reckless attacks against the Red Army, which is firmly defending

Soviet territory. Our Red Army, the armies of Great Britain and of other free peoples must exert all their strength to shatter the Hitler war machine.

"The accord between the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain will influence the peoples and governments of all states which have not fallen under the Nazi heel to define their attitude toward the bitter struggle which the powerful forces of democracy and liberty are carrying on against the Nazis who are trying to enslave the whole world."

SOVIET REACTIONS TO THE BRITISH AGREEMENT

Moscow, July 15.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech to civil defense workers in the London County Hall yesterday is published textually today in the principal Soviet newspapers. The text of the Soviet-British accord was printed on the front page under large headlines, some newspapers publishing special editions. The press today carries many articles by scientists and prominent citizens approving the agreement and resolutions of support from trade unions and other organizations.

A meeting of the Stalinabad (Tadjik S.S.R.) branch of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. was held in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm. "The world's most powerful states," said the Soviet scientists in a resolution, "are uniting in a firm desire to rout the Nazi bands which are bringing slavery, oppression and poverty to the peoples of the whole world. Our people, in close cooperation with the English people, supported by the whole of progressive humanity, will annihilate the mad Hitlerite band and frustrate its plundering plans."

EXPLORER PAPANIN STRESSES INCREASING SOVIET-BRITISH COOPERATION

Ivan Papanin, head of the Northern Sea Route Administration, is best known in America for his stay at the "North Pole Station" on the drifting ice floe in the winter of 1937-38. For this and for his direction of the Arctic expedition of the ice-breaker Sedov, he was twice named Hero of the Soviet Union and awarded the Order of Lenin. Papanin is Doctor of Geographic Science and Deputy to the Supreme Soviet.

"This is a document of great historical influence. Undoubtedly it will be approved by all progressive humanity. The two great powers which have decided to unite their efforts to crush the German Nazi hordes will doubtless build up a decisive superiority over the enemy by land, sea and air.

"The US.S.R. and Great Britain have struck and will continue to strike at Nazi Germany. From the first days of the war against the U.S.S.R. the German braggarts have been able to convince themselves of the strength and heroism of the Red Army. Strong are the blows struck by the Soviet and British air forces, our naval forces and our land troops, but united blows, joint actions will contribute even more to the quick and complete crushing of the Nazi hordes and will put an end to the Brown Plague which is martyring humanity. The Soviet people's great war for the welfare of the fatherland, as Stalin foresaw, merges with the struggle of the peoples of Europe and America for their independence and democratic

liberties.

"In this war, victory will be won by the democratic countries. The Nazi vermin will be exterminated."

HITLER STARTED A BLITZKRIEG
HE'LL END WITH A BLITZCRASH

ALEXEI TOLSTOI, one of the most prominent Soviet novelists, is the author of Peter I and The Defense of Tsaritsyn (Bread). He has been decorated by the Soviet Government and recently received a Stalin Prize for Literature. He is also a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Alexei Tolstoy is a distant relative of Leo Tolstoy. Commenting on the Soviet-British accord, Tolstoi writes:

"Every bomb dropped on London and the other great cities of England has caused us deep pain. Essentially, it was stupid destruction for the sake of destruction. Hitler could hardly believe he would win by demolishing peaceful homes, destroying temples, monuments of antiquity, museums and libraries of inestimable value, or by plowing up green fields with his bombs.

"Hitler and his whole entourage of militarists were obsessed with a savage and feverish thirst for destruction. 'Savages' is too soft an epithet for these people; it would be an insult to real savages. They are degenerate and alcoholic Nazis, who covet their neighbors' goods, assassins to whom all historic and cultural heritage is odious and hostile.

"The time has come to put an end to this bloody game of enslaving the whole world. The hour for counterattack has sounded. Britain and Soviet Russia, equally animated by an inflexible desire for victory, have united their will, their powerful armies and defense industries, and the strength of their peoples.

"July 12 was welcomed by us in the U.S.S.R. as a day destined to shine in the name of liberty and humanity, as a day presaging victory.

"Wise, determined and brave, England, cradle of sciences and arts and of a great humanitarian culture, has held fast against the unbridled attacks of Hitlerian aggression. Britain's cooperation with Soviet Russia signifies that Hitler and National Socialism will be crushed and thrown into the sewer of history. Nazi Germany began a Blitzkrieg--it will end in a Blitzcrash!"

WANDA WASILEWSKA SPEAKS FOR POLAND

WANDA WASILEWSKA is a prominent Soviet-Polish writer. She is best known for her books Earth in Bondage and Lights in the Marshes. She was recently elected a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. This morning, she wrote in Pravda:

"Ever since Hitlerism came to power it has been known that the existence of Poland as a state and nation was menaced.

Hitler proclaimed a crusade against the Slavs. Blind hatred for the Slavic peoples spouted from Hitler's every speech.

"Nineteen thirty-nine spelled the beginning of the extermination of the Polish people and of Polish culture. Even small towns of no military importance were bombed. From the first, it was clear that it was not a matter of conquest but of complete destruction. Burned villages, a desert of dead, people without shelter, without country--this is the state to which Hitler reduced my fatherland.

"The existence of the Polish population under the heel of German Nazism became dreadful. The Germans decided to exterminate all Poles. In the severest frosts of winter Poles were evicted from their native land. They wandered aimlessly, fell by the roadsides, and hundreds perished. The land where our grandfathers and fathers were born, where our language was heard and where our traditions lived for ages suddenly was declared Germanc land.

"The Polish people will be exterminated unless they throw off the German yoke. This is why our life, our future, depends on the victory of the Soviet Union. The Soviet people is fighting for our existence and freedom. And in this struggle we must take part as well. We shall fight for the honor of our nation, our culture, and our land."

"PRAVDA" ON "MEIN KAMPF"

In an article entitled "Cannibals' Bible" - the authoritative Soviet organ Pravda wrote yesterday:

Several years prior to his seizure of power Hitler published Mein Kampf, in which he formulated his delirious plan of conquering the world and converting all the peoples of

the globe into draft animals. The sole purpose of Hitler's activity is the destruction of nationalities and the independent existence of peoples.

As evidenced by Mein Kampf, by fanning the war conflagration throughout the world the Nazi pack pursues three main objectives: to consolidate their unstable dictatorship by terrorizing the masses of people with bayonet and lead; to convert the conquered peoples into armies of slaves; to lay their hands on the wealth and property of conquered peoples and plunder the fruits of others' labor.

There is nothing Hitler and his gang hate so much as the people, whom they regard solely as slaves. They intend to use millions of Slavs as draft cattle and then exterminate them. Never as yet did any Slavic people accept slavery. No invader of the Russian land ever went back unscathed. The annihilation of the German fascist hordes will deliver mankind from these modern cannibals.

LETTERS TO THE EMBASSY

The Embassy of the U.S.S.R. continues to receive many messages of support for the Soviet Union's fight against Nazi Germany. Excerpts follow:

A mass meeting of Ukrainian-Canadians wrote: "In conveying this message of profound sympathy with the united and determined Soviet people, we express the sincerest feelings

and thoughts of the Ukrainians in Canada, as well as all other national groups whose native soil has been enslaved by the murderous Nazi clique. We are confident that as in 1918 the Ukrainian people, inseparably united with the Soviet people, will again destroy and drive out the hated aggressor bandits."

From a large meeting of Armenians came the message: "We American-Armenians whose native country is now defended by the Red Army feel it is our solemn duty to help the Soviet Union and to fight until fascism is smashed in the world."

A veteran of the 1940 war in France who escaped from Flanders and Dunkerque wired: "On Bastille Day the hearts of millions of French veterans are beating in unison with the hearts of the Soviet soldiers who are today defending with glory and enthusiasm the ramparts of civilization and are preparing to exterminate the fascists."

AT THE FRONT and BEHIND THE LINES

EXPLOITS OF SOVIET RED ARMY MEN

Soviet Information Bureau
Morning, July 16

Eighteen German tanks were advancing towards a narrow dike across swamp terrain. On the other side of the swamp Capt. Osokin's excellently camouflaged batteries awaited them. Soviet artillerymen allowed the German tanks to mount the dike unhindered and then showered them from both flanks with a deadly hail of shells. The Nazi tanks rushed in every direction, firing at random. Fourteen enemy tanks were destroyed with their crews.

While the enemy was carrying out artillery preparation for an attack, Red Army man Boldayev noticed that at intervals the enemy shifted his fire from right to left and decided to take advantage of this. During one such interval Boldayev

left his trench and crawled along the ground. After the artillery preparation ended, drunken Nazis rushed into attack. Boldayev crept to the rear of an enemy machine gun nest. Suddenly attacking the German machinegunners, he bayoneted three soldiers and one officer. By this time the Nazis, driven off from our trenches, were running back. Boldayev captured the enemy machine gun and opened point blank fire at the fleeing Germans.

A unit of high speed bombers commanded by Sr. Lt. Timofeyev attacked an enemy troop train. The first bombs were dropped on the track and damaged it in several places before and behind the train. The enemy was deprived of all possibility of maneuvering. In a second attack, the bombers dived and dropped bombs on the cars, scoring direct hits. The cars burst into flames. The soldiers stampeded, trampling each other, while our low-flying planes machinegunned them. The train was turned into a heap of debris and railway traffic was interrupted.

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Writing from the front, a Pravda correspondent reports, under the dateline of July 16th, details of the battle for Rogachev as follows:

"The Soviet towns of Rogachev and Zhlobin have been recaptured. The Soviet flag again flies over them. I have just returned from Rogachev. The Nazi barbarians completely demolished this beautiful town.

"Having been pressed back to the eastern bank of the Dnieper by numerically superior enemy forces, Soviet troops assumed a defensive position. For several days the Nazis attempted to cross the Dnieper but their plans were frustrated by the obstinate resistance of our troops.

"On July 13, after receiving reinforcements, Red Army units crossed the Dnieper on pontoon bridges and by a resolute attack drove the Nazis out of Rogachev. The Soviet artillery supported the crossing of the infantry and completely silenced Nazi artillery. Fifteen hundred of the enemy were killed and many wounded. Our troops took large groups of prisoners.

"Fighting is continuing west of Rogachev."

GUERRILA WARFARE

When the Nazis approached the village of Voropaevo the houses of the Krasnyi Looch collective farmers were already empty. Women, children and old people had left the village. Cattle, machinery and grain were then taken to the rear. All able-bodied men, led by civil war veteran Vorona, became guerrillas.

A few days later the guerrilla unit received its baptism of fire. They learned that a Nazi motorized column was to pass through the village at night. Armed with grenades and rifles, the guerrillas hid on the edge of the forest. Late at night a detachment of Nazi motorcycles and tanks arrived. The Nazis camped for the night, awaiting a fuel transport. When the Germans fell asleep, the guerrillas disposed of the sentinels and within a few minutes completely destroyed the enemy column.

NAZI CRUELTIES

The Moscow press reports:

When the Red Army recaptured the village of Kovali in the Pleshanitsy area of Byelorussia, peasants told an appalling story. Four days before, when a German motorized company had entered the village, an officer tried to find out who in the village had helped the Red Army. No one answered. An officer ordered some soldiers to put on Red Army uniforms. The villagers were driven into a yard, the gate was closed and savage atrocities began. Some villagers were used as targets for shooting practice. Others were buried in the ground up to their necks and their heads were hacked off. Still others had their legs and arms hacked off piece by piece. One of the monsters crushed a child's head with a log. Nazis in Red Army uniforms subjected women to especially abominable treatment.

Throughout this horrible scene the officer clicked his camera, photographing "Bolshevik atrocities."

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Embassy
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D.C.

Friday, July 18, 1941

No. 4

THE FRONT ON JULY 17

Morning Communique

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, July 17.

Last night fierce fighting continued in the Pskov-Porkhov direction. In other directions and sectors of the front no major engagements took place and no substantial changes occured in the position of troops.

During the night our airforce acted against enemy motorized and mechanized troops and destroyed enemy aircraft at their airdromes.

After the complete rout of a group of Rumanian-German troops in the southwestern direction, a whole Rumanian battalion came over to our side and voluntarily surrendered. Rumanian and German officers who tried to resist surrender were brought under soldiers' escort. Handed over to the Soviet command in good condition were three anti-tank guns, 420 rifles, 12 machineguns, many shells and cartridges, a radio station, five motor cars and 56 carts.

In the course of fighting in this direction a Soviet battalion commanded by Major Razuvaev penetrated at night far

into the enemy rear. The appearance of the Soviet tanks caused great panic in the German rear. German artillery opened heavy fire and destroyed one of its own tank units. During the panic an artillery duel occurred among several German batteries which resulted in the annihilation of a large number of guns and their crews. During the night raid in the enemy rear Major Razuvaev's tanks annihilated the headquarters of a large enemy unit and destroyed communications of German troops over a large area.

Evening Communique

On July 17 our troops conducted operations in the directions of Pskov-Porkhov, Polotsk, Novograd-Volynsk and sectors of the Bessarabian front.

There were no important changes in the situation of troops at the front as a result of the fighting.

On July 17 our airforce operated against enemy moto-mechanized troops and destroyed enemy airplanes at their airdromes.

During the 15th and 16th of July 98 German airplanes were destroyed. We lost 23 planes.

STRENGTHENING POLITICAL WORK IN THE RED ARMY

Moscow
July 17, 1941

The following decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has been published this morning:

The war forced upon us has radically changed the conditions of activity in the Red Army. The war has increased the value of political work in our army and requires that political workers no longer confine their activities to propaganda but also take responsibility for military activities at the fronts.

On the other hand, the war has complicated the work of regimental and divisional commanders and demands that all possible assistance be rendered them by the political workers, not only in the sphere of political activities but in the military sphere as well.

All these new conditions of the political activity, caused by transition from peace to war, require that the significance and responsibility of the

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political worker should be increased, as took place at the time of the civil war and foreign military intervention.

In accordance with the aforesaid, and considering the suggestions of the State Committee of Defense and the Supreme Command, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet decides:

1. To reorganize existing administrations and departments of political propaganda into political administrations and political departments of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army.

2. To introduce into all regiments, divisions, staffs, military schools, and Red Army institutions the office of political commissar, and in companies, batteries and squadrons the office of political instructor.

3. To approve regulations on military commissars in regiments and divisions of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army.

A SOVIET PILOT DESCRIBES AIR BATTLES WITH THE NAZIS

Krasnaia Zvezda, the leading Red Army newspaper, on July 17 carried an article by Major Gruzdev, commander of a Soviet air squadron on active duty, describing the experience of his unit:

"During the past 15 days I witnessed ten fierce air combats, participating in some of them myself. The Germans suffered several heavy defeats in these combats. The results of the first encounters were a complete surprise for the German fliers, as admitted by the war prisoners themselves.

"Hitler hurled his best planes at the eastern front. Nonetheless our aircraft demonstrated their superiority in air combat. This is due not only to the high technical qualities of our planes; the actions of the Soviet fliers are marked by high proficiency in the art of flying and great courage. Once at grips with the enemy our airmen do not desist until his complete annihilation.

"The Nazi fliers invariably take to flight whenever they encounter Soviet fighters. In order to make their fliers fight more courageously the German commanders get them drunk or send them out without parachutes. Even on occasions when the German airforces are numerically superior they cannot take advantage of this superiority. Within a few days in July my air

squadron brought down over a dozen Nazi aircraft without losing a single plane.

"The might of the Soviet airforce will continue to grow. The most formidable blows at the Germans are still to come. We will exert all our efforts to smash the airforce of Nazi Germany."

AT THE FRONT and BEHIND THE LINES

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, July 17.

GUERRILLA WARFARE

Jr. Lt. Pilots Polyakov and Piskarev were making their way through the enemy rear. When they reached the German-occupied village of "O" they found a heap of still glowing ashes in place of streets and houses. On the eve of the occupation the collective farmers had destroyed everything in the village, abandoned it, and joined the guerrillas.

The lieutenants described the courage and fearlessness of the commander of a guerrilla detachment nicknamed "Grandpop."

His unit terrorizes the fascists for miles around. These guerrillas destroyed seven German tanks and tekephone and telegraph wires over a large stretch of territory, and pursued and annihilated a group of enemy motorcyclists.

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After the attack by Hitlerite Germany on the Soviet Union, Polish guerrillas noticeably intensified their fight against the German enslavers. Much trouble and uneasiness was caused Gestapo agents by the "Association of Struggle for Liberation from the Nazis." In one of its latest appeals this association says:

"The war against the German invaders is not finished. Now, when Hitler is preoccupied with the war against the Soviet Union, the position of the occupation authorities in Poland is more vulnerable than ever. Everyone must behave as if he were a soldier at the front: wherever possible damage the enemy, cause explosions, set fires, and mercilessly kill the occupying forces. The tyrants should be fought with their own weapons. Each armed German is a bitter enemy of freedom and civilization. The Germans should be terrorized in every way and kept in constant fear for their hides. Strike at the Hitlerites always and everywhere."

The Soviet press reports under the date of July 17:

The guerrilla movement of Soviet patriots in the enemy rear is extending daily. One guerrilla unit skilfully hiding in forests in the vicinity of German-occupied villages within a short time destroyed seven enemy tank crews and put their machines out of commission. They are perfectly familiar with the terrain and easily escape pursuit. Their unit frightened the Nazis to such an extent that they now fear to camp in the neighborhood villages. The Germans usually entrench for the night outside of the villages and place a strong guard around the camp. The guerrillas destroy them without mercy.

In the sector of railway stations "Z" and "X" guerrillas destroyed the track in many places. A few days ago guerrillas suddenly surrounded a large column of Germans who halted in the area and opened fire on them. The Germans fled, leaving behind their equipment. The detachment killed several dozen enemy soldiers. Ten Nazis surrendered. Remaining on the battlefield were three enemy anti-tank guns, a large number of motorcycles and bicycles, automatic rifles and ammunition. Now the guerrillas conduct their raids on motorcycles and bicycles.

COSSACKS TO THE FRONT

Rostov-on-Don, July 17.

Collective farmers of the Don region have sent many units of dashing cavalrymen to the Red Army. In addition, it was reported in Moscow today, a formidable Cossack volunteer force is gathering against Hitler. Old and young, anyone who can keep in the saddle, shoot and handle a sword, is welcome in this force.

Powerful units of the popular Cossack volunteer force have already been formed in Bogaevskaya, Tsimlianskaya and many other Cossack villages.

At the same time grain harvesting in the Don region is in full swing. Collective farmers have produced an unprecedented crop of cereals. An endless stream of cart trains loaded with grain is flowing to state purveyance stations. On July 12 alone Cossack collective farmers of the Azov district delivered 33,000 poods of grain to the state.

The collective farmers of the Egorshino district of the Sverdlovsk region delivered about 2000 centners of grain saved from last year's crop as a contribution to their 1941 quota. Collective farms in the Belkovo district of the Ryazan region, having already fulfilled their quota and met deliveries, bring cattle to the stations and ask that it be accepted over and above the plan, free of payment, as a gift for the Red Army.

CROP DELIVERIES EXCEED EXPECTATIONS

Collective farmers are harvesting a bumper crop and fulfilling their obligations on delivery of agricultural products to the state at an unprecedented pace.

In the Ardon district of the North Ossetian republic all combines are working uninterruptedly day and night. The Stalin collective farm completed the harvesting of cereals within six working days. The Molotov collective farm in the same district completed grain deliveries to the state ahead of time. In the Novotroitsk district of the Zaporozhye region the harvesting of cereals is drawing to a close.

The collective farmers organize mass "Red Caravans" to deliver grain to the state ahead of schedule. Hundreds of housewives, students and school children have gone to work in the fields of the state beetroot farms in the Kursk region. Two hundred fifty housewives are working at beetroot plantations in the state of Kirov. Many of them exceed their quotas by fifty to one hundred percent. A bountiful crop has ripened on the plant.

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Chief Lieutenant Boudaraguine was cited in the Soviet press today for an outstanding feat of endurance and bravery. He carried a flying officer and a pilot, both wounded, alternately upon his back for 13 miles through German-held territory to safety behind the Soviet lines.

GERMAN OPPRESSION OF OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

Carpathian Ukraine

The Soviet press today published a statement by 75 leaders of the national movement in the Carpathian Ukraine which was widely circulated in that country. It says:

"The Ukrainian population of the Carpathian Ukraine suffered much in the past and is suffering now from the German invaders and their Hungarian vassals. The German Nazis hate our people as they do all Slavs. They wanted to convert our territory into a military base for their heinous war against our great friend--the Soviet Union.

"Of late Hungarian authorities have commenced mass political trials of public figures of the Carpathian Ukraine. At a trial in Uzhgorod 67 Ukrainians were sentenced for life, and in Budapest severe sentences were passed on 38 persons. But the majority of Ukrainians continue to wage active struggle against the German Nazi occupants and their Hungarian hirelings.

"Since the disgraceful day when Hungary entered the war against the U.S.S.R. our guerrillas have destroyed 27 German and Hungarian planes at Carpathian Ukraine airdromes, set on fire and destroyed nine field depots and blown up several ammunition and troop trains. Ukrainians of the Carpathian Ukraine particularly intensified their activities against the German invaders after learning of Stalin's radio address.

"We Ukrainians of the Carpathian Ukraine regard our country as territory which Stalin described as 'temporarily occupied' by the enemy. The Carpathian Ukraine will become the grave of the Nazi invaders. Heartiest greetings to our protector and liberator--the great Soviet Union!"

SERBIA

After the occupation of the Balkan countries Hitler's fiends proceeded to the realization of their bestial plan of gradually exterminating the Slav peoples residing in this part of Europe. The fascist invaders subject the enslaved Slav population to every kind of humiliation.

The other day in Belgrade streets the Germans detained about 300 Serbian girls and sent them to military brothels. In Slovenia several scores of Slovenians were shot because they refused to speak German.

The invaders treat with particular hatred Serbian Orthodox priests who in their sermons call upon the people to resist the oppressors. Three priests were recently hanged on street lanterns in front of their churches. The fascist authorities forbade believers to bury the bodies of the executed.

All these atrocities perpetrated by the Nazi enslavers in the land of the Yugoslavs provide fresh evidence that the Hitlerite fiends are the bitterest enemies of the Slav peoples.

BULGARIA

The Moscow press of July 17 published uncensored news from Bulgaria, according to which the treatment of the local

population by German soldiers is becoming more intolerable every day.

German soldiers indulge in drunken orgies day and night, openly looting the population and mocking Bulgarian customs and religious traditions.

Recently drunken German soldiers, riding in a cart through a village near the town of Pazardhzhik, broke into a religious procession and knocked down several persons. A group of Bulgarian men and youths beat their "allies" black and blue. The bestial attitude of the German soldiers towards Bulgarian women and girls is only too obvious. The raping of school girls by German soldiers has assumed such a scale that the Ministry of Education had to intervene.

SOVIET DOCTORS AT THE FRONT

The Moscow press reports the following instance of Red Army doctors' coolness in a difficult situation:

German aviation and artillery heavily bombarded a Red Army field hospital for three hours. Under fire, the doctors and stretcher-bearers carried the wounded out and placed them on a river boat able to carry them to safety.

When it became evident that the boat was overloaded, a few of the oldest doctors were left aboard and the rest of the medical staff, together with lightly wounded soldiers--in all about two hundred persons--marched away under fire. Two wounded men died on the march. The others arrived safely at the Soviet lines.

A Radio Interview with Mrs. Oumansky

Mrs. Raya Oumansky, wife of the Soviet Ambassador, was interviewed this morning (July 18) by Miss Joan Harding on the "Woman's World" program over station WMAL in Washington. The transcript of this radio interview follows: (Copyright reserved)

Q. There are reports that Soviet women have again formed the famous "death battalions" as they did in the last war. Is it true?

A. The tale of "death battalions" is a myth, not a reality. Our women help the national defense as devotedly as men do, but not in that manner. Neither in the civil war twenty years ago nor in the present war have the Soviets organized special women's battalions.

Q. This is surprising. I thought I had seen pictures of so-called "Red Amazons." Don't Soviet women fight at the front?

A. There are many women at the front in various positions. There is a very large number in the army medical and sanitary services, a considerable number in the communications and supply services. There are also some women engineers and some airplane pilots. But women are not accepted into the ordinary army ranks. The rank and file of the regular army is composed only of men.

Q. On what basis, then, do women enter the Red Army?

A. On the same basis that women enter jobs in civil life. Our Constitution makes women equal with men in all political, social and economic rights. But of course women differ from men in some forms of physical endurance. So we consider it a woman's right to enter any kind of work unless it is injurious to her health as a woman. We have women ship-captains, scientists, tractor-drivers, locomotive engineers, airplane pilots, -- in short, women in every branch of work requiring brains or skill. Forty per cent of all our employed workers are women.

We have also women in every branch of the government in

larger numbers than any country in the world. We have 460,000 women deputies in local government bodies and 227 women in our Supreme Soviet, our highest legislative council.

Q. But surely I have heard of actual women fighters. With guns and bayonets too.

A. Certainly. In the civil war emergencies twenty years ago, women of destroyed villages often went into the field along with their brothers and husbands. Already in the present war we have many cases of heroic activity by women at the front. The first shock of this war fell on our frontier guards, many of whom had their wives with them on the frontier. The wives remained with their men, taking over duty at telephones, supplying ammunition, carrying food and water.

Q. We have heard that the Soviets have women parachutists.

A. We have a lot of them. They have made world's records in altitude jumps and delayed jumps. Tens of thousands of our women are skilled in parachute jumping. In fact, you might almost call it a national sport.

Q. But we think of parachutists as the most desperate warriors. What do women parachutists do?

A. Many things. Take the Public Health services. Our land is vast and medical help may be suddenly needed for an injured person a hundred miles from the nearest doctor. So the plane of the Public Health Service takes a doctor and drops him--or very often her--by parachute. In war time it is very handy to have doctors and nurses who are good parachutists and can get to their patients by air.

Q. Do women do fire-fighting and police work? Are there women in the navy?

A. There are women in most of these tasks, but not in the navy. In the merchant marine there are some women officers, radio operators, captains, first mates, nurses and stewardesses, but not women sailors.

Q. Mrs. Oumansky, what do you yourself think is the chief job of women in war time?

A. While many women do heroic work at the front, the chief task of women is to maintain everyday life at normal speed.

They take over men's jobs to release men for the front. On the farms, women tractor drivers and harvester-combine operators do double duty to release the men. In the cities women take men's place in shops and factories. Also the women must organize the care of children and remove them from places likely to be bombed.

Q. That reminds me. What about this evacuation of Moscow? I have heard the government was planning to leave.

A. That's a malicious rumor; there has not been the slightest thought of it . . . The same sources said that the American and British Ambassadors had left, but they are still at their posts.

Moscow's life, as you can learn from American reporters and radio men on the spot, is organized with efficiency. Naturally we are moving the children out of the city in case of possible air-raids.

Q. How do you personally feel about the Anglo-Soviet Pact that was signed last Saturday?

A. I feel, I suppose, as all Soviet citizens do. We are all glad for all the help we can get in smashing the Hitler tyranny that menaces the whole world, and we assume that the British people are equally glad for the help we are giving them in their fight against Hitler's aggression.

Q. What is your personal opinion of Russia's present situation?

A. We have a hard job ahead. We have been attacked by a mighty army, the German army, till now considered unbeatable. But we all feel sure that our country, with its vast resources of land, grain, minerals, new, modern factories and farms, and especially with its population of nearly 200,000,000 patriotic, freedom-loving people will be more than a match even for this German Army. Hitler's downfall began on the day when he launched his attack on my country.

Q. What does the average Russian think of America?

A. We like the democratic ways of Americans, their directness and simplicity; these ways are in many respects similar to our own habits. We also respect very much the efficiency of Americans; one of our best compliments to an engineer is that he has the "American technique". No other foreigners in our country are so well liked as Americans, and all Americans who have been there know this very well.

Russia (1923 - USSR)

Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

Saturday, July 19, 1941

No. 5

THE FRONT ON JULY 18

Morning Communique

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, July 18.

Last night stubborn fighting continued in the Pskov-Porkhov, Smolensk and Bobruisk directions and on the Bessarabian sector of the front. No substantial changes occurred in the position of troops at the front.

During July 17 our airforce acted against enemy moto-mechanized troops and aircraft at enemy airdromes. According to incomplete data 22 enemy planes were brought down in air combats or destroyed on the ground. We lost eight planes.

Evening Communique

On July 18 heavy fighting continued in the Pskov-Porkhov, Polotsk-Nevel and Smolensk directions. Both sides sustained great losses.

According to precise data now available, our airforce destroyed 31 enemy aircraft on July 17.

THE FRONT ON JULY 18

Morning Communique

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, July 18.

Hard fighting continued in the Ivanovo-Voznesensk, Smolensk and Bobruisk directions and on the Pskov-Leningrad and Leningrad-Moscow sectors of the front. In substantial changes occurred in the position of troops on the front.

During July 17 our aircraft carried out daytime raids on railway junctions, depots and stations in many districts. Information received so far shows that our bombers hit the enemy's communications, destroyed many trains, 18 fuel tanks and 3 ammunition depots.

Morning Bulletin

On July 17 our troops continued their fierce fighting against the Smolensk-Vitebsk, Smolensk-Orsha and Smolensk-Mogilev railway lines.

According to incomplete data, our troops killed and wounded 3[illegible] enemy officers and [illegible].

The following was included in the Evening Communique:

"N" air unit was ordered to destroy transports and oil barges proceeding along the Sulina channel of the Danube. Air scouts sent out with the unit reached the convoy of ships half way between Tulcea and Sulina.

Soon the convoy was overtaken by Soviet bombers and fighters. However, a detachment of German Messerschmitts appeared simultaneously over the convoy. Soviet fighters dashed at them.

While Soviet fighters dealt with the Messerschmitts, bombers showered the Rumanian oil ships with bombs. The first bombs hit an enormous barge. The force of explosion split it in two. Pillars of flame arose to the sky. Burning oil covered the river surface. Soon another barge and a transport were blown up by direct hits. A carpet of flames covered a wide area of the river surface. Another barge and transport were set afire by burning oil and exploded.

The whole caravan, consisting of two transports and five barges, was destroyed. Clouds of black smoke were visible over a dozen kilometers. Three enemy aircraft were brought down in air combat. All Soviet planes returned to their base.

An enemy tank regiment broke through to a highway and penetrated our territory. It was followed by a large number of trucks. The commander of a Soviet formation of motorized and mechanized infantry allowed the Nazis to cross the bridge over "N" river while he concentrated his own forces at advantageous positions, carefully camouflaging guns and machineguns.

When the enemy column left the bridge it was attacked by large forces of our motorized and mechanized troops. The Germans hastily turned back. While their leading trucks were on the bridge it was blown up and collapsed into the river. Automobiles, tanks and trucks piled up in a traffic jam.

At this moment our artillery opened fire upon the enemy column. Nazi tanks and trucks were set afire. Some groups of soldiers, individual trucks and tanks left the road and attempted to escape but were struck by shells. The tank regiment and columns of motorized and mechanized infantry which followed it suffered heavy losses. A large number of tanks, trucks, arms and ammunition remained on the field.

MR. S.A. LOZOVSKY ON GERMAN PROPAGANDA AND SOVIET-JAPANESE RELATIONS

At his regular press conference for foreign correspondents on July 17, S.A.Lozovsky, assistant chief of the Soviet Information Bureau, dwelt in detail on the treatment of the Anglo-Soviet political and military accord of July 12 in the press of Nazi Germany and Nazified countries.

Before the signing of this historic document, Mr. Lozovsky recalled, German propaganda affirmed that the Anglo-Soviet conversations on joint action could not achieve any result because of so-called "inacceptable demands presented by the Soviet Union." Later, he said, the spellbinders of Goebbels' department set themselves to prove that the opening of conversations on joint action between Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. in itself testified to the "desperate position" and "frightful depression of spirit" in Great Britain.

Once convinced it was impossible by such arguments to restrain the British from signing an accord with the U.S.S.R., Mr. Lozovsky continued, the German radio and press executed a right-about-face and tried to frighten Great Britain with warnings of "Bolshevism." But as this maneuver was equally unsuccessful, Goebbels' ministry again changed front and declared on July 14 that the Anglo-Soviet accord was of no importance.

Later Goebbels again remarshaled his forces and stated through his semi-official newspaper Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz that Great Britain, having long

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

proved its hostile attitude toward Europe and its contempt for human rights, now wanted to annihilate Europe completely.

Thus, Mr. Lozovsky continued, the keynote was sounded for the whole German press, and all the newspapers which had before presented the accord as of no consequence abruptly began to elaborate ardently on the theme that the Governments of Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. intended to wage war against all Europe. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung went so far as to say that "Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt had concluded a diabolic alliance" and "wanted to annihilate the Continent."

The hysteria of the German Ministry of Propaganda proves, Mr. Lozovsky said, that the Anglo-Soviet political and military accord is a blow at the very heart of Hitler and his band. As for the accusations of "Bolshevism" brought against Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt, he remarked, it is improbable that there exists in Great Britain and the United States any large number of idiots who will believe this pitiful Nazi German propaganda. If such idiots exist they are pathological rather than political phenomena.

Goebbels' hysteria, Mr. Lozovsky commented, has also spread to the German High Command which, taking no account of logic, good sense, or the simplest rules of arithmetic, daily demonstrates with German obstinacy that statistics is not a science but an art. He mentioned as an example German figures on alleged Soviet air losses. On June 30, Rome radio announced

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Thus, Mr. Lozovsky continued, the [illegible]
the [illegible] place, and all the [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] of no consequence. Strangely enough, in
[illegible] Mr. Churchill in his speech that the government of Great
Britain and the U.S.S.R. intended to wage war against Germany
[illegible]. The Pravda Alignment [illegible] was not [illegible]
[illegible] with "Churchill", [illegible] "Soviet Government [illegible]
[illegible] Bolshevik [illegible]" and "[illegible] [illegible]

The [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Lozovsky [illegible] [illegible]
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to the world that the Germans had destroyed 4,000 Soviet planes. On the same day the German radio raised this figure to 5,000, then boosted it again by 20 - 25 percent.

The German military commentator Lt. Col. Dentz, speaking before the microphone on July 5, Mr. Lozovsky recalled, described the destruction of 5,000 Soviet planes as "a fantastic success." It is indeed a fantastic success, Mr. Lozovsky said, when one remembers that the credit for it goes to Goebbels and not to the German airforce. Since previously the same Lt. Col. Dentz had announced that the U.S.S.R. possessed barely 6,000 planes of first line quality, he would seem to have proved that the Soviet airforce has been destroyed to the last plane by the German Ministry of Propaganda.

By annihilating the entire Soviet airforce at one blow, the German propagandists, Mr. Lozovsky observed, had put themselves in a highly embarrassing position -- either they must not report any more victories or must continue to "bring down" daily large numbers of planes reported destroyed long before. The Germans chose the second way. Thus from July 1 to July 16 they claimed in their communiques to have brought down from 120 to 200 planes a day, and on July 16 they announced that they had shot down 700 Soviet planes on a single day, themselves losing only nine.

Today the question arises, Mr. Lozovsky said, why the Germans had recourse to such statistical juggling. Why, he

asked, does Goebbels blandly multiply Soviet air losses by four and even more? This is done, Mr. Lozovsky said, to conceal the enormous losses of the German airforce.

He noted that in Soviet communiques the list of German air losses includes--although still in small numbers--the planes of German pilots deserting from the Nazi airforce. He predicted that both German desertions and German losses in the air will increase rapidly.

Answering a question by the Japanese correspondent Hatanaka on the Soviet attitude toward the Konoye cabinet in general, and with regard to recent news of the formation of a new government in Japan, Mr. Lozovsky said:

"The attitude of the Soviet Government toward the Konoye Government was expressed immediately after the conclusion of the neutrality pact. Our press, which clearly reflected the Government's opinion, said at that time, for example:

"'If former Japanese governments in certain cases discounted the importance of maintaining and consolidating neighborly relations with the U.S.S.R., the present Japanese Government, including Premier (Prince Fumimaro) Konoye and Foreign Minister (Yosuke) Matsuoka, have kept in mind that peaceful and neighborly relations between Japan and the U.S.S.R. are a most important premise for the progress and development of the peoples of both countries.' (Pravda, April 14, 1941)

"In this article Pravda expressed a favorable attitude toward the Konoye Government, with which we had just concluded a pact of neutrality. Our attitude remained unchanged. Concerning the new government formed by Prince Konoye, it would be contrary to neighborly relations to pronounce on this subject now. This is Japan's internal affair, and the first rule of neighborly relations is to ignore the internal affairs of one's neighbor."

AT THE FRONT and BEHIND THE LINES

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, July 18.

RECAPTURE OF ZHLOBIN

The Moscow press today described the battle for the city of Zhlobin on the Dnieper River:

On a dark night our units penetrated to the right bank of the Dnieper and forced the Nazis to fall back. A furious battle took place in the western suburbs. Our artillery, after destroying enemy points of fire, cut off part of the enemy troops from their main body. We captured a large number of prisoners and the battlefield was covered with bodies of German soldiers.

The Red Army occupied Zhlobin. Everywhere the soldiers found chimneys of houses that the Nazis had burned down. Empty wine bottles were strewn about the streets. The Nazis had lived in luxury on booty from looted shops.

After the Red Army occupied the city, the Soviet citizens returned. Order has been reestablished and repairs are being carried out.

FINNISH DESERTIONS INCREASE

The Soviet Information Bureau reports that nine more Finnish soldiers yesterday came over to the Red Army. They told of mass desertions from the Finnish army. Corporal Alvar Halonen says:

"Many soldiers take to the woods with rifles and ammunition. Military authorities reinforced the military police at army barracks to combat increasing desertions, but even this is of no avail. The police themselves frequently desert.

"Recently in the Haukivesi Lake area the Schutzcorps (a Finnish fascist organization) organized a round-up of deserters hiding in the forests and marshes. Any caught faced execution on the spot. The deserters enticed the Schutzcorps members into a bog and shot all of them.

"We deserted from the Finnish army because we do not want to fight for Hitler and his band of satellites. We kept our arms and decided to help the Red Army destroy German Nazism."

POLITICAL INSTRUCTORS DISTINGUISH THEMSELVES IN BATTLE

Units of "X" infantry division are successfully fighting the Nazi invaders. In one action Red Army men of this division annihilated about a thousand German soldiers and officers.

Company Political Instructor Butarev distinguished himself particularly. Replacing the commander, who had been killed in action, Butarev led his company in a counter-attack. The Nazis paid heavily for the death of the Soviet commander: 84 German soldiers and three officers fell on the battlefield. The company captured six machineguns, many rifles and grenades, ammunition and other war material.

The anti-tank artillery group "X" was ordered to defend the "B" river from enemy crossings. The artillerymen performed their task splendidly, holding the crossings until the arrival of our troops. The artillerymen destroyed 14 German tanks, two passenger cars and 16 infantry trucks.

Ogromny, assistant political instructor of a sapper company, volunteered to blow up a bridge across the River "X." A group of Red Army men headed by Ogromny, carrying heavy boxes of explosives, crawled eight kilometers along an open dam and put the charge under the bridge about 100 meters from the enemy lines. The bridge was blown up at the scheduled moment.

GUERRILLA WARFARE

A mounted guerrilla unit blew up a bridge the Germans had built across a river. One group of guerrillas dismounted and hid in bushes on the bank, awaiting the German transports.

Another group took cover in a nearby copse. That night German truck columns reached the river and jammed the bank at the pile of charred debris that had been the bridge. Drivers climbed out of their cabs to find the cause of the forced halt. Armed escort cars also piled up.

Just then the guerrillas opened machinegun fire from their ambush. Several ammunition trucks blew up, causing panic in the Nazi ranks. Those who fled were pursued and shot point-blank by mounted guerrillas who rushed up from the copse. The column's entire escort, consisting of 24 German soldiers and one officer, was annihilated. The guerrillas captured a great deal of booty and took to the woods.

SOVIET INFANTRY TACTICS DESTROY NAZI PANZER-DIVISIONS

Moscow, July 18.

The official Red Army newspaper Krasnaia Zvezda today carries the following editorial on German Panzer-division tactics and Soviet methods of countering them:

The risky tactics of the German Nazi troops are based less on the possibility of real encirclements than on hope of destroying the defenders' morale by creating the illusioh of encirclement.

Enemy attempts to apply this tactic against the Red Army have failed completely. Our order of battle is calculated to break up the enemy offensive and hinder his shifts of position by fire from heavy caliber infantry weapons. The enemy's inadequate liaison with his artillery creates favorable conditions for counter-attacks in isolated sectors in order to defeat the enemy in detail.

Tricks aimed at damaging Red Army morale have proved useless against our brave and skilful infantry. The Germans practice encirclement maneuvers not only by day but by night. But our infantry annihilates all Nazis who penetrate to our rear.

Strong defense on the flanks; fire plans laid out in advance against unoccupied areas; annihilation by brief assaults of Nazis who penetrate within our defensive system: these are the methods our soldiers are successfully opposing to German flanking and encircling maneuvers.

The Nazi infantry fears the Russian bayonet and our flank attacks. The outcome of battles at our rear and on our flanks proves that even insignificant elements of the Red Army can throw the enemy into confusion.

PRAGUE PROFESSOR CONDEMNS NAZI "RACE THEORY"

Krasnaia Zvezda, the Red Army newspaper, recently published a noteworthy statement by Professor Zdenek Needly, who formerly occupied the chair of Art History at the University of Prague. Later he was elected chairman of the Czechoslovakian Society for Cultural Relations with the U.S.S.R. His statement is reproduced in part below:

"Hitler is the worst enemy of the Slav peoples. He wants not only to enslave them but to exterminate them physically. Hatred for Slavism, a sincere hatred, distinguishes the German rulers. For ages German aggressors under various pretexts have countless times attacked the Slavs.

"Hitler adopted this odious ideology of the German chauvinists with the sole difference that the Nazis raised this hatred to the level of 'race theory.'

"This is madness prompted not by a 'theoretical attitude' but simply by a desire to plunder and enslave the Soviet people and seize Soviet land, first of all, the Ukraine.

"Hitler's knowledge of Russian history is poor. Otherwise he would recall what an appalling fate befell the Teutonic Knights in their drive eastward. To follow in their footsteps is tantamount to suicide.

"Hitler's troops encroached on the free and happy Soviet land. Thereby they sealed their own death sentence, which will be carried out by the Red Army, an army which reflects the will of the entire Soviet people and is the hope of all countries enslaved by Nazism."

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Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D.C.

Monday, July 21, 1941

No. 6

A.

SOVIET EMBASSY RECEIVES RADIO NEWS DIRECTLY FROM MOSCOW

In view of queries from Washington newspapers whether the Soviet Embassy has radio facilities in Washington for receiving and transmitting news respectively from and to Moscow, a spokesman of the Embassy gave the following explanation:

The Embassy does possess necessary facilities for direct reception of news broadcast from Moscow. Special rhombic antennae, geographically directed, have been erected at the Embassy's listening post, in the establishment of which the Department of State has most courteously extended to the Soviet Embassy facilities similar to those which have been enjoyed for several years by the American Embassy at Moscow for the reception of news from the United States.

As to direct transmission of messages to Moscow, the spokesman said, the Embassy does not possess and does not intend to acquire the equipment necessary for radio transmission and is relying entirely on the normal commercial means of communication, which are functioning smoothly.

STALIN IS APPOINTED COMMISSAR OF DEFENSE

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on July 19 published in Moscow a decree naming Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin to the post of People's Commissar of Defense of the U.S.S.R.

Marshal of the U.S.S.R. Semyon Timoshenko, Commander-in-Chief of the Western Sector, was appointed Deputy Commissar of Defense of the U.S.S.R.

* * * * * * * *

The Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. has appointed Colonel General E. A. Shadenko, Lieutenant General A. V. Khrulev and Lieutenant General Y. N. Fedorenko Assistant People's Commissars of Defense of the U.S.S.R.

THE PEOPLE HAILS STALIN'S APPOINTMENT

The Soviet press reported today that the appointment of Stalin as People's Commissar of Defense was received by the Soviet populace with tremendous enthusiasm. Old Bolsheviks recalled that in the spring of 1918 Red Army forces under Stalin's direction successfully defended the city of Tsaritsyn. During the Civil War Stalin was regularly sent to control military operations on the most exposed fronts at the most difficult and decisive moments.

Important among his victories were the defeat of General Denikin's army at the end of 1919, and the repulse of the invading Polish army in the Ukraine in 1920.

Stalin was awarded the Order of the Red Banner for his military services during the Civil War.

Steel smelters of the Moscow Hammer-and-Sickle Steel Works, miners of Krivorozhie and Donetz, Baku oil workers and many other groups sent resolutions of acclaim for the appointment to the newspapers.

An infantry unit on active duty at the front adopted a typical resolution, declaring: "People's Defense Commissar Stalin! Every Red Army man, commander, political worker and commissar pronounces this name with pride. Under Stalin's leadership we shall rush into battle with redoubled strength to smash the Nazi criminals who treacherously attack our fatherland."

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AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE U.S.S.R. AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Soviet Information Bureau reports:

On July 18 at London an agreement was signed between the U.S.S.R. and the Republic of Czechoslovakia. The accord was signed for the U.S.S.R. by Ivan Maisky, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the U.S.S.R. in Great Britain, and for the Republic of Czechoslovakia by Jan Masaryk, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Republic of Czechoslovakia have concluded the following agreement:

1. The two Governments have agreed to exchange Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary immediately.

2. The two Governments engage reciprocally to lend each other mutual aid of all kinds in the present war against Germany.

3. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics consents to the formation on the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of Czechoslovak national military units under the command of a person to be named by the Government of Czechoslovakia with the consent of the Soviet Government. Czechoslovak military units on the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will operate under the direction of the Supreme Military Command of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

4. The present agreement enters into force from the moment of signature and is not subject to ratification.

5. The present agreement is drawn up in duplicate in the Russian and Czechoslovak languages. The two texts are of equal validity.

Signed: IVAN MAISKY, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the U.S.S.R. in Great Britain.

JAN MASARYK, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Czechoslovakia.

DECREE ON UNIFICATION OF THE COMMISSARIAT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE COMMISSARIAT OF STATE SECURITY

Moscow, July 20.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. today issued the following decree:

> In connection with the transition from peacetime to war conditions of work, it is considered expedient to unite the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs and the People's Commissariat of State Security in one Commissariat of Internal Affairs. A corresponding unification of the organs of these Commissariats will be performed in Union and Autonomous Republics, and in Territories and Regions.
>
> Lavrenti Pavlovich Beria is appointed People's Commissar of Internal Affairs.
>
> Vsevolod Nikolaevich Merkulov is appointed First Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs.

* * * * * * * *

(The Commissariat of State Security was separated from the Commissariat of Internal Affairs by a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on February 3, 1941. The present decree reunites the two departments of the original Commissariat of Internal Affairs.)

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DECREE ON POLITICAL WORK EXTENDED TO SOVIET NAVY

Moscow, July 20.

The Soviet press today published the following announcement:

> The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has extended to the Navy its decree of July 16, 1941, on reorganization of the institutions of political propaganda and introduction of the office of Military Commissar in the Red Army and on the regulations concerning Military Commissars of the Red Army.
>
> In conformity with this, administrations and departments of political propaganda will be reorganized into political administrations and political departments of the Navy. The office of Naval Commissar will be introduced into all ships, units, formations, staffs, naval schools, and institutions of the Navy, and the office of Political Instructor in subdivisions of ships, units and institutions.

THE FRONT ON JULY 19 AND 20

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, July 19.

Morning Communique, July 19

Last night our troops continued stubborn fighting in the Polotsk-Nevel, Smolensk and Bobruisk directions. Nothing important to report from other sectors of the front.

Yesterday and last night our airforce destroyed enemy moto-mechanized units and operated against enemy aircraft at airdromes.

In addition to previously reported figures for July 16 and 17, our airforce destroyed 39 enemy planes, losing 16. Our aircraft destroyed 32 enemy planes during July 18.

Evening Communique, July 19

On July 19 stubborn fighting occurred in the Pskov, Polotsk-Nevel, Smolensk and Novograd-Volynsk directions. Nothing important occurred in other parts of the front.

Despite unfavorable weather our airforce continued military operations, destroying enemy moto-mechanized troops and aviation.

Our reconnaissance discovered a large convoy of enemy transports in the Baltic Sea. As a result of attack by our airforce, torpedo-boats, destroyers, 11 transports and an oil tanker were sunk and one enemy fighter plane was brought down. Our losses in this fight were one plane and one torpedo-boat of which the crew was saved.

Morning Communique, July 20

Last night intense fighting continued in the Polotsk-Nevel, Smolensk, and Novograd-Volynsk directions. Nothing important occurred on other sectors of the front.

During the night our airforce continued operations aimed at destruction of enemy troops, tanks and motorized units.

According to precise data now available, on July 18 our airforce destroyed in air combats and on the ground not 32 enemy planes, as previously reported, but 71.

Evening Communique, July 20

On July 20 heavy fighting continued in the Pskov, Polotsk-Nevel, Smolensk and Novograd-Volynsk directions. No substantial changes occurred in the position of troops at the front.

Successful guerrilla activities were carried on in the Nazi rear. Guerrilla detachments delivered heavy blows at the enemy.

Despite unfavorable weather our airforce continued operations against enemy moto-mechanized troops and aircraft. According to incomplete data 25 enemy planes were brought down in air combats or destroyed on the ground during the first part of July 20.

An enemy destroyer was sunk by our airforce in the Baltic Sea.

AT THE FRONT and BEHIND THE LINES

SUBMARINE ELUDES DIVEBOMBERS

The Moscow press reports an attack by a group of Nazi divebombers on a Soviet submarine in a narrow inlet. The first and second sticks of bombs barely missed the zig-zagging submarine, whose anti-aircraft guns opened fire at the planes. The Nazis then began to strafe the submarine with their machine-guns. The unequal combat lasted 20 minutes. Meanwhile the submarine got out of shallow water and began to submerge.

The enemy planes kept up their fire but missed. The submarine continued on its course underwater.

Later in the day the planes again spotted the submarine, which this time was subjected to simultaneous attacks by planes and torpedo-boats. The submarine's hull was sprung by depth-bomb explosions but only small damage was caused, and this was immediately repaired while the submarine continued on its way. A few days later the submarine, having accomplished its mission, regained its base.

The Moscow press also reports an incident in which a fast Soviet torpedo-boat brought down by machinegun fire three of a large number of German bombers which attacked it at sea, and returned to its base unharmed.

COUNTERING NAZI MOTORCYCLISTS

Moscow, July 20.

The following is part of an Izvestia interview with Artillery Colonel Khetagurov, who was wounded in the hand by a shell fragment and is now recovering at a hospital:

"We soon grasped the Nazis' tactics. They try to get the best of us by causing panic. For this purpose their troops are preceded by motorcyclists with machineguns mounted on their cycles, followed by light tanks, then by infantry and tanks.

"After a few days of fighting we equipped our infantry regiments with our own motorcycles. The German cyclists always try to strike from behind and fear premature discovery. A loud shout of 'Hurrah!' has been known to send them charging away, dropping machineguns and ammunition.

"My unit sustained the enemy's first attack. In that battle we cleaned out the German 226th Division, the 144th Tank Battalion and some other units. We put nearly 150 guns and 87 tanks out of action. The river bank in our sector was littered for 400 yards with enemy tanks, trucks and corpses where the Nazis tried to force a crossing."

RED CAVALRY EFFECTIVE AGAINST TANKS AND INFANTRY

Moscow, July 19.

The Soviet press reports several examples of highly important tasks carried out by the Red Cavalry since the first days of the war. Acting in coordination with infantry and tanks, it makes full use of its main quality -- high maneuvering capacity.

When a Soviet cavalry regiment launched an offensive near the town of "P" the Nazis opened heavy fire, but the horsemen continued to advance. They were followed by an infantry battalion which charged the enemy lines. Russian bayonets forced the enemy to retreat.

That same day a combined cavalry and infantry attack defeated a Nazi infantry regiment consisting almost totally of Hitler Youths, many wearing the Iron Cross.

Regiments of the "X" cavalry division captured 65 motorcycles, two artillery batteries and important documents near a German headquarters.

In one instance a cavalry squadron dashed through a column of attacking German tanks and cut off their infantry, which fled in panic.

COLLECTIVE FARMERS
TURN GUERRILLAS

A guerrilla detachment, the Moscow Information Bureau reports today, composed of members of the "Ilyich" and "Krasnyi Pogranichnik" collective farms discovered 20 large Nazi tanks halted in a hollow. The guerrillas noticed the crews from two tanks distributing fuel to the remaining 18. Realizing the tanks had halted because of fuel shortage, the guerrillas sent three scouts to find the regular Red Army units.

An ambush was laid ten kilometers back along the road behind the Nazi tanks. In about six hours two German gasoline trucks appeared on the road, proceeding towards the stalled tanks. Trees felled across the road by the guerrillas brought them to a halt. The drivers and soldiers did not offer resistance, and both trucks were blown up. The next morning Soviet divebombers demolished the enemy tanks.

HARVEST IN FULL SWING

The Moscow Information Bureau reports that the harvest is fully ripened in all regions of the U.S.S.R. In the Stalingrad region the crop from millions of hectares has already been reaped and threshed. Uninterrupted caravans of carts loaded with grain are streaming from the collective farms to the elevators.

The collective farms of the German-Volga Autonomous Republic have already harvested and threshed 26,000 hectares of cereals. Collective farmers of Selmann canton work in the fields from dawn to dusk, setting an example of highly productive labor.

Workers of the Kirov State Farm are fulfilling their quota by an average of 180 percent. Collective farms of the Ordzhonikidze region increased their grain production 50 percent over last year.

AZERBAIDJAN CONTRIBUTES
OIL AND GRAIN

Workers of Azerbaidjan Soviet Republic, it is reported in Moscow, are giving all possible aid to the Red Army. Oil workers of the Molotovneft trust in Baku have already completed their seven months' plan of oil and gas extraction. Old wells, inactive for many years, are reopened. Workers of the Yasamal Valley have already produced many thousand tons of fuel over and above the seven months' plan.

Collective farmers of Azerbaidjan are keeping pace with the oil industry. In ten districts of the republic the yearly supply of hay, wool, grain and buttermilk is already laid up. Harvesting is over and threshing is now in full swing in Azerbaidjan. Cart caravans bearing the fresh grain crop continue to arrive at delivery stations. Some of the districts have already completed grain deliveries to the state.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

The Moscow press reports that women are successfully replacing at Soviet factories men called to the colors. At the Moscow Auto Tractor Works volunteers Stepanova, Veleva and Mossyukova have doubled and trebled their output. Having mastered the occupation of her husband who joined the Red Army, Sayenko, machinist of the "X" hydroturbine plant, exceeds her quota by 30 to 40 percent.

Working women of the Uritsky tobacco factory in Leningrad study machine adjustment every day after working hours. Seven hundred eighty-five women in the Voronezh region are learning to drive cars.

More than a hundred wives have started work in the Boikov coal mine of the Lissichansk coal trust. Sadia Gorgiladze, member of the Kirov collective farm in the Batumi district who replaced the farm's best brigadier, exceeds her dairy output quota by eight times.

Eight hundred women in Tashkent, relatives of agricultural machinebuilding works employees, are learning the occupations of their husbands, sons and brothers. In the Dubna district of the Tula region over 100 women graduated from special courses are operating mowing and reaping machines, harvester combines and other agricultural machines.

ILYA EHRENBOURG: HITLER'S WAR ON THE PEASANTS

Ilya Ehrenbourg, prominent Soviet journalist and author whose books have been translated into most foreign languages, wrote in the Red Army paper Krasnaia Zvezda on July 18:

An unheard of calamity worse than the plague, worse than drought, worse than death is striking the peasants of Europe -- Nazi invasion.

First they eat everything. They carry off wheat, cattle, poultry and potatoes. This is only the beginning of the pillage. Next they begin to draw up requisition lists.

The French peasants of Moselle, Meurthe, Vosges, Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin, learned what the "new order" meant. The Nazi SS men woke them up on winter nights with the order, "Get out!" The peasants asked why. The Nazis answered: "This land belongs to us now."

Hundreds of thousands of peasants were expelled. They could take nothing with them. All their possessions had to be left for the Nazis. Plowmen, vintners, gardners trudged off to beg.

The Nazis behaved the same way in Czechoslovakia. In February of this year 20 villages were suddenly "cleared" of their inhabitants.

In Poland the Germans know no restraint. Nearly 1,000,000 Polish peasants were sent off to Germany. These are not serfs but simply slaves. The peasants were expelled from Pomerania and Poznan. A Swedish journalist who saw trains jammed with exiles wrote:

"They spend weeks so tightly crowded in freight cars that they can hardly move an arm or leg. If the exhausted men stretch out a hand at some station to beg for water or bread, the soldiers strike their hands with rifle butts or shoot. After these trips a number of bodies are taken out of each car. Those who try to protest against expulsion are hung in the market places."

* * * * * * * *

The Soviet press reports that the Rumanian army is recruiting convicts from the jails. An official Rumanian decree has been issued stating that if a criminal "distinguishes himself in battle" the War Minister may grant him amnesty.

Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D.C.

Tuesday, July 22, 1941

No. 7

Morning Communique, July 21

Last night stubborn fighting continued in the Polotsk-Nevel, Smolensk and Novograd-Volynsk directions. No important military operations took place in other directions and sectors of the front.

During July 20 our airforce destroyed 31 enemy aircraft, losing six planes.

IN ANSWER TO QUERIES

The Embassy has received many requests from persons in America for information about relatives in German-occupied zones of the Ukraine and Byelorussia.

There is at present no practical means of securing this information. Soviet authorities will do everything in their power to ascertain the fate of residents of war zones at the earliest opportunity.

The Embassy regrets to state that it has received trustworthy reports of cruel German mistreatment of the civilian population in occupied areas, especially of Jews. It is perhaps too much to hope that world sentiment will be expressed with sufficient force to deter the Nazis from further excesses.

The well-being of these civilians can be assured only through their liberation from Nazi oppression and by clearing these territories of the invaders.

AT THE FRONT and BEHIND THE LINES

SOVIET PEOPLE PRAISE STALIN'S APPOINTMENT

Comments of working people on the appointment of Stalin as People's Commissar of Defense of the U.S.S.R. continue to pour in from towns and villages of the Soviet Union.

Typical of resolutions from hundreds of factories, mines and collective farms was one proposed by foreman Ulyanov of the rolling mill at the Moscow "Hammer and Sickle" metal works and passed unanimously at a meeting of his department:

"The eyes of the working people of our country and the whole world are turned to our leader and friend, Stalin. We know that the defense of our country is in his reliable hands. Our strength and our inviolable determination to smash and destroy the Nazi barbarians grow hourly."

SOVIET FLIERS STRIKE AT NAZI AIRDROMES

A group of Soviet fighters commanded by Captain Polyakov, already thrice decorated, approached an enemy airdrome just as a Nazi plane was about to land. Flier Reshetnikov brought it down with a single machinegun burst. Flier Dubovik simultaneously riddled and set fire to a Finnish plane grounded

on the airdrome. The three Soviet planes then bombed and destroyed five German machines concealed in nearby woods and returned to their base.

The incident was reported by the Soviet Information Bureau, which also recorded that Lieutenants Mitin and Kozlov, fliers attached to a Baltic Fleet air squadron, successfully attacked an enemy airdrome and destroyed seven enemy planes.

GERMAN SOLDIERS ADMIT LOSSES

The German Army is suffering heavy losses of men and equipment. Franz Klein and Rudolf Jansen, captured non-commissioned officers of the 311th Infantry Regiment of the 27th Division, stated that at the beginning of the war every company of the 311th Regiment numbered 170 men, nine armored cars and 24 motorcycles. At present, they said, the companies of this regiment number only 15 to 20 soldiers and two or three armored cars.

* * * * * * *

During fighting near the small town of "P" several German tanks accompanied by motorized infantry succeeded in breaking into the lines of our "N" infantry regiment. This enemy group was annihilated. Scouts then reported a large tank column accompanied by infantry approaching along a road. The regiment launched a counterattack, cut off the enemy from its tanks and completely annihilated it.

MOSCOW PUBLIC APPLAUDS BRITISH ENVOYS

Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador in Moscow, and General F. N. Mason-MacFarlane, head of the British Military Mission in the U.S.S.R., received an ovation last night when they appeared in one of Moscow's largest auditoriums, the Soviet press recorded today.

A capacity audience had filled the imposing Tchaikovsky New Concert Hall on Mayakovsky Square to witness the ballet when the British officials entered a box. All persons in the auditorium rose to their feet and applauded and cheered for several minutes.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS APPROVE
AGREEMENT WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The agreement between the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia for joint action against Germany has elicited many approving resolutions and letters from Soviet organizations and prominent individuals published in the press today.

A group of Ukrainian scientists headed by Prof. N. Sintsov, member of the Ukrainian Academy of Science and Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian S.S.R., wrote:

"We representatives of Soviet Ukrainian science warmly hail the wise policy of merging the efforts, wills and aspirations of all freedom-loving peoples against the Nazis.

"We approve Stalin's policy of concluding an agreement between the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and the Czechoslovak Republic and have no doubt that the example of the warlike and freedom-loving Czechoslovaks will be followed by other members of the great Slav family and by all progressive humanity."

NEW NAZI THREAT IN THE BALKANS

The Moscow press today continued to publish reports of German-Bulgarian troop concentrations along the Turkish border, interpreted as presaging a possible German attempt to take over the Dardanelles and Bosporus.

Informed circles in Ankara were cited as predicting a German drive on the vital Straits, gateway to the Black Sea, within a week.

Reportedly, a high Italian Embassy official in Ankara said in private conversation that German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop has already drawn up a detailed scheme for "reorganization" of the Balkans.

This plan was said to hinge on creation of a new Macedonian state including, beside Macedonia proper, Western and Eastern Thrace and all the present Turkish territory lying along the European shores of the Dardanelles, Bosporus and

intervening Sea of Marmora. The Germans were said to have picked the Macedonian terrorist-revolutionary Ivan Mikhailov as head of the contemplated state.

Italian circles at Ankara reportedly expressed displeasure at this German scheme, which was said to nullify German promises to give Italy all important strategic points in the Mediterranean basin.

BULGARIA UNDER GERMANY'S HEEL

Commercial agents recently returned from Sofia report in the Moscow press today that the Germans have established themselves as absolute masters of Bulgaria.

Despite rationing regulations which severely limit the Bulgarian people, Germans are able to send a constant stream of food packages to their families in the Reich. Some Bulgarian shops have special displays marked: "FOR GERMAN SOLDIERS ONLY."

On at least one occasion a German army quartermaster's truck piled high with cases of Bulgarian sausage and other foods was stoned as it rolled along one of the main streets of Sofia.

Another source of friction has been the Bulgarian authorities' practice of quartering German troops in the homes of Bulgarians without compensation.

The formerly popular Bulgarian newspaper Utro has lost a third of its circulation since submitting to the Goebbels influence. When shops offered handkerchiefs decorated with Hitler's portrait, the populace bought willingly--but made a point of blowing their noses loudly on the handkerchiefs and dropping them into public refuse cans.

PARACHUTISTS AND GLIDER PILOTS IN THE U. S. S. R.

Perhaps the most spectacular new weapons introduced into the present war have been the parachute and the glider. By their use the Germans scored startling victories over the unprepared Dutch, Belgians and French. With parachutists and airborne troops alone the Germans captured Crete.

But since Germany one month ago attacked the Soviet Union there has been no report of any instance of successful German use of parachutists or gliders. On the other hand, Soviet parachutists reportedly made at least one highly successful raid on the Ploesti oilfields.

The frustration of the German airmen is not hard to explain. In picking a fight with the Soviet Union they came face to face with the original inventors of the air techniques which they themselves had only copied.

Parachute-jumping and gliding are the two most popular sports in the U.S.S.R. Almost all world records for all varieties of parachute jumps are held by Soviet jumpers. The world record long distance glider mark was set by Soviet pilot O. Klepikova in 1939 with a glide of 465½ miles. Soviet pilot Boris Kimmelman holds the world record for flight and return to point of departure, with a round trip of 212 3/4 miles.

In 1940 almost 1,000,000 air enthusiasts made parachute jumps from planes under the auspices of Osoaviakhim--the Civilian Defense organization.* Over 5,000,000 jumped from 600

* Osoaviakhim: "Society for Assistance in Air and Chemical Defense."

parachute towers erected throughout the U.S.S.R. Osoaviakhim as early as 1935 maintained over 100 glider stations and had trained more than 40,000 glider pilots. These figures have since been greatly increased.

The history of parachute-jumping in the U.S.S.R. has been short but eventful. The first Soviet airman to save his life with a parachute was Hero of the Soviet Union Mikhail Gromov (who flew non-stop to the United States in 1937). In 1927 Gromov leaped from an uncontrollably spinning plane which he was testing.

The first organized sport jumps in the Soviet Union were made in 1930 and the world's first mass jump--62 parachutists from two planes--on Soviet Air Day, Aug. 18, 1933. Soon after, the Red Army and Airforce included mass jumping in their regular maneuvers--an innovation not copied in Germany until several years later. Increasing civilian uses were also found for parachutes of special design, such as landing doctors or supplies at isolated villages and fishing camps on the Arctic ice.

The first Soviet gliding club was organized at Moscow in 1921 and the first regular gliding station set up there in 1937. Other cities followed suit, and in 1934 a college of advanced flying and glider piloting was set up on Mt. Clementyeva from which many hundreds of pilots and designers have since graduated. By 1936 Soviet glider pilots abandoned the practice of taking off from mountain slopes and concentrated entirely on flights with gliders towed aloft by airplanes. As many as ten gliders were taken up at once by a single plane.

For more than a year Osoaviakhim has realistically gauged the approach of war and instead of concentrating on sports has shifted emphasis to training its nearly 10,000,000 members for a military emergency. Parachutists have learned to handle machinegun and grenade, cut telephone wires and blow up bridges. All members have learned to frustrate Nazi parachutists. Other Osoaviakhim activities include marksmanship, first-aid and civilian defense against airbombing, especially decontamination of gassed areas.

When Soviet collective farmers or townsmen see a collection of white dots floating earthward from a Nazi airplane, they do not gape in astonishment. They themselves have floated down with parachutes and they have received special training in dealing with invaders attempting the same tactics. They proceed to eliminate the enemy with assurance and efficiency.

A month before the Nazis assaulted Soviet borders, 7,000 Moscow citizens spent a weekend in special maneuvers practicing repulse of parachutists. Since fighting began, the Soviet Government has ordered compulsory training of all civilians in air-raid and anti-gas defense. Practice black-outs have been held in Soviet cities since 1935.

Last October the whole system of training and study of Osoaviakhim was reorganized to conform to the military practice of the Red Army, Navy and Airforce. From Osoaviakhim ranks the armed services can now draw a constant stream of trained and athletic youths who already understand more than the mere elements of modern warfare.

In modern techniques of air warfare and of air defense the Soviet Union is well prepared. The Nazis have shaken a hornets' nest.

* * * *

The Paris prefect of police, it is reported in Moscow, has offered a reward of 20,000 francs for the identification of persons responsible for a recent train wreck in which eight German officers and a number of soldiers were killed.

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Soviet newspapers report that a Bulgarian destroyer rammed and sank a German U-boat near the Bulgarian Black Sea port of Varna. All Germans aboard the submarine were drowned.

[Russia (1923- USSR) Embassy]

Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D.C.

Wednesday, July 23, 1941

No. 8

A.

STALIN PRAISES

MOSCOW AIR DEFENSES

As People's Commissar of Defense, Stalin last night issued the following Order-of-the-Day:

On the night of July 21 the German Nazi airforce attempted to deal a blow at Moscow. Due to the vigilance of our aerial observation service the enemy planes were discovered despite the dark night long before they appeared over Moscow.

On approaching Moscow, the enemy planes encountered our night-fighters and organized anti-aircraft artillery fire. Searchlight crews worked efficiently.

As a result, over 200 enemy planes proceeding in waves toward Moscow were disorganized, and only individual planes broke through to the capital. Isolated fires that broke out as a result of the bombardment were promptly extinguished by vigorous fire brigade action. The militia maintained good order throughout the city.

According to final data our fighters and anti-aircraft gunners brought down twenty-two enemy planes.

B.

For valor and skill displayed in repulsing the enemy air raid I express appreciation, first, to the pilots of the night-fighters of the Moscow air raid protective zone; second, to the anti-aircraft gunners, searchlight crews, balloon crews and the entire personnel of the aerial observation service; third, to the personnel of the Moscow fire brigades and militia.

For good organization to repulse enemy airplane raids on Moscow I express appreciation to the commander of the Moscow air raid protective zone, Major General Gromadin; to the commander of the air raid protective formation, Major General of Artillery Juravlev; and to the commander of the airforce formation, Colonel Klimov. Major General Gromadin is to present a list of those who distinguished themselves for Government awards.

Signed: J. STALIN

People's Commissar of
Defense of the U.S.S.R.

THE FRONT ON JULY 21 AND 22

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, July 22.

Evening Communique, July 21

During July 21 stubborn fighting continued to develop in the Polotsk-Nevel, Smolensk and Novograd-Volynsk directions. No major operations took place on other sectors of the front.

Our airforce destroyed enemy moto-mechanized troops and aircraft.

On July 20 and 21 German planes twice attempted a raid on Leningrad but were stopped by interceptor units of our airforce and were not able to reach the Leningrad area. During the first attempt to break through 11 German planes were brought down, and during the second attempt 8. We lost four planes.

Morning Communique, July 22

Last night stubborn fighting continued in the Pskov, Polotsk-Nevel, Smolensk and Novograd-Volynsk directions. No major operations took place on other sectors of the front.

Our aviation destroyed enemy moto-mechanized troops. According to preliminary data, on July 21 our airforce brought down 32 enemy planes in the course of air combats. We lost eight.

Special Communique of the
Soviet Information Bureau, July 22.

On July 21 at 10:10 p.m. more than 200 German planes attempted a mass raid on Moscow. It may be considered a failure.

Interceptor detachments of our airforce did not permit the main body of German planes to reach Moscow. Only separate enemy planes broke through.

Several dwellings were set on fire in the city. A small number of killed and wounded is reported. No military objectives suffered.

According to incomplete data, 17 German planes were brought down by our night airforce and by anti-aircraft battery fire.

The air alarm continued five and a half hours.

Evening Communique, July 22

On July 22 our forces engaged in heavy fighting in the Petrozavodsk, Porkhov, Smolensk and Zhitomir directions. There were no essential changes in positions of troops at the front.

On July 22 our aircraft brought down 87 enemy planes. We lost 14.

According to supplementary information, 22 German bombers were brought down in an attempt by the German airforce to make a mass raid on Moscow the night of July 21. The losses must be considered very great under the conditions of the night raid. Scattered and demoralized by our night fighters and our anti-aircraft guns, the German planes dropped most of their bombs on woods and fields outside Moscow. Not a single military objective was touched, nor was any damage done to municipal utilities.

Mention should be made of the splendid service performed by the fire brigade and militia and also by the Moscow population, who quickly put out fire bombs dropped on the city by individual planes which broke through, and also quickly brought fires under control.

SOVIET FIGHTERS PROTECT LENINGRAD

Moscow, July 22.

Izvestia today reports details of the air combat in which German planes were repulsed from their attempt on Leningrad Monday night.

Air headquarters flashed the warning -- "Enemy planes flying toward Leningrad."

Soviet fliers already on the alert immediately took off and soon sighted the enemy. Eight Junkers - 88 bombers and ten Messerschmitt fighters were headed toward the city. Soviet fighters zoomed to the attack.

In the first minute young fliers Golovin, Zinchenko and Chemodanov each brought down an enemy fighter. Swooping close behind a Junkers, Lt. Pekhrin shot it down by pointblank fire. Enemy fighters rushed to the rescue of the Junkers but it was already too late. The bomber went down like a stone.

Lt. Nikitin dashed upon an enemy fighter, which resisted stubbornly. Soon Nikitin noticed another Messerschmitt machinegunning his plane. Still he did not leave his victim. Enveloped in flames, the enemy machine went down while the German firing at Nikitin's plane was attacked by another Soviet fighter.

Young Lt. Klykov fought the raiders with unprecedented heroism. Attacked simultaneously by several enemy fighters,

Klykov made a bold attack and brought down one plane. With his ammunition exhausted, he rammed a second enemy. Before the collision Klykov bailed out; the enemy plane tumbled down. The remaining enemy planes fled in the direction of their base.

MR. S.A. LOZOVSKY ON HITLER'S "EUROPEAN CRUSADE"

Mr. S.A. Lozovsky, Ass't Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau, issued the following statement at his regular press conference on Monday, reproduced in part:

German attempts to include concrete figures in their military reports are so fantastic that the Germans themselves usually have to go back and eliminate a few zeros.

That was what happened on the day they claimed to have destroyed 1500 planes. The figure was so improbable that on the very same day the German High Command reduced it by nine-tenths.

Recently the Germans have harped on a new theme. They are attempting to prove the impossible -- that Soviet reserves of manpower are exhausted. It doesn't take a military expert to know that this assertion is stupid. The population of the U.S.S.R. is three times that of Germany. If it is true that the Red Army's main forces have been wiped out and its

aviation, tanks and artillery destroyed, what keeps the Nazi troops from promptly entering Leningrad, Moscow and Kiev?

We find the answer to this question, among others, in an Order-of-the-Day of Major General Naehring, commander of the 18th German Tank Division. General Naehring writes:

"It is apparent without further explanation that losses of equipment, arms and machines are very large, despite preliminary successes, considerably exceeding booty captured. This situation, or its continuation over any long period, is inadmissible. For otherwise we shall be glutted with victories until we are finally defeated."

This is the language of facts and, as the British say, facts are stubborn things.

Beginning on June 22 the German radio daily announced an immense inrush of "volunteers" from all countries, assertedly burning with desire to fight the U.S.S.R. But so far the Germans have not announced the number of these "volunteers."

The Spanish are asserted to have equipped a "Blue Division." It is a nice name, but is it really a whole division? On this point the gossipy Germans are persistently silent.

Then the Germans and their French poodles announced

that "volunteers" were being enrolled in France. Here again we have no luck with figures. The Gestapo agent Jacques Doriot and those who jerk his strings keep strictly secret the number of French mental defectives who have agreed to sacrifice their lives for Hitler. They keep it secret because the French "volunteers" could be counted on the fingers of one hand -- two at most.

Next the Germans proclaimed that "volunteers" were arriving from Denmark and Norway. They amount to another dozen Gestapo agents masquerading under the command of Quisling.

But if the Germans avoid statistics, the Finns on the contrary are happy to disclose the tremendous growth of their reserves. We learned today from the Finnish radio that no less than 38 "volunteers" have arrived in Finland from Sweden.

From these reports it is clear that the "European Crusade" against the U.S.S.R. is a shabby and ridiculous farce. Hitler has succeeded in attracting a small number of marauders from various countries -- mercenaries, lunatics, soldiers of fortune, men ready to fight anyone for pay as long as the hope of pillage is held out to them.

What has this to do with a "European Crusade"?

Reports from Germany, Rumania, Italy and Finland show moreover that relations are extremely strained among the ostensible allies. General Antonescu, being at the beck and

call of any German lieutenant, cannot explain to his soldiers why they are forbidden to enter cafes frequented by Germans. Hungarians and Rumanians would have been at each others' throats long ago if the Germans had not held them in check. The Austrians hate the Germans who oppress them and impatiently await their defeat in order to liberate themselves from these "friends."

At the same time Mussolini, having sold his country to the Germans, pretends to be an ally on equal terms, despite the obvious fact that he occupies a subordinate position.

The Finns, who placed their hopes in the German army, now see that they must pay for these hopes with their own blood. And what shall be said of the Slovaks, who are driven like beasts to the slaughter!

A single month of war against the U.S.S.R. has passed and the German coalition is already cracking in all directions, while the united front of the democratic countries continues to strengthen and grow.

Answering a question by an American correspondent on the significance of the arrival in Moscow of Yugoslav Minister Milan Gavrilovich, Mr. Lozovsky said:

"The arrival at Moscow of the Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of Yugoslavia in the U.S.S.R., Milan Gavrilovich, means that diplomatic relations between the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia are entirely reestablished."

AT THE FRONT and BEHIND THE LINES

SOLDIERS AND MINERS APPLAUD STALIN'S APPOINTMENT

Red Army men and commanders and working people of the whole country continue to evince tremendous enthusiasm at Stalin's appointment as People's Commissar of Defense of the U.S.S.R., the Soviet Information Bureau reports.

Speaking at a meeting of unit "X," Lt. Lebedev said: "In the stern years of civil war Stalin proved himself a brilliant military leader and organizer. Under his direction the Red Army smashed numerous enemies. Under his direction we are ready for decisive battles and feel confident that victory will be ours."

Lt. Mefodiev said: "A dangerous time has come, and we again see our beloved Stalin at the head of the armed people. This imbues us with boundless confidence. Our fighting spirit rises at the thought that Stalin is at the head of the Red Army. He lives in the heart of every one of us, and every one of us is ready to give his life for him."

An upsurge of patriotic feeling has spread through the plants and factories. At a meeting in the Aviakhim plant the machinist Shishkov, summarizing general feeling, said: "Stalin leads us in battle. This gives us fresh strength

for work in the rear. Let us raise our output three and four fold. Let us mobilize all our forces for victory at the front."

Malyshev, miner of the Stalinugol trust, expressed the sentiment of the Donets miners, saying: "We pledge you, our leader and People's Commissar of Defense, that the miners of the Donets basin will work without sparing their forces to supply the country with as much coal as is required for the interests of the front."

Patriotic feeling has swept the coal mines of Donets, Kuznetsk and other basins. The miners to a man are striving to give the country thousands of tons of coal over and above the plan. The miners' attitude was laconically expressed by brigadier Chuiko of mine No. 22 of the Donbassantratsit trust: "Old norms no longer suit us." Chuiko's team demanded assignments 150 per cent above the usual norms and is fulfilling them.

Sinyagovsky, coal cutter of the "Nikanor Vostok" section of the "Tsentraljnaya Irmino" mine, drafted a wartime work plan which calls for raising the coal output by two and three times. Sinyagovsky daily cuts 65 to 72 tons--three to four quotas. All 14 hewers of his sector hew two quotas daily.

The first team of women coal loaders has been organized

in the Donets basin. Ten women of Babicheva's brigade daily load 14 to 15 tons each. This team already has its own cutting machine operator, Polina Tantsyura.

Miners of the third section of the "Za Industrialisatsiyu" mine daily turn out 100 tons of coal above schedule. In July all trusts of the Kuznetsk basin fulfilled and exceeded their programs. Coal output has grown considerably compared with peace time. Thousands of workers turn out three to four quotas regularly. Lately hewer Borisov of mine No. 2 of the "Kaganovichugol" trust completed a 13 months' program.

GUERRILLAS ORGANIZE BEHIND GERMANS

A Red Army unit commanded by Major B. found itself in the enemy rear. Cut off from its main force, it continued to fight. On July 10 the unit commander obtained the full text of Stalin's address from the guerrillas. The major called a conference of the commanders and said, "From now on we change to guerrilla methods of warfare." Each commander was given a concrete fighting assignment. Then measures were taken to establish communication with the Red Army lines.

Recently a delegate from Major B's unit arrived at Red Army headquarters with a report on his unit's achievements. The delegate reported that his group was damaging the enemy's

communications. At the same time it served as center of the guerrilla movement for a large territory. The commander gives the guerrillas assignments and personally leads raids on Nazi columns, supplies, trains and supply stations. The ranks of the guerrillas are swelling every day.

* * * * * *

Izvestia today prints an article by a group of Red Army men and commanders who spent 16 days in the enemy's rear and forced their way back to their units. They write:

"While in the enemy's rear we witnessed with our own eyes the baseness of the Nazis driven to madness by fear and malice.

"We watched the burial of German soldiers killed in battle. Common graves were dug and 200 to 300 bodies thrown into each. When the Germans left we read on one such grave, 'Here is buried German soldier Karl Weiner.' Thus Hitler's hangmen cowardly conceal their tremendous losses and try to fool their own soldiers.

"A persistent struggle is being waged in the enemy's rear. The Germans are afraid of forests and keep to the roads. They scurry in all directions when Soviet bombers appear. In their panic they open fire on fields waving in the wind.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

"All along the way we saw traces of guerrilla activities. At the highway "K" we encountered the charred debris of 40 enemy trucks. Local residents told us that a German column was routed by a guerrilla party.

"The local population surrounded us with care. Without collective farm guides we would not have been able to break through the enemy encirclement so soon. In one village just abandoned by the Germans we called a meeting of the villagers. The collective farmers said, 'Tell the command that we remain true to our native land to our last drop of blood.'

"We were told how Nazi propagandists compelled the population to welcome the German troops. An officer, threatening a group of women and children with an automatic pistol, ordered them to smile. While doing so they were snapped by German camera and newsreel men.

"We witnessed results of our bombers' actions in the enemy rear. We saw two enemy airdromes where Nazi planes were blown to smithereens. There was a pile of twisted metal--all that remained of a Nazi moto-mechanized division."

* * * * * *

A Red Army unit commanded by Captain Belogrivov is successfully operating in the enemy rear. On July 20 it

routed a German motorized column. Belogrivov mined several sections of a road along which German troops moved and laid an ambush at a hairpin turn.

On the morning of July 20 four tanks which were moving ahead of a column of trucks struck mines and blew up. By well-aimed fire our snipers shot some enemy truck drivers and damaged their engines. The blow was so sudden that the Germans could not offer any serious resistance. Taking advantage of the panic the Red Army men approached every road and showered the Nazi cars and groups of demoralized soldiers with hand grenades. Only a small number of cars managed to get away. Over 300 dead German officers and men, 33 damaged trucks, six guns, eight machineguns and 14 sub-machineguns remained on the field.

SOVIET TANK ATTACK

Moscow, July 22.

Krasnaia Zvezda today describes the destruction of the enemy's anti-tank defense at "X" sector of the front:

The enemy was forced to assume the defensive. They built strong anti-tank defenses on the banks of the "Ch" river supported by a regiment of motorized infantry, tanks, a heavy artillery battalion and an anti-tank battalion. The German tanks were buried in the earth up to the turrets and thus

transformed into stationary armored emplacements.

A Soviet tank unit commanded by Major Romanovsky, together with Major Bishanov's infantry group, was ordered to smash the Nazi anti-tank defenses. The Soviet tanks forced the river at two points and simultaneously attacked the enemy on both flanks, hemmed in his infantry, and routed the second line of artillery. Our infantry attacked the enemy heavy artillery battalion and tanks from the rear.

Our tank attack threw the Germans into confusion. Having lost all their infantry and a large part of their artillery, they took to their heels. The enemy tank crews were panic-stricken. Many of them fled from battle, and one crew even abandoned its tank in perfect order and ran into the woods without firing a single shot. Enemy artillerymen remaining at their positions after the Soviet tanks had passed were annihilated by rifle fire and a frontal bayonet attack of the Soviet infantry.

MOSCOW'S BAPTISM OF FIRE

Last Monday night over 200 German planes laden with bombs roared through dark skies toward the great city of Moscow. Alert units of fast-climbing interceptor planes shot up from Soviet airdromes and turned the marauders back. Only a few stray Nazi bombers penetrated the air defenses and dropped their tons of explosives at random over the blacked-out city.

Some dwelling houses were set on fire, some citizens killed and wounded. No military objectives were hit.

Thus the Germans inaugurated over Moscow the inhuman tactic of indiscriminate night-bombing of civilian populations with which they have already tried, and failed, to break the spirit of the people of London. They will find the people of Moscow no less steadfast.

In keeping its essential functions at normal under fire, Moscow has great advantages over most other European cities. It has for 20 years been the fastest building capital in the world. It is much more modern than London. There is nowhere in the central part of Moscow, for example, any such warren of medieval lanes as twisted through that part of London "City" which the Germans severely damaged last year.

Moscow has been completely modernized in the last two decades and today little resembles the conglomeration of rickety barracks and stately mansions, narrow streets and crazily wandering trolley lines of 1917.

Its 4,342,000 inhabitants now live in good part in six to ten story fire-proof, brick and stone apartment houses, over 5,000 of which have been built under the Soviet regime. These are unlikely to be seriously damaged by anything less than a direct hit. Older buildings still in use have been remodeled. Public buildings are of the most modern construction, many of steel and reinforced concrete. As taken for granted in America, but not always in Europe, all new buildings are equipped with gas, electricity, modern plumbing and central heating.

In the last few weeks city authorities have conducted an intensive campaign for the removal or demolition of every inflammable wooden building, fence or other structure not absolutely essential. Moscow residents have been accustomed to gas mask and air raid drills since 1935.

In recent years most city streets have been paved (5,000,000 square yards, 32 times the 1913 figure), widened (new streets 70 yards wide compared to previous average 10 yards), straightened (over 1,000 side streets and blind alleys eliminated), and lighted (electricity lights almost 1,000 miles of streets compared to 13,000 pre-revolutionary kerosene and gas lamps lighting less than 20 miles).

Gas mains and electric conduits are buried in subterranean tunnels impervious to anything but a direct bomb hit.

The efficient transport system includes big modern street cars, 1,000 diesel and 500 electric busses, and 16½ miles of double-track subway known everywhere as the world's

finest. River ferries and diesel launches in summer supplement the regular transport systems. On an average day 6,500,000 fares are collected.

Twenty-five thousand horse-drawn and motheaten droshkies, symbol of Moscow in Czarist days, have all but vanished. Exactly 60 of them are left. Over 3,000 taxis and many thousands of government and private automobiles have taken their place.

Characteristically, while the city's population has tripled, its water supply per capita has risen from 14 to 50 gallons per day.

Over 660,000 students and children attend public universities, colleges, 690 schools and 974 kindergartens. There are 1,000 libraries, 40 theaters, 262 clubs. Education gets a fourth of Moscow's budget and public health another fourth.

The city is served by 11 major railways. Via canals and rivers, sea-going ships reach it from the Baltic, White, Black and Caspian Seas. All bridges have in the last few years been replaced with broad and high steel structures accommodating big ships underneath and heavy motor traffic overhead. Even direct bomb hits often fail to destroy modern steel bridges, and Moscow bridges are numerous.

An up-to-date, solidly built, well laid out city, Moscow has powers of resistance to, and recuperation from aerial attack superior to anything the Nazis have yet encountered. They will find it just as impossible to wreck Moscow from the air as to capture it by attack on the ground.

* * * *

A flight of planes commanded by Captain Fedorov was ordered to bomb an enemy airdrome. When the Soviet planes crossed the front lines Nazi anti-aircraft guns opened an unsuccessful barrage. The enemy had stationed a large dummy plane at a distance from the airdrome to mislead our fliers, but Navigator Khokov led his planes directly to the target.

The bombing was exceptionally successful. A shapeless heap of debris remained of the airdrome. Only after the bombers had dropped their load did a group of Messerschmitts dash after them. Our planes fully accomplished their task and returned to their airdrome without a single scratch.

Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

Thursday, July 24, 1941

No. 9

Page

THE FRONT ON JULY 23

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, July 23.

Morning Communique

Last night our troops continued stubborn fighting in the Petrozavodsk, Porkhov, Smolensk and Zhitomir directions. Nothing important took place in other sectors of the front.

Our airforce operated against enemy moto-mechanized units and airdromes. During the night it destroyed 39 enemy aircraft in air combats and raids on airdromes and set on fire planes, the number of which is being ascertained. We lost 17 planes.

SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE

On the night of July 22-23, German planes numbering about 150 renewed their attempt to make a mass raid on Moscow. This second attempt, like the first, ended in failure for the German aviation. A covering detachment

of our airforce and our anti-aircraft fire prevented the principal enemy forces from penetrating above Moscow. Only isolated planes succeeded in reaching Moscow.

A few fires which broke out in dwelling places were extinguished by firemen and the civilian population. A hospital and clinic were seriously damaged by fire. About ten persons were killed or wounded. No military objective was damaged. According to incomplete data, 15 German planes were brought down by our fighters.

Evening Communique

During July 23 our troops engaged in stubborn fighting in the directions of Polotsk-Nevel, Smolensk, Zhitomir and the Bessarabian sector of the front.

At one point on the Bessarabian front our troops routed an enemy motorized regiment, capturing 400 vehicles, 300 motorcycles, 302 armored cars, 25 guns, eight mortars and other arms.

Our airforce during the day of July 23 dealt concentrated blows to enemy moto-mechanized units and aircraft on enemy airdromes.

NAZIS PREPARE

POISON GAS

The Soviet Information Bureau today made public the following statement on discovery of secret German High Command documents relating to Nazi preparations for large scale use of poison gas against the U.S.S.R.:

During fighting July 15 west of Sitnia, east of Pskov, our troops captured from retreating Germans secret documents and chemical equipment belonging to the enemy's 152nd chemical regiment.

On one of the envelopes containing these documents was found the following inscription:

"MOBILIZATION FILE. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES TO FALL INTO ENEMY HANDS. OPEN ONLY UPON ORDER. STAFF OF THE HIGH COMMAND."

In the envelope were the following secret documents:

1. Secret Instruction No. 199, entitled "Firing Chemical Shells and Mortar-Bombs, Edition of 1940."
2. A secret supplement to orders sent to troops in June 1940.

These documents contain minutely elaborated instructions for procedure and tactics in using toxic substances (including defense of chemical munitions). Complementing the instructions

is a note that chemical troops will receive new mortars--a "Model 40" of 10 cm. bore, and a "Model D" -- and also new types of chemical mortar-bombs.

The instructions describe the following types of mortar-bombs:

1. A bomb marked with a blue band is loaded with a toxic substance affecting the respiratory passages.
2. A bomb marked with two blue bands is loaded with a faster acting toxic substance nearly twice as deadly as that with one blue band.
3. A bomb marked with a green band and lettered "38" is loaded with toxic substance attacking respiratory passages, lungs and skin.

The captured documents stress the necessity for surprise in chemical attack. The instructions constantly repeat that toxic substances must be used on a large scale and must be employed in attack only on order of the High Command. It is clear from the documents that detailed instructions for use of toxic substances were drawn up in 1940 and sent to the troops June 11, 1941, only 11 days before the perfidious German attack on the U.S.S.R.

These secret German documents captured by our Red Army troops prove that:

1. Chemical units exist among German troops at the front and they have during 1940-41 received new types of weapons -- mortars and mortar-bombs filled with toxic substances.
2. Procedure for using chemicals and tactics of chemical attack have been carefully prepared by the German Command, which contemplates large scale chemical attacks with toxic substances.

Foreseeing the inevitable failure of the blitzkrieg tactic, German Nazism is secretly preparing a new and monstrous crime -- the widespread use of poison gas.

By preparing for chemical warfare the German Government violates the Geneva Convention of June 17, 1923, signed voluntarily by Germany in 1929, which forbids the use in war of asphyxiating, toxic or bacteriological substances.

* * * * *

The Soviet Information Bureau today credited a Captain Zhukov with destroying ten grounded Nazi planes in one dive. Reconnoitering over "N" area Zhukov spotted the planes drawn up on an enemy airdrome. Swooping out of a cloud Zhukov set all ten on fire with a burst of incendiary bullets.

AT THE FRONT and BEHIND THE LINES

STEEL MILL

Soviet metal workers continue to raise their output. On July 4 workers of furnace No. 1 of open hearth furnace department No. 2 in "X" plant completed their seven months' program, and now are turning out goods for the August plan.

Foreman Veklichev of blast furnace No. 2 of the same plant had intended to retire on pension, but remained on his job when the Nazi bandits attacked his country. Veklichev recently exceeded his ten days' quota by 10.5 percent, turning out hundreds of tons of pig iron above plan.

All workers of the "Metallurg" plant in Urdmurtia exceed their quotas daily. Alapayevsk steel smelters accomplished 25 smeltings within 15 days. On one occasion steel smelter Zotov accomplished his smelting an hour and 40 minutes ahead of schedule.

GUERRILLAS

A guerrilla party captured the German-occupied village of "N" in a night raid. The village garrison, consisting of

40 German soldiers and two officers, was exterminated. The guerrillas also captured and returned to the peasants a train of carts loaded with property looted by the Nazis and prepared for shipment to Germany.

FINNISH FRONT

Lt. Lopatin's company was surrounded by two Finnish companies. Rapidly organizing a ring of defense, Lt. Lopatin opened fire. Red Army men Artamonov, Korovkin, Orlov and others killed and wounded about 60 Finnish soldiers. In the evening the Finns launched an attack, which was repulsed by machinegun fire. Finnish casualties totaled not less than 40.

The next morning two Soviet tanks appeared from the forest. Seeing that help had arrived, Lt. Lopatin launched an attack. Unable to withstand the tank and bayonet charge, the Finns fled. Red Army men captured 32 prisoners, several machine-guns, about 100 rifles and ammunition.

SOVIET WOMEN DEFEND

THEIR FATHERLAND

Recently stories have appeared in the American press that infantry battalions of "Amazons" are fighting with the Soviet Army. While it is hardly necessary, in view of their obviously Nazi source, to refute these tales, some description of the real

place of women in Soviet life and in the present defense of the U.S.S.R. may be of interest.

At the opposite pole from Hitler's dogma of "Kuche, Kinder, Kirche" is the Soviet conception of woman's function in society. The October 1917 Socialist Revolution once and for all put an end to the inequality of women in Russia and destroyed the roots nurturing it--economic dependence and political disfranchisement. Women were set on an equal level with men and given every encouragement to develop their abilities. Subsequently, the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. guaranteed women's right to elect and be elected to all political bodies on equal terms with men (Article 137) and women's "equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life." (Article 122)

Formerly, 55 percent of all working women in Russia were domestic servants. Today only 1.8 percent are domestic workers and over half are employed as machinists, drivers, transport workers and in other skilled mechanical trades.

Women now comprise 52 percent of students at vocational and technical schools, 45 percent of university students, almost 30 percent of scientific workers. About 100 women hold the degree of Doctor of Science. Nearly 500,000 women serve as deputies to local Soviets, over 1,700 as deputies to the Supreme Soviets of the U.S.S.R. and the various Union and Autonomous Republics.

The growth of modern mechanical technique in the U.S.S.R. has brought within reach of women many occupations formerly requiring great physical strength. Women constitute 10 percent of tractor drivers and 7.6 percent of agricultural combine operators. There are about 50 women locomotive engineers in the U.S.S.R. and about 3,000 assistant drivers.

Women fly planes, command ships, and at least one woman --Tatyana Pyzhova--is a military engineer of first rank at the Red Army's Academy of Mechanization and Motorization.

Soviet women are also protected as women. The Constitution (Article 122) guarantees "state protection of the interests of mother and child, pre-maternity and maternity leave with full pay, and the provision of a wide network of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens."

No woman is allowed to attempt work injurious to her as a woman. Especially, none is called to serve in the regular ranks of the Red Army and Navy. Only in the confusion of the civil war of 1917-20, and perhaps today with some guerrilla forces behind the German lines, have individual women seized rifle and grenade and stepped into the ranks with their husbands and brothers.

Some women technical workers are serving at the front with Soviet troops today. Besides doctors and nurses, there are considerable numbers of telephonists and radio operators in the communications service and some women chauffeurs in the transport service. There are also women specialists with the engineering corps and a few women fliers.

Many of these women have already behaved gallantly under fire. But in general the women of the U.S.S.R. are fighting this war by taking over the civilian occupations of their menfolk--running trains, driving farm tractors and trucks, even operating coal-cutting machines. These are their great and sufficient contributions to the defense of their fatherland.

* * * *

Moscow, July 23

The Moscow press reports from Grozny (petroleum center 300 miles northwest of Baku) that the output of local oilfields organized as the "Grozneftkombinat" has been raised above normal and continues to rise in response to war demands.

Nearby "Maikopneft" and "Stalgrozneft" fields have also increased production.

[Russia] Embassy
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

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Friday, July 25, 1941

No. 10

Morning Communique, July 24

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, July 24.

Last night intense fighting continued in the Porkhov, Polotsk-Nevel, Smolensk and Zhitomir directions. No large scale hostilities took place at other sectors of the front.

Our airforce operated against enemy moto-mechanized troops and airdromes.

Communications Commissar to Defense Post

The Soviet Information Bureau announces that the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. has appointed People's Commissar of Postal and Telegraphic Communications Ivan Peresypkin to the post of Assistant People's Commissar of Defense.

New Heroes of the Soviet Union

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has awarded the title "Hero of the Soviet Union," the Order of Lenin and the Medal of the Gold Star to 13 Red Army commanders headed by Major General N. Semenchenko of the Tank Troops. The awards were made for model fulfilment of military tasks, valor and courage.

Morning Documentary, July 24

Service Information Bureau
(Moscow, July 24)

Late night bombing fighting continued in the Rostovsky, Volnovy-Ilec 1, Smolinsk and Zaporozhye directions. No large scale hostilities took place on other sectors of the front.

Our airforce several times attacked enemy motorcycle-based troops and vehicles.

Government Issues Decree on Economic Law

The Soviet Information Bureau announced that the Council of Ministers Commissariat of the U.S.S.R. has approved Peoples's Commissariat of Foreign and Foreign Economic Relations Law introduced by the people's Anastas Mikoyan's department of Defence.

New Decree on Air Service Union

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has granted the right "Wings of the Soviet Union" the order of Lenin as the result of the fight that so far was awarded by Stalin Prize Winner. Commander of the Soviet troops, Lieutenant Colonel and military pilots, valor and courage.

AT THE FRONT and BEHIND THE LINES

FINNS REPULSED

German-Finnish troops have been repulsed from the area of "P" with heavy casualties, the Soviet Information Bureau reported today.

The enemy lost 1200 killed and wounded, one anti-tank gun, several trench mortars and a number of radio sending and receiving sets. Commander Kozhin's battery distinguished itself by annihilating 300 Nazis with canister shot.

MUSCOVITES SQUELCH INCENDIARIES

The press reports that over 200 small incendiary bombs were dropped on one Moscow district during the night raids of July 22-23. All of them were promptly extinguished by fire brigades and volunteer squads of civilians.

House manager Makarov received special mention for personally putting out five bombs and organizing a group which extinguished 14 other bombs in the area near his house. Two watchmen, Eliseev and Kondratiev, put out a large number of bombs which fell near Botkin Hospital.

OIL BARGES EXPLODE

The Soviet Information Bureau reports that a German barge loaded with shells blew up recently five kilometers from the Rumanian town of Oltenitsa on the Danube River. The explosion set two oil transports on fire, destroying 6,000 tons of oil.

GERMAN CONVOY BLASTED

Soviet air patrols recently reported a large convoy of Nazi transports heading northward, the Soviet Information Bureau reports. Dive-bombers took off and soon located the enemy ships. Despite intense anti-aircraft fire, heavy bombs were dropped accurately on the convoy.

Several ships blew up, caught fire and sank. A Soviet destroyer also arrived on the scene and opened fire, shelling transports and repulsing attacks by enemy planes.

The planes sank six ships and the destroyer sank five transports and one tanker.

BATTLE IN THE AIR

A sky battle in which a single Soviet flier brought down two Germans and parachuted to safety from his own damaged machine only 50 yards from the ground was recounted in the Soviet press today.

Eight Nazi Junkers-88 bombers protected by two Messerschmitts approached a Soviet airdrome. A single Soviet plane flown by Sergeant Major Totmin rose to challenge them. His first bursts sent one Junkers down in flames.

The remaining bombers turned tail, accompanied by one of the German fighters, while the other Messerschmitt stayed to fight Totmin. The two planes flew at each other head on, the Nazi swerving only at the ultimate moment. The tails of the planes flicked each other as they passed, and the German hurtled down out of control.

As Totmin's plane went into a spin, he jerked the ripcord of his parachute and pushed himself free of the cockpit seconds before his plane struck the earth. He landed safely within a few yards of the wreckage of the Nazi fighter.

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NAZI AIRFIELD CAPTURED

The Soviet press reports that an infantry unit commanded by Major Yakutovich successfully crossed an unnamed river and captured a German airforce headquarters and ammunition dump.

Soviet artillery secretly conveyed to the enemy's rear unexpectedly opened fire, destroying tanks assigned to guard the German airfield. Twenty-nine tanks, 26 trucks and six automobiles were destroyed and important military documents captured.

GERMAN FLIERS CAUGHT

Soviet citizens in areas near the front lines are helping the Red Army locate and exterminate enemy spies and diversionists. The following incident is related by the Moscow press:

An enemy plane attempted to bomb a railway station near the front. A peasant spotted the low flying plane and fired at it with a rifle. Its engine on fire, the plane landed near the village of "X".

The crew of five de-mounted their machineguns and took cover in the woods, but were soon located by peasants. In the skirmish that followed one Nazi flier was killed. The wounded commander surrendered with two of his crew. The fifth escaped, but a few days later was caught by collective farmers and delivered to a Red Army headquarters.

GUERRILAS ROUT TANKS

The Soviet Information Bureau reports that a guerrilla detachment commanded by Major Tugarinov, operating in the enemy rear, routed a Nazi tank company in the village of "S" on the night of July 20. Twenty-two German soldiers, 15 tanks and two fuel tank cars were captured.

The same unit captured five food and fuel trucks within a few days.

SOVIET INDUSTRY SPEEDS UP FOR WAR

The Moscow press today bestowed accolades on a number of Soviet workers for outstanding contributions to war production:

Machinist Lisitsin, for turning out in four days work normally requiring 26 shifts.

Locomotive engineer Sergienko of the Molotov Railway Depot averaged a daily run of more than 600 miles, the normal day's run being 200 miles.

Machinist Panteleev of a Rybinsk road machinery factory completed four and a half days' quotas in a single day.

Anna Sorokolet of a Piatigorsk knit goods factory initiated the practice, now widely copied throughout the factory, of tending 24 machines simultaneously instead of 12.

Three assistant foremen of a Ferghana spinning mill are each tending 64 looms simultaneously instead of 48 as previously.

Weavers of an Ivanova factory now tend 646 looms instead of 356.

* * * *

The Soviet press today credits a single anti-aircraft machinegun platoon, commanded by Lt. Pogudkin, with downing 16 German bombers and seven fighters since the war began.

LENINGRAD PREPARES DEFENSE

Soviet Russia's second city, Leningrad, today lies swathed in sandbags, grimly ready to repulse Nazi assaults by land, sea or air. Ten miles to the west lies the impregnable naval fortress of Kronstadt, base of the Soviet Baltic fleet. Powerful land fortifications guard approaches along both shores of the Baltic. Air fighters, anti-aircraft artillery and a broad network of air observers have already proved their efficiency against marauding Nazi bombers.

Leningrad's defenders today do not operate under the handicaps that existed a scant two years ago when the borders of hostile Finland and weak Estonia lay respectively 15 and 75 miles away.

The population of Leningrad is approximately 3,200,000. Its central parts were laid out by Czar Peter the First in a spacious, symmetrical pattern with wide, straight streets and solid stone buildings, some as tall as 12 stories. Recent Soviet construction has eliminated the acres of squalid tenements that formerly lay at its outskirts. Leningrad today has no slums.

Most northerly of the world's great cities, Leningrad is a city of historical memories and epoch-making events. As the Czarist capital, Petersburg, later Petrograd, it saw Russia's first strike (of weavers in 1749), the first revolt against Czarism (the Decembrists, liberal aristocracy, in 1825), and the bloody massacre of peacefully assembled workers before the Winter Palace that precipitated the Revolution of 1905.

Known as the "Cradle of the Revolution," Petrograd saw the formation of the first Workers' and Soldiers' Soviet, and it was there the Soviets first seized power in 1917 and established a new form of democratic state.

Lenin, returning from exile, stood on top of an armored automobile in front of the Finlandsky railway station on April 3, 1917, and before a crowd of thousands called for overthrow of the Provisional Government that had replaced the Czar in the February Revolution. He demanded that all power be placed in the hands of the Soviets (Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Councils).

On October 25 (old style) a general armed uprising swept Kerensky from power. Prominent among the Soviet forces were sailors from Kronstadt, and in particular from the cruiser Aurora. Later in 1919, the workers and soldiers of the Leningrad Soviets withstood the foreign financed offensive of the Whiteguard General Yudenich.

Meanwhile, a German threat in the Baltic at the beginning of 1918 hastened the transfer of the Soviet Government to Moscow--a change previously decided on. In 1920, after six years of world war, civil war and foreign military intervention, the city's population was less than a million.

Since then its reconstruction has been rapid. Its name was changed to Leningrad after Lenin's death in 1924. Under the Second Five Year Plan 2,000,000,000 rubles were spent on municipal improvement. Close to 8,000,000 square feet of housing and 170 schools were built. In the Volodarsky and Kirov districts, new housing forms over half the total accommodations. From 1932 to 1938 half a billion rubles were spent in remodeling old dwellings. The growth of industry has also been rapid.

From its earliest days the city was an important seaport. Today ocean going ships sail up the Neva River and barges from Russia's river network thread its myriad canals. The Baltic

Shipbuilding Yards and the Soviet Shipbuilding Institute are located here and the growth of waterfront installations in recent years has been enormous.

Heavy industry in Leningrad includes the great Putilov Works, manufacturing locomotives, railway rolling stock, tractors and heavy machinery; the Lenin Machine Building Works, making textile machinery, electrical appliances, etc.; the Kirov Aluminum Combinat; the Russian Diesel Plant; the North Cable Plant; the Electrocila Factory manufacturing heavy electrical machinery and equipment.

Light industry includes the Red Triangle Rubber Factory; the Leather Trust Shoe Factory; the Svetlana Electric Bulb Factory; and the Red Banner Knitting and Hosiery Mill. Each of these is the largest of its kind in the Soviet Union. Other factories produce printing presses, typewriters, electric goods and a thousand and one additional commodities.

Industrial growth continues rapid. In 1940, Leningrad industry turned over a Socialist "profit" of 1,783,000,000 rubles, all of which went back into the expansion of the city and its industry. In that year the city's factories mastered techniques for producing 235 new commodities, including new types of large turbines and diesel engines as well as smaller articles. During the Finnish war the factories gained valuable experience in switching to production of armaments.

Leningrad still retains the intellectual preeminence it gained in the days of the Czars. The Hermitage Museum ranks with the British Museum and the Louvre in the importance of its artistic treasures. Pavlov's Physiological Institute and Bekhterev's Institute for the Study of Reflexes, also the Soviet Radium Institute, are located here. The fourth largest library

in the world is only one of the many available to Leningrad students and public. There are in all 80 scientific institutes and 34 universities and other institutes of higher learning in the city. The theaters, led by the famous State Theater of Opera and Ballet, rank with the best in Europe.

Leningrad has always been noted for the beauty of its architecture, especially for its great avenues and squares of harmoniously planned buildings. Many of the famous architects of the 18th and 19th centuries did their best work for the Czars. The Cathedral of Peter and Paul, designed by the Italian Tresini, is one of the most famous landmarks. Today wide new avenues and new squares are taking shape in Leningrad. The right bank of the Neva and the big Obvodny Canal have been clad in granite and concrete. Several new bridges have recently been built across the Neva and many over tributary canals.

Now Leningrad again girds for defense. It has never been captured by a foreign foe--not even by Napoleon when he took Moscow. Against the modern Red Army, Navy and Airforce, and 200,000,000 Soviet patriots, Hitler will fare worse than Napoleon.

Russian Embassy
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

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The Stars and Stripes

Official Organ of the A.E.F.

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Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, July 25.

EVENING COMMUNIQUE, July 24

On July 24 stubborn fighting continued in the Porkhov, Smolensk and Zhitomir directions. No large scale operations were carried out in other directions and sectors of the front.

In the Smolensk direction our troops, counteracting an offensive of large enemy forces, completely smashed the newly arrived 5th German Infantry Division.

During the day our airforce, in cooperation with land troops, dealt blows at enemy moto-mechanized troops and infantry and operated against aircraft at enemy airdromes.

According to precise data, on July 24 our aviation destroyed in air battles and on the ground 58 enemy planes. We lost 19 planes.

According to precise data, five German planes were brought down during the July 23 night raid on Moscow.

The air detachment of Hero of the Soviet Union Shevchenko during one month of war with the Nazi aggressors destroyed several columns of enemy tanks, automobiles and infantry and

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a large military staff and disabled many anti-aircraft batteries. Pilots of the detachment brought down 71 enemy planes in air fighting and set 35 planes on fire at Nazi airdromes.

MORNING COMMUNIQUE, July 25

Last night intense fighting continued in the Petrozavodsk, Porkhov, Polotsk-Nevel, Smolensk and Zhitomir directions.

Our airforce in cooperation with land forces operated against the enemy and dealt blows to his airdromes.

SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE, July 25

During the night of July 24-25 two groups of enemy airplanes attempted to carry out a raid on Moscow.

Anti-aircraft artillery fire and night-fighters dispersed the enemy planes and drove them westward, shooting down one. One plane succeeded in penetrating to Moscow, where it dropped bombs at random and was later shot down--making a total of two German planes downed.

Two alarms were sounded, one lasting an hour and a half and the second about two hours.

EVENING COMMUNIQUE, July 25

On July 25 our troops fought against the enemy in the directions of Porkhov, Polotsk-Nevel, Smolensk and Zhitomir. No important change took place in the positions of troops.

On July 25 our airforce operated against enemy moto-mechanized units and airdromes and bombed the ports of Constanta and Sulina.

According to incomplete information, 34 enemy planes were shot down or destroyed on airdromes on July 24. Our losses were 13 planes.

On July 25 five enemy planes out of six which attempted to reach Moscow were destroyed on approaching the city.

Among documents captured by our troops after the defeat of a German chemical regiment west of Sitnia was a folder containing secret plans and maps of the European part of Turkey and the Straits. According to depositions of prisoners, this 52nd Regiment was stationed in Eastern Prussia at the beginning of military operations. From there it was transferred to the Balkans.

The folder contained a brochure entitled "GEOGRAPHICAL AND MILITARY DATA ON EUROPEAN TURKEY INCLUDING THE STRAITS." The

plans and maps bore the conventional signs for military objectives in Turkey: airdromes, arsenals, metallurgical works, port installations, etc. Precise information on Turkish troops and on railway rolling stock is included, also on the possibility of landings from the sea and on the disposition of occupying armies and headquarters. Vulnerable points for armored and motorized forces are indicated.

All documents in this envelope were published by the General Staff of the German Army with the note: "For military use only." These secret documents once more show the aggressive plans of the German Government toward Turkey.

GUERRILLAS CAPTURE GERMAN TANK SPECIALIST, GENERAL GUDERIAN

In an article entitled "The Theory and Practice of General Guderian," Pravda wrote on July 24:

General Guderian is the most prominent theoretician of the tactics of tank and armored troops. He is the author of the doctrine of lightning progress of tank divisions without regard to their rear or contact with other troops. Such is General Guderian's theory, expounded in his latest book.

Evidently the book is actually his last, and he will not be able to revise it on the basis of his personal experience in

the war with the U.S.S.R. But General Guderian's practice has diverged from his theory by a wide mark.

Lately when he was proceeding in the rear of a tank and armored car corps he was taken prisoner by one of our guerrilla parties. He found out in practice what an unconsolidated rear means.

According to some European newspapers, General Guderian attempted to flee but was killed. The German press very diffidently tries to deny this and assumes that this theoretician somehow managed to escape from the embarrassing situation and flee on foot.

It should be remembered that the best general of the German Tank Corps, General Schmidt, commander of the 39th Tank Corps, also fell victim to this theory, together with the finest German tank divisions, which were severely battered in the very first battles with the Red Army.

GERMAN RAIDS ON MOSCOW FAIL

At a press conference of foreign correspondents on July 24, Mr. S. A. Lozovsky, Assistant Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau, stated that during recent Nazi air raids on Moscow only 3 or 4 percent of the German planes succeeded in passing Soviet anti-aircraft barrages and night-fighter planes, which encountered the Nazis at a considerable distance from the city.

As a consequence of effective action by Soviet pursuit aviation and accurate anti-aircraft fire, he said, the Germans lost an average of 10 to 11 percent of the total number of planes which started for Moscow. He added that the few enemy planes which succeeded in reaching the city dropped their bombs at random.

Mr. Lozovsky emphasized that each raid caused only isolated fires among dwelling houses and a small number of casualties. No military objective suffered. All this, he concluded, contradicts German radio assertions that all Moscow is aflame and shows that German High Command plans to raid Moscow have failed.

AT THE FRONT and BEHIND THE LINES

Panzerdivision Stopped at River

Pravda today described the unavailing attempt of a German tank division and a motorized division to cross a river defended by a single Soviet division under Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel Kreiser.

First the Nazis tried a frontal attack, preceded by an intense trench-mortar bombardment. At the same time their planes bombed Soviet positions. After a day of alternating bombardment and assault, the well-entrenched Red Army men were still in their positions and had lost only two men killed.

The Nazis then sent a tank detachment accompanied by motorized infantry along the river toward the Soviet left flank, hoping to outflank the main Red Army positions. Observers spotted the Nazi column strung out for a mile and a half along a side road and Soviet artillery opened heavy fire which practically annihilated the German detachment.

Simultaneously Nazi motorized elements attempted to force a crossing of the river on the Soviet right flank, where no artillery was posted. Eight Soviet tanks charged with defense of this sector opened unexpected fire, putting six German tanks out of action and routing the others.

The Germans continued their efforts to cross the river for 12 days, using one full tank division and one motorized division. Colonel Kreiser's division is still holding firm.

Blockhouse Attack Repulsed

Captain Efremov, commander of a tank battalion, was informed by scouts that a German vanguard tank company was preparing an attack on "X" blockhouse for the next morning, the Soviet Information Bureau reports. Efremov informed the blockhouse commander of the impending attack and placed camouflaged tanks at strategic points.

In the morning, after artillery preparation, the enemy tank company dashed toward the blockhouse. Its garrison fought courageously, and within a hour and a half the Nazis had lost eight tanks. Neither men nor machines were being spared, however, and waves of fresh tanks were sent against the blockhouse.

Captain Efremov waited until individual enemy machines came close and then counter-attacked the enemy on both flanks. The Nazi tanks retired in disorder, firing their last shells aimlessly. The tank company was routed. When day broke, 38 German tanks dotted the battleground. The crews of 18 were captured.

Meanwhile a group of Soviet fighters discovered a large concentration of enemy infantry nearby and began machinegunning it. Seeing their commander Zaitzev's plane in danger of anti-aircraft fire, fliers Piskarev and Zvyagin rushed to his aid. Swooping down on the anti-aircraft guns from the rear, they attacked their crews. The guns ceased fire, and the enemy infantry unit was annihilated.

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The Moscow press today carried a report that a munitions transport recently blew up in the Polish port of Gdynia, damaging a German destroyer and a mine-sweeper. Nazi authorities were said to have arrested over 200 dock workers suspected of sabotage.

Bloekhouse Attack Repulsed

Captain Mzenor, commander of a tank battalion, was informed by scouts that a German vanguard tank company was preparing an attack on "X" blockhouse for the dawn morning, the Soviet Information Bureau reports. Mzenor instructed the blockhouse commander of the importance attack and placed camouflaged tanks at strategic points.

In the morning, after artillery preparation, the enemy tank company dashed toward the blockhouse. The garrison fought courageously, and within a hour and a half the Nazis had lost eight tanks. Neither iron nor machine guns failed enemy, however, and waves of Nazis tanks were repulsed the blockhouse.

Captain Mzenor waited until Nazis reached enemy machine guns close and then counter-attacked the enemy on both flanks. The Nazi tanks retired in disorder, firing their guns madly and insanely. The tank company was routed. Upon the ground, 7 German tanks defeated the battleground. The rest of 15 were captured.

Meanwhile a group of Soviet fighter planes discovered a large concentration of enemy infantry moving and bombed the column, routing it. Seeing their overwhelmed Soviet planes in danger of anti-aircraft fire, fifteen Pikkers and Yaguin rushed to the rescue. Swooping down on the anti-aircraft gun from the rear, they attacked their crews. The guns ceased fire, and the enemy infantry unit was annihilated.

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The Moscow press today carried a report that a munitions transport recently blew up in the Volga port of Kuybyshev, damaging a German destroyer and a mine-sweeper. Most authorities were said to have arrested over 200 dock workers suspected of sabotage.

Heroic Doctors

The Soviet press reports many instances of the heroism of doctors, nurses and first-aid squads working at advanced positions to save the lives of Red Army men.

Three doctors remained in an evacuated village to take care of wounded coming in from the front lines. First-aid squads from neighboring villages came to assist. Wounded arriving from the front were given first-aid and clean underwear and sent on. The doctors worked without relaxation for several days under incessant bombardment, treating many hundred Red Army men.

Disregarding a number of identification signs, the Germans began bombing the town of "N" which contained large medical institutions. It was urgently necessary to evacuate the wounded. Dr. Vasilyev organized an ambulance train, which was brought to the sanitary settlement under heavy bombing. Doctors, nurses and first-aid squads carried the wounded to the ambulances. Artillery fire raged around them, buildings were burning and shells exploding near the cars. Nevertheless the work was accomplished and the ambulances sent out of danger.

A brave and sturdy Red Army nurse rescued five badly wounded Red Army men from behind the Nazi lines. Nurse Pavlova crawled to a small wood where the wounded soldiers were hidden and, tying the first one to her shoulders, crawled three miles to an advance first-aid station. During the day she saved the remaining men in the same manner.

* * * * * *

The Soviet press reports that a Nazi column at one point broke through into Soviet-held territory and headed for a

railway line. A Red Army unit commanded by Captain Serkov was ordered to check the enemy.

Serkov's men mined the highway and several German tanks were blown up. Soviet artillery and a squadron of dive bombers then bombarded the German column, destroying 20 tanks. The remainder retreated.

Guerrillas Cut Nazi Communications

Guerrilla troops in the German rear, according to the Soviet press, continue daring attacks on Nazi motorized units. The guerrillas are provided with machineguns, grenades and anti-tank weapons and adequate supplies of ammunition. One of their chief functions is to disrupt enemy communications and supply columns.

Recently, it is reported, guerrillas fought a three hour pitched battle with a large Nazi force which they ambushed as it passed through a marsh. Most of the Germans were killed.

A Norwegian guerrilla detachment is reported operating behind Nazi lines in northern Finland under a Commander Larsen. Recently it is said to have attacked a Nazi truck column, destroying 15 trucks and killing several Germans.

* * * * * *

The Soviet Information Bureau recounts an example of personal heroism and courage displayed by Red Army man Olenev. While reconnoitering in the enemy rear, Olenev sighted three German ammunition trucks parked at the edge of a forest. Twelve Nazi drivers and soldiers were lying in the grass.

Crawling from tree to tree, Olenev got near enough to hurl five grenades at the trucks. Ammunition in one truck exploded with great force, destroying all the trucks and soldiers.

EDUCATION IN THE RED ARMY

The Red Army is an instrument for education as well as for defense. The years of service in the Red Army are years of intense, systematic and well organized study for every man. The object of this study -- that of creating an educated fighter, versed in his military specialty and devoted to the Soviet country -- is effectively achieved by the entire organization of Red Army training, which is being conducted in a spirit of emulation. Young Red Army men compete in sharp-shooting, in mastering military techniques, in knowledge of Red Army regulations. Companies, regiments and divisions compete with each other in every branch of military training.

While mastering the use of his arms, the Red Army man also devotes much attention to general education. Those with elementary training study advanced courses and some enter higher schools after discharge. Many study by correspondence. The majority of Red Army men receive vocational training as mechanics, tractor drivers, farm combine operators, etc.

A Red Army man is given every opportunity to develop his abilities and talents. A military department exists in the Moscow State Musical Conservatory. Gifted artists are sent to the Studio of Pictorial Arts at Moscow. Several volumes of poems and stories by Red Army men have been published and many poems and songs put to music. Well known in the United States are the phonograph records of the deep voiced Red Banner Chorus and Dance Group, under the direction of Prof. Alexandrov. The Red Army also maintains its own symphony orchestra at Moscow.

The Soviet Government appropriates large sums for cultural and educational work in the Red Army. Each military area or garrison has its House of the Red Army -- 267 in all -- of which

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the largest is the Central House of the Red Army in Moscow. Its several hundred rooms contain an immense library and laboratories and studies dedicated to science, music and art.

Around the Houses of the Red Army centers a systematic program of military-scientific, political, cultural and sports training. Every House has its song and dance ensemble, its classical and jazz orchestras, its sports teams, theater and schools of foreign languages and other subjects. Red Army men can here obtain a complete secondary education or become specialists in any one of many subjects. Red Army libraries contain a total of 25,000,000 volumes.

Large units of the Red Army have clubhouses, usually with halls seating several hundred persons. These are equipped with sound-cinema projectors, stages for amateur theatricals and full recreational and sports facilities. Around the clubs are organized study circles concerned with military topics, art, literature, music and foreign languages, as well as recreational groups. A typical lecture series recently given in a Moscow Red Army club included talks on agriculture, biology, chemistry, the theories of conditioned reflexes elaborated by the late Academician Pavlov, and the history of painting and sculpture.

The clubs have libraries, usually containing several thousand books, and they often have laboratories for technical study.

In addition to the Red Army Houses and clubs, each company, squadron or battery has its "Lenin Room" in its own barracks -- a spacious, quiet and comfortable place, decorated with flowers and pictures, where Red Army men off duty may read, study or play chess. Lectures are usually held in these rooms twice a week and musical groups gather here for practice.

From these Lenin Rooms develop many an amateur theatrical

the largest in the Central Zone of the Red Army in Moscow. The several hundred rooms contain an immense library and laboratories and studios devoted to science, music and art.

Among the duties of the Red Army members a particular program of military-political, political, cultural and sports training. Every house has its own orchestra, choir, theatre and physical and line orchestras, its sports teams, theatre and schools of foreign languages and other activities. Red Army men have obtain a complete secondary education or become specialists in any one of many subjects. Red Army libraries contain a total of 25,000,000 volumes.

Large units of the Red Army have clubhouses, usually with their monthly special lectures programs. These are equipped with sound-films, radio, stage for modern theatricals and full educational [illegible] facilities. Around the clubs are central many relations concerned with military topics, art, literature, music and the languages, as well as educational films. A typical lecture series recently given in a Moscow Red Army Club included talks on regionalism, biology, chemistry, the theories of constructivism influence elaborated by the late Kazimir Malevich, the history of painting and sculpture.

The clubs have lib rries, usually containing several thousand books, and they often have laboratories for technical study.

In relation to the Red Army Houses and clubs, open company, squadron or battery has its "Lenin Room" in its own barracks -- a spacious, well-ventilated place, decorated with flowers and pictures, where the Red Army men off duty may read, study or play chess. Lectures are usually held in these rooms twice a week and musical programs [illegible] here for practice.

From these Lenin Rooms develop many an amateur theatrical

troupe, many choruses, dance groups and literary efforts. The way is always open for the talented amateur to progress. The Red Army has 20 professional and several hundred regularly organized amateur song and dance ensembles and several theater groups, most of whose members are graduates of the Lenin Rooms and Red Army clubs. Many peasants and workers have for the first time been able to reveal their artistic and literary talents through the facilities of the Red Army.

Typical is the Red Army's handling of the press. Its members subscribe to over 2,000,000 copies of daily papers. The Red Army's own paper, Red Star, is widely distributed. In addition, every division has its own printed newspaper. Smaller units -- companies and batteries -- have "wall newspapers" -- a bulletin board press that allows rank and file journalists and cartoonists to exhibit their talents and contributes heavily to the instruction and morale of the whole army.

The wall newspapers are taken even into battle. Editors are supplied with a compact kit containing paper, pencils, crayons and paints. During recent fighting, the wall newspapers blossomed forth bravely at every lull in the battles, encouraging tired soldiers in their trenches and fortifications.

Many of the Red Army clubs are equipped with mobile units which follow their troops on the march. Special trucks carry radio and phonograph attached to amplifiers, moving picture projectors, small libraries and sports equipment.

Formerly the Red Army carried out a monumental work in abolishing illiteracy among its soldiers. Now, the general progress of education in the Soviet Union has made the illiterate recruit a thing of the past. Only 12 percent of Red Army recruits today have less than four years' schooling.

A special Red Army problem is the handling of men speaking many different languages. Classes are conducted in the native tongues of each of these groups and all attend courses in Russian -- the common tongue of the Soviet Union.

For advanced military training Red Army officers attend over 60 schools for land troops and 32 schools of aviation and aeronautical engineering. There are also schools for other branches of the service. The term of training in the military schools is two years. In the last four years the number of students in the land schools has increased close to 150 percent and in the aviation schools even more. Students entering military schools must have a secondary education. There are five or ten applications for every vacancy.

Highly qualified commanders and experts are trained in 14 military academies and six military faculties of civil universities. Entrance is by competitive examination. After graduation the students are appointed to posts in the Red Army. These advanced military schools also make important contributions to scientific research in the U.S.S.R. At the top of the military training system is the Frunze Military Academy in Moscow, attended by staff officers and commanders of large units. It is named after Mikhail Frunze, the Red Army commander who routed Kolchak and Wrangel and later was People's Commissar of the Red Army and Navy. In the 20 years of its existence it has been attended by many of the men who today are the highest commanders of the Red Army.

The system of education in the Red Army both teaches young citizens skills valuable when they return to civilian life and gives them a thorough knowledge of modern weapons and military technical equipment. The level of technical proficiency in the Red Army is second to none in the world. Cultured, civilized, equally skilled with the machines of peace and of war, the millions of Red Army men are competent to deal with any foe, as the Nazis are now discovering.

Russian Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

Monday, July 28, 1941

No. 12

EVENING COMMUNIQUE, July 27

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, July 27.

On July 27 our troops fought against the enemy in the directions of Nevel, Smolensk and Zhitomir. No important fighting occurred in other sectors.

Our airforce in cooperation with ground troops attacked enemy units and operated against enemy airdromes.

On July 26 our airforce destroyed 104 German planes, of which most were burned and demolished on enemy airdromes. Our losses were 12 planes.

After verification, during the German air raid on Moscow on the night of July 26 not six but eight German planes were shot down.

On July 26 the airforce and ships of the Baltic Red Fleet sank two enemy torpedo boats, one submarine and two transports loaded with fuel and put a coast guard boat out of service.

SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE, July 27

The Soviet Information Bureau today reported: On the night of July 27 about 100 German planes in several waves attempted to raid Moscow. Our anti-aircraft barrage and night-fighters dispersed the enemy planes and did not permit them to reach the city.

The enemy planes dropped their bombs at random far from the approaches to Moscow. Five to seven planes at most reached the city. Military objectives and industry were untouched. Several fires in dwelling houses and a school were quickly put out by firemen and the population. There were some killed and wounded.

According to provisional information, six German planes were shot down. (The Information Bureau later raised this figure to eight.) None of our planes was lost.

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The Soviet Information Bureau reports the occupation of three Finnish islands on July 25 by a landing party commanded by Lt. Col. Malakhov. Fleeing Finns abandoned 12 machineguns, 185 rifles, five trench mortars and three guns. A large number of Finnish soldiers was taken prisoner.

THE FRONT ON JULY 26 - 27

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, July 27.

Morning Communique, July 26

Last night fierce fighting continued in the Polotsk-Nevel, Smolensk and Zhitomir directions. The enemy is suffering heavy losses, as is evidenced by a number of intercepted reports from commanders of enemy formations and units.

Our airforce in cooperation with ground troops continued operations against enemy moto-mechanized and infantry troops in field action.

According to precise data now available, 47 German planes were brought down during July 24.

Evening Communique, July 26

On July 26 our troops continued to fight furious battles in the directions of Porkhov, Nevel, Smolensk and Zhitomir. No important change took place in positions of troops at the front.

During fighting in the direction of Smolensk our troops annihilated two divisions of enemy infantry.

Our airforce, operating in cooperation with ground forces, struck at enemy mechanized units and infantry and against the enemy airforce at its airdromes. Eighty-eight enemy planes were shot down on July 25. Our losses were 18 planes.

During the morning of July 26 several German planes approached Moscow but were dispersed and put to flight by our pursuit planes. Three enemy planes were shot down.

Morning Communique, July 27

Last night our troops continued intense fighting in the Smolensk and Zhitomir directions. No important engagement took place in other directions and sectors of the front.

Our aviation raided enemy moto-mechanized troops and airdromes.

SOVIET ACE RATES GERMAN FLIERS LOW

Moscow, July 26.

The Red Army newspaper Krasnaia Zvezda today publishes an article by a Hero of the Soviet Union, Major General Shevchenko, whose formation has destroyed almost four times as many planes in air combats as it has lost since the war began.

"The latest models of our planes," Shevchenko writes, "are not only not inferior to enemy planes in speed, maneuvering capac-

ity and firing power, but are markedly superior to them. However, the main thing is the excellent training of our fliers and their superb morale. Soviet fliers seek battle, while the Nazis avoid it.

"As to frontal attack, the Germans do not accept it, not only because of tactical considerations but mainly because they are unable to endure such strain. We had cases when one or two of our planes accepted battle with five or six enemy planes and emerged victorious.

"As for bad weather, our fliers consider it not an obstacle but a favorable factor. Some days ago, taking advantage of bad weather, a group of our planes made a surprise raid on an enemy column which had encamped without taking precautions. The Nazis supposed that it was impossible to fly in such weather, and this blunder cost them the destruction of a whole column.

"The hastiness of the Nazi fliers in their bombing operations is caused by fear of our fighters and anti-aircraft fire, which cannot but affect the accuracy of their hits. During one day German planes raided an airdrome six times, but not a single bomb hit the target.

"Cowardice prevents the Nazi fliers from fully utilizing aviation technique. Soviet fliers are considerably better trained and much braver than the Germans."

Major General Shevchenko's air unit in the first month of military operations smashed several columns of enemy tanks, trucks and infantry and a large headquarters, put many anti-aircraft batteries out of action, brought down 71 planes in air combats and destroyed 31 planes at enemy airdromes.

GERMAN TANK HEADQUARTERS CAPTURED

Moscow, July 27.

Red Army troops have surprised and captured the headquarters of the German 16th Tank Division, the Soviet press announced today.

Red Army scouts after several days' observation noted that the headquarters was highly mobile, changing its location almost daily. However, it carelessly failed to camouflage its movements.

Approaching the village of "O" in the evening, scouts established the exact location of the headquarters and its protecting units. Two hours later Red Army men surrounded the village in complete silence, hiding in the corn.

At the commander's sign the unit invaded the village from three directions, catching the headquarters unaware. A guard battalion and sappers company resisted but fled after a few minutes, abandoning 400 motorcycles and automobiles. The headquarters staff also fled, jumping out of windows and running in all directions. Some were captured or killed. Among the 300 prisoners were 18 headquarters officers and officers attached to the division from corps headquarters.

Union General Headquarters, all units in the Province of Quang Nam, military operations against armed enemies or enemy bases, bands and infantry and [illegible] troops, [illegible] attacked and destroyed 31 planes of enemy aircraft.

GERMAN TANK AND MARINE DESTROYED

Saigon, July 27.

An Army troops in [illegible] destroyed [illegible] German [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] Saigon [illegible] Province [illegible] Union. The [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

SLOVAK TROOPS REFUSE TO FIGHT RED ARMY

The Soviet Information Bureau on July 26 reported the surrender of a Slovak regiment unwillingly forced into battle by the Germans. Launching a sudden bayonet charge which threw the enemy camp into panic, Red Army men saw large groups of soldiers scurrying in all directions, throwing down their arms, while machinegunners from their own flanks opened fire on them. The fleeing men in German uniform raised their hands and shouted, "We are Slovaks!"

The Slovak regiment had been placed in the forefront of a German infantry division, with Nazi troops on its flanks to compel it to fight. But in the first direct encounter with the Red Army the Slovak soldiers downed their arms. The whole regiment surrendered.

Soldier Manislav P. said: "We took the first chance to free ourselves from German fetters. We knew that such an opportunity would come. We have nothing to fight for against you. The entire Slovak corps which Hitler forcibly sent here will not fight against Soviet Russia. Our men and corporals tore the German chevrons and colors from their coats with hatred. Despite all the efforts of the German officers to conceal it, news of the agreement concluded between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R. have reached the Slovak soldiers."

* * * * *

For exemplary execution of orders of command in fighting German Nazism and for valor and courage the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has decorated with orders and medals 490 Red Army men and commanders, the Soviet Information Bureau announced today.

AT THE FRONT and BEHIND THE LINES

Soviet Flier Gives Life to Halt Nazis

A Soviet flier today was posthumously made a Hero of the Soviet Union for diving his flaming plane into a concentration of German gasoline trucks, which exploded.

The Red Army newspaper Krasnaia Zvezda recounts that on July 3, Captain Gastello was engaged with his squadron in an attack on a German Panzerdivision that had penetrated into Soviet territory. An anti-aircraft shell struck his gasoline tank and the plane burst into flames.

Gastello could have taken to his parachute, but instead attempted to fly toward the Soviet lines. The flames made this impossible.

Beneath him on the ground was a large assembly of tank trucks bearing gasoline for the advancing Nazi tanks. Captain Gastello dived his flaming plane at full speed into the midst of them, destroying the whole concentration.

The Soviet press today printed the brief announcement:

"For exemplary accomplishment of his military duty and for valiancy and heroism, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. awards to CAPTAIN GASTELLO the title Hero of the Soviet Union with the Order of Lenin and the Medal of the Gold Star."

New Heinkel-126 Out-Maneuvered

A correspondent of the Soviet Navy newspaper Red Fleet reports from the theater of operations on July 26 that a new type of German plane, the Heinkel-126, recently appeared over Soviet territory. Pilot Mikhalev, attached to the Soviet fleet, went up to engage the Nazi.

After exhausting his ammunition, Mikhalev resolved to compel the German to land or else force a collision. Taking advantage of his superior speed, Mikhalev dived on the other plane's tail, wrecking its rudder with his propeller. A flying bit of wreckage struck Mikhalev on the shoulder but he managed to bring his plane to a safe landing. The Nazi crashed and burst into flames.

Soviet Artillery Destroys German Tanks

The Soviet Information Bureau reports the destruction of an advance tank unit near the large village of "X" on July 25. Tanks approaching the village were preceded by scouts on motorcycles. The tanks halted, awaiting information from the scouts, but the cyclists had been captured by Red Army men of Lt. Ostapchuk's unit.

Alarmed by the long absence of the scouts, the enemy fired at the village. Lt. Col. Sviridov's artillery battery opened fire from both enemy flanks. The Nazi tanks scurried back and forth in an area kept under fire. Eighteen heavy and 11 light tanks, 12 trucks and seven anti-tank guns of the enemy remained in the field.

Enemy Concentration Dispersed

After accomplishing an assigned mission, bombing planes of Major Stepanov's unit were returning to their base when they observed a large concentration of Nazi troops. Stepanov notified his headquarters by radio that the Germans were preparing an attack.

Planes of Lt. Col. Mikhailov's unit took off at once for the indicated spot and dispersed the enemy. About 20 German tanks and 35 trucks were destroyed and a battery of anti-aircraft guns put out of commission.

Moscow Hospital Bombed

The Soviet Information Bureau reports that German planes raiding Moscow on the night of July 23, held back from military objectives by efficiently functioning anti-aircraft defense, savagely attacked the largest children's hospital in Moscow. Twenty-four buildings scattered over a large plot of open ground and 650 children were objects of the attack.

The medical personnel of the hospital, consisting mainly of women, worked calmly and bravely amidst screeching incendiary bombs to rescue the children from the burning buildings. Not a single child received a scratch, though two buildings were damaged.

Heavy Concentration Observed

After accomplishing an extended mission, working planes of Major Stepanov's unit were returning to their base when they observed a large concentration of Nazi troops. Stepanov notified his headquarters by radio that the Germans were preparing an attack.

Planes of Lt. Col. Nikolaiev's unit took off at once for the indicated spot and dispersed the enemy. About 20 German tanks and 35 trucks were destroyed and a battery of anti-aircraft guns put out of commission.

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The medical personnel of the hospital, consisting mainly of women, worked calmly and bravely amidst scorching incendiary bombs to rescue the children from the burning buildings. Not a single child received a scratch, though two buildings were damaged.

RED NAVY DAY

Sunday, July 27, was Red Navy Day in the U.S.S.R. To the Soviet people, the Red Navy has always been the favorite among the armed services, partly because of the heroic part played by sailors from the Baltic base at Kronstadt in the October Revolution of 1917. This year the day was supremely significant as Soviet warships defended their coasts in three seas and stood ready to defend them wherever necessary.

The Soviet Union is predestined by geography to be one of the world's great naval powers. With coasts on the Black Sea, Caspian, Baltic, Arctic and Pacific, it touches the world's trade at all points of the compass. Its naval tradition goes back to Czar Peter the First, who at the end of the 17th century created the first Russian squadron of men-of-war.

In the 18th and 19th centuries Russian fleets won outstanding victories against the great power threatening Europe in those days -- Turkey -- at Azov and Chesma and again at Sinop during the Crimean war. During the war that began in 1914, the Russian seamen frustrated powerful German naval attempts to invade the Gulf of Finland.

During the civil war and foreign intervention that followed the Revolution of 1917, individual Soviet warships won many important engagements in the Black and Baltic Seas.

The serious reconstruction of the Soviet Navy had to await the completion of other tasks and did not begin in earnest until the start of the Second Five Year Plan in 1932. By that time

Soviet industry had developed sufficiently to permit the building of first class fighting ships in Soviet yards. As a preliminary step, Soviet naval forces were divided into four fleets: Baltic, Black Sea, Pacific and Northern. All of these fleets have since been enormously strengthened.

The construction of a great Soviet submarine fleet had begun previously, during the First Five Year Plan. Authoritative quarters have stated that within recent years this arm has progressed so far that if necessary, submarines alone could effectively defend all Soviet coasts. In technical efficiency, the Soviet undersea craft are second to none in the world.

Within recent years new destroyers and flotilla leaders built entirely in Soviet shipyards have entered service. These ships were designed by young naval engineers trained in the Soviet Union and are equal to the best ships of similar categories owned by any naval power. Recently built Soviet cruisers surpass foreign ships of similar class in both gun power and armor. Armament of cruisers now under construction will be still more powerful.

While light ships are most useful for defense of Soviet coasts within the circumscribed waters of the Baltic and Black Seas, the Soviet Union has recently begun to produce heavier types also. A few months ago it was announced that first-line ships, built in the Soviet Union, are now in service with the Red Navy. These ships are known to be equal in gun power, speed and armor to any ships in the world in their class.

The astonishingly rapid growth of Soviet naval power in the last few years is illustrated by this statement of Admiral Nicolai Kuznetsov, People's Commissar of the Red Navy, on Navy Day, July 27, 1940:

"In 1940 we will get 168 (warships) -- that is, a 50 percent increase. If you consider the tonnage of 1939 as 100 percent, in 1940 the tonnage will be 200 percent." In 1939, he added, the Red Navy had acquired 112 new ships.

At the same time the Red Navy has not neglected to train competent personnel for its new ships. The Navy Academy, highest Soviet naval school, is supplemented by many specialized schools including the Frunze Advanced Naval School, the Schools of Naval Engineering and Naval Aviation, the Navy Medical Academy, the Pacific, Caspian and Black Sea Naval Schools.

In its early days the Red Navy's airforce was small. Today it is one of the world's strongest naval air arms. The same progress has been made with coast defenses. Today a ring of powerful batteries and fortifications protects every approach to all shores of the Soviet Union.

During the present war the Soviet Baltic Fleet under Admiral Tributs has carried out many successful operations. On July 12 the Red Navy attacked a German convoy which apparently intended to make an armed landing on the Soviet coast. The Soviet warships destroyed 13 transports loaded with troops and munitions, several armed barges carrying tanks, four destroyers, an armed escort ship and five torpedo boats. Another Nazi destroyer and two torpedo boats were damaged.

On July 19 Soviet sea and air patrols again reported a German convoy in the Baltic. This time Soviet torpedo boats sank 11 transports and a tanker. At least seven German U-boats have been destroyed in the Baltic and Black Seas. The Black Sea fleet has repeatedly bombarded the Rumanian ports of Constanta and Sulina.

It is important to point out that the growth and successful war operations of the Red Navy have been possible only because of the growth and development of Soviet industry as a whole. A strong navy is one of the best proofs of the industrial strength of a country.

The Soviet Navy, although still in process of realizing its full potentialities, is already today an important world force for peace and civilization.

Russian Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

Tuesday, July 29, 1941

No. 13

EVENING COMMUNIQUE, July 28

Soviet Information Bureau,
Moscow, July 28.

On July 28 our troops continued fighting in the directions of Smolensk and Zhitomir. The enemy offensive in these directions is breaking against the tenacity and resolution of our troops. At some points our troops are launching determined counter-attacks and have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. In other directions and fronts no large scale hostilities occurred.

The airforce in cooperation with ground troops bombed large enemy concentrations and airplanes on their airdromes.

According to exact data now available, 109 German aircraft were destroyed on July 26. We lost 36 planes.

Baltic coast defenses and naval airplanes sank one enemy destroyer and two patrol ships. Our navy lost a destroyer.

THE FRONT ON JULY 28

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, July 28.

Morning Communique

Last night our troops continued fighting in the Nevel, Smolensk and Zhitomir directions. No important engagement took place on other sectors of the front.

Last night our airforce in cooperation with ground troops operated against enemy troops and airdromes and bombed oil depots at Constanta. Our airforce also bombed a Finnish coastal defense warship and observed direct hits by 500 kilogram bombs followed by powerful explosions.

* * * * * *

CORRECTION: In the Evening Communique of July 27, printed in yesterday's bulletin, please read--"On July 26 the airforce and ships of the Baltic Red Fleet sank two enemy destroyers," etc., instead of "two enemy torpedo boats."

* * * * * *

The Soviet Information Bureau has released the following description of the annihilation of a German division by Red Army troops of "X" formation:

A freshly advanced Nazi division launched an offensive

THE SWEEP ON JULY 2

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, July 22.

Morning Communique

Last night our troops continued fighting in the Orel, Smolensk and Nikolaev directions. No important engagements took place on other sectors of the front.

Last night our aircraft in cooperation with ground troops operated against enemy troops and airfields and Soviet oil depots at Constanta. Our aircraft also bombed a Nikolaev coastal defence warship and observed direct hits by 500 kilogram bombs followed by powerful explosions.

* * * * * *

CORRECTION: In the Evening Communique of July 27, printed in yesterday's bulletin, please read--"On July 26 the airforce and ships of the Baltic Red Flag Rank the enemy destroyed", etc., instead of "the enemy towards Dessau."

* * * * * *

The Soviet Information Bureau has released the following description of the annihilation of a German division by Red Army troops of "X" formation:

A freshly advanced Nazi division launched an offensive

against our troops. The command of our formation decided not only to halt the division but to surround it in order to wipe it out completely.

By the end of the first day of fighting, the Germans proved unable to withstand the strong counter-assaults of our troops and were compelled to entrench themselves and assume the defensive. Meanwhile our tanks and motorized infantry completed the encirclement.

Early the next morning squadrons of Soviet bombers appeared over the German division and dropped hundreds of bombs. The enemy, in a desperate attempt to create a break in the encirclement, brought into action all his artillery, including anti-tank guns, but was answered at all points with artillery and machinegun fire. Our anti-tank guns damaged twenty German tanks and tankettes. To save the division from certain annihilation, the Germans launched several frontal attacks, but were thrown back with heavy losses. Their defensive fire weakened from hour to hour.

Toward the end of the second day of fighting, our troops launched an attack. Groups of our tanks suppressed the remnants of the enemy's artillery and our infantry moved toward the German infantry. At high speed our tanks charged into the German infantry, crushing Nazi soldiers under their treads and mowing them down with point blank fire.

According to preliminary data, 4,000 German officers and men died on the battlefield. Our stretcher bearers picked up about 3,500 wounded Germans, and many other prisoners were taken. Several score tanks, many automobiles and motorcycles, 40 anti-tank guns, 12 heavy and eight light pieces of artillery and 20 trench mortars were destroyed. The remnants of the division fled in disorder.

GERMAN PROVOCATIONS AGAINST U.S.S.R. IN BULGARIA

Moscow, July 28.

The Soviet Information Bureau today released the following statement:

On July 15 M. Stamenoff, Minister of Bulgaria at Moscow, visited Andrei Vyshinski, Deputy Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and asserted on the authority of his Government that on July 14 three Soviet parachutists had allegedly landed on Bulgarian territory near the city of Dobritch.

At the same time M. Shishmanoff, General Secretary of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, made the same assertion to the Soviet Legation in Bulgaria.

Mr. Vyshinski, in the name of the Soviet Government, notified M. Stamenoff on July 27 that the report of Soviet parachutists landing in Bulgaria had not been confirmed despite careful inquiry, and that the assertion that such an incident occurred is absolutely contrary to fact.

At the same time Mr. Vyshinski pointed out to M. Stamenoff that when the assertion that Soviet parachutists had landed in Bulgaria was made by the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry to the Soviet Legation in Sofia, Soviet Minister Alexander Lavrishchev insisted that he be given an opportunity of visiting the

parachutists to identify them and establish all circumstances of this strange affair.

However, despite the two weeks which have passed, M. Lavrishchev's legitimate request has not been granted. Moreover neither the names of the parachutists nor their ranks were imparted to Mr. Lavrishchev. All circumstances have indicated from the beginning that the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs lacked any basis whatsoever for his assertion that Soviet parachutists had landed on Bulgarian territory.

Information now at the Soviet Government's disposal proves conclusively that the parachutists who landed near Dobritch have in reality nothing to do with the Soviet Union but were sent by the German military command in Rumania. The version that Soviet parachutists landed in Bulgaria is without any basis and was invented by German sources for purposes of provocation.

* * * * *

On July 26 M. Shishmanoff, General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria, in the name of the Bulgarian Government, asserted to Alexander Lavrishchev, Soviet Minister in Bulgaria, that on July 23 at 10:40 a.m. Soviet airplanes had allegedly dropped three bombs on the city of Ruschuk and on the night of July 23-24 had dropped several bombs near Ruschuk, three bombs at Pleven, one at Lovech and three on the

road between Lovech and Sevlievo, and that the Bulgarian Government, in a friendly spirit, pointed out the undesirable nature of such occurrences.

Mr. Vyshinski told M. Stamenoff, in connection with this new assertion by the Bulgarian Government, that this statement also does not correspond to fact; for in reality no Soviet planes have flown over any of the points indicated, nor over any other part of Bulgarian territory. Rumors spread on this subject are of a provocative nature directed against the U.S.S.R. and obviously derive from German sources hostile to the U.S.S.R.

Mr. Vyshinski stated that his Government could not fail to express its surprise at the fact that the Bulgarian Government should attach importance to the above mentioned rumors despite their improbability and calumnious nature with regard to the U.S.S.R.

* * * * *

Up to the present, exchanges of personnel among embassies and legations have been accomplished between the U.S.S.R. on the one hand and all states at war against the U.S.S.R. on the other. Only the Finnish Government, disregarding generally adopted international usage, is preventing, under all kinds of invented pretexts, the departure from Finland of the personnel of the Soviet legation, commercial mission and consulates, and also refuses to authorize departure from Finland of engineers and

other officials who before the war were in Finland to place orders with Finnish firms.

In this connection, the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs has addressed itself to the Swedish Government, which has assumed responsibility for Soviet interests in Finland, with the request that it intervene in this matter and take steps to induce the Finnish Government to cease these illegal retentions and carry out an exchange of personnel between the two countries in conformity with the rules generally adopted in international affairs.

NATIONAL EQUALITY VS. NATIONAL OPPRESSION

At his regular press conference for foreign correspondents on July 27, Mr. S. A. Lozovsky, Assistant Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau, dealt with German Nazi propaganda promising national "liberation" and "independence" to the peoples of Europe.

Nazi demagogy and cynicism in connection with the national problem are a repugnant sacrilege, Mr. Lozovsky said. Hitlerism denies in principle the equality of nationalities and in practice plays the role of hangman toward the peoples which it enslaves.

This Nazi propaganda will have no appeal in the U.S.S.R., he said. That is because in the U.S.S.R. all conditions have been created for the free development of every nationality. The whole world knows that in the U.S.S.R., uniting over 60 nations, national groups and nationalities, there exists complete equality

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[illegible]

[illegible]

of rights for all nationalities. The multinational composition of the U.S.S.R. has found its most striking expression in the Red Army.

Citing data on the national composition of the Red Army, Mr. Lozovsky emphasized that men of all nationalities: Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Georgians, Armenians, Azerbaidjanians, Poles, Kirghiz, Germans, Jews, Letts, and others are to be found enrolled among the soldiers and commanders who have distinguished themselves in battle against Nazism and have been decorated with military orders.

The friendship among the peoples of the U.S.S.R. is also shown in the rear, he said, in the Soviet people's self-sacrificing work for defense and the devoted actions of guerrillas who carry on the fight in the enemy's rear.

There is in the U.S.S.R. no national discord, no struggle of the peoples among themselves, he pointed out. But there does exist competition in heroism among men of all nations and all peoples who are fighting against the Nazi murderers and enslavers. There exists in the U.S.S.R. a solid moral and political unity and a union of all peoples cemented by common love of liberty and common hatred for the Nazi assassins.

On the contrary, within the German coalition, Mr. Lozovsky said, discord is creating havoc. This imperialist and national discord, he predicted, will unfailingly lead within the near future to disorganization, mutual treason, and attacks of the so-called "allied" governments against each other, and to the revolt of oppressed peoples against Nazi Germany.

of rights for all nationalities. The multinational composition of the U.S.S.R. has found its most striking expression in the Red Army.

Citing data on the national composition of the Red Army, it. Lozovsky emphasized that men of all nationalities Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Georgians, Armenians, Azerbaidzhans, Tatars, Kirghis, Germans, Jews, Letts, and others are to be found serving in the ranks and commanders who have distinguished themselves in battle against Nazism have been decorated with military orders.

The friendship among the peoples of the U.S.S.R. is also shown in the rear. In the Soviet peoples multinational fighting work for Victory and the tireless workers of nationalities who carry on the fight in the enemy's rear.

There is in the U.S.S.R. no national discord, no struggle of the peoples among themselves, no quarrel out. But there does exist competition in fighting among men of all nations and all peoples who are fighting against the Nazi warriors and enslavers. There exists in the U.S.S.R. a solid moral and political unity and a union of all peoples cemented by common love of country and common hatred for the Nazi oppressors.

On the contrary, unity is the Soviet reality. It. Lozovsky said, discussed in speaking here. This imperialist and national discord, he predicted, will inevitably lead within a near future to disorganization, mutual suspicion, and attacks of the so-called "allies" against each other, and to the revolt of oppressed peoples against their country.

GERMANS MASS ON TURKISH BORDER

Moscow, July 28.

The Soviet press today publishes reports by well-informed sources in Ankara that between 23 and 25 German and Bulgarian divisions are now concentrated along Turkey's European border. Additional Bulgarian forces are said to be concentrated in the interior, notably at Plovdiv and Svilengrad.

Bulgarian railways are said to be crowded with military traffic, and airdromes are reported being hastily enlarged. Additional construction of railways, highways and airfields was also reported under way. Pontoon bridges paralleling permanent structures likely to be bombed were said to have been thrown across many streams near the Bulgarian-Turkish border. Additional coast defenses are also reported under construction along the Bulgarian Black Sea coast.

The "African Corps" of the German Army, commanded by General Roemmel, is said to have arrived in Bulgaria, although its commander is elsewhere. It was believed another commander may be named for these German troops. Roemmel is reported to have had a long conversation with Hitler recently and is supposed to be slated for another command. It is not known who will command German troops in Bulgaria.

GERMANS PLACE ON TURKISH BORDER

Moscow, July 22.

The Soviet press today publishes reports by well-informed sources in Ankara that between 23 and 29 German and Bulgarian divisions are now concentrated along Turkey's European border. Additional Bulgarian forces are said to be concentrated in the interior, notably at Slovdiv and Dvilengrad.

Bulgarian railways are said to be crowded with military traffic, and airforces are reported being heavily enlarged. Additional construction of railways, highways and airfields was also reported under way. Bulgarian bridges demolished by partisans earlier are likely to be bombed were said to have been thrown across many streams from the Bulgarian-Turkish border. Additional coast defences are also reported under construction along the Bulgarian Black Sea coast.

The "Africa Corps" of the German Army, commanded by General Rommel, is said to have arrived in Bulgaria, although its commander is elsewhere. It was believed another commander may be named for these German troops. Rommel is reported to have had a long conversation with Hitler recently and is supposed to be slated for another command. It is not known who will command German troops in Bulgaria.

RED ARMY DRIVES BACK FINNS, GERMANS

The Soviet press today reports that a Finnish and German offensive against Soviet defense lines broke down in defeat on July 11 after 13 days of intensive fighting.

The exact objective which the Finns and Germans were trying to capture was not revealed, but their primary aim was said to be the forcing of a breach in the continuous Soviet line of defense. After the collapse of their offensive, the attackers were unable to hold even ground temporarily gained and were compelled to make a speedy retreat to lines behind their original stepping-off points. Their losses were said to be heavy.

The Soviet forces on this front were commanded by Colonel Trubachev, a veteran of the civil war of 1917-20. On several occasions he was reported personally to have led his men in counter-assaults. For his courageous and successful defense of this vital sector, the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. rewarded Colonel Trubachev with the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

SOVIET INFANTRY RETAKES TOWN

Soviet infantrymen, in spirited house-to-house combat, have recaptured a town recently occupied by the Germans, the Soviet press reported today.

A company commanded by Lieutenant Yastrebov formed the spearhead of the counter-attack. With bayonets fixed the Soviet foot soldiers dashed to the edge of the town and gained positions

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

in outlying buildings. Despite persistent enemy sniping and machinegun fire from roofs and windows, Yastrebov's men worked their way from house to house, cleaning out each room with hand grenades before entering it.

Three infantrymen named Spiridonov, Yanshin and Komlev especially distinguished themselves as grenade throwers. With skilfully aimed bombs they destroyed several machinegun nests firing from behind stone garden walls.

Snipers Zyablikov and Likhmanov each accounted for several enemy officers in the streets while holding their own against Nazi snipers firing from roofs. The Nazis were finally compelled to abandon the town, leaving behind 240 killed and wounded.

* * * *

The Soviet press reports from reliable foreign sources that the Slovak government installed by the German Army has sent several angry notes to the Hungarian Government concerning the allegiance of Northwestern Yugoslavia. Hungary now controls this area, where about 100,000 Croats reside. The Croat regime reportedly notified Budapest that Croatia lays claim to the region. The Hungarians so far are said not to have vouchsafed a reply.

in outlying buildings. Despite persistent heavy rifling and machine-gun fire from roofs and windows, Bolsheviks managed their way from house to house, clearing out each room with hand grenades before entering it.

Three infantrymen, named Rodionov, Vassily and Dmitry especially distinguished themselves in grenade throwing. With skillfully aimed bombs they destroyed several machine-gun nests firing from behind stone garden walls.

Snipers Kondakov and Lishchenko (non-commissioned officers) for several enemy officers in the airports main building, thus saving against Nazi snipers firing from roofs. The Nazi officers compelled to abandon the town, leaving behind the killed and wounded.

* * *

The Soviet press reports considerable foreign success after the Slovak government threatened to the German army has sent several angry notes to the Slovak government demanding immediate the alleviation of Protectorate in Moravia. Hungary now concentrates Slovakia area, where about [illegible] German troops. The German [illegible] importantly modified [illegible] to the [illegible] section. The Hungarians [illegible] concentrated [illegible] supply.

L Russia

Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

Wednesday, July 30, 1941

No. 14

Weekly

The Union of South Africa

Information Bulletin

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Wednesday, July 30, 1941

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THE FRONT ON JULY 29

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, July 29.

Morning Communique

Last night our troops continued fighting in the Nevel, Smolensk and Zhitomir directions. Nothing of importance occurred in other directions and sectors of the front.

Our airforce in cooperation with ground troops struck at large enemy troop concentrations and at their airforce on airdromes.

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A group of planes led by Captain Tsurtsumia raided oil fields in Ploesti. Eluding enemy anti-aircraft defenses, our planes dived out of clouds right over a refinery. Bombs caused heavy fires. The raid was so sudden that enemy anti-aircraft artillery opened fire only when the planes were returning to their airdrome. On their way back the fliers brought down two Nazi fighters.

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Air pilot Lieutenant Postchenko observed an enemy submarine at the moment when it was submerging and sank it with well-placed bombs.

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THE FRONT ON NEW YE

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, July 23.

. . .

Morning Communique

Last night our troops continued fighting in the Novel, Zaiskaya and Chiorsk directions. Nothing of importance occurred in other directions and sectors of the front.

Our airforce in cooperation with ground troops scattered large enemy troop concentrations and its tank airforce and artillery.

* * * * * * *

A group of planes led by Captain Dmitrenko raided oil fields in Ploesti. Despite enemy anti-aircraft defences, one planes dived with a close flight over a refinery. Bombs caused heavy fires. The raid lasted minutes that enemy anti-aircraft artillery opened its heavy when the planes were returning to their airbase. On their way back the fliers brought down two Nazi fighters.

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Air pilot Sluchenko Potchenko observed an enemy submarine at the moment when it was submerging and sank it with well-placed bombs.

* * * * * * *

An enemy motorized regiment attempted to join a German tank column which had forced its way forward. Near "X" the Nazis were suddenly attacked by Major Lipatov's unit. The engagement, which commenced at midday, lasted until late into the night. The enemy repeatedly launched counter-attacks but was always beaten off with tremendous losses.

In the evening the Germans mustered the remnants of their forces and attempted to pierce the encirclement and retreat toward the west. They were intercepted by the tank unit of Senior Lieutenant Makhrok and the entire regiment destroyed. Over 500 killed and wounded German soldiers and officers remained on the field. More than 100 trucks were destroyed and 10 machineguns, 14 sub-machineguns and nine anti-tank guns captured.

* * * * * *

Soviet air pilots of Major Sedov's unit met Nazi bombers and fighters at the approaches to the town of "O". Engaging the German planes, our pilots brought down five Messerschmitts and two Junkers.

The Germans attempted to evade the attack by altering their course, but were met by another Soviet fighter unit which took off from a neighboring airdrome. The Nazis scattered in all directions, dropping their bombs at random. Seven Junkers and 12 Messerschmitts were destroyed in this air combat, and the Nazi raid on the town was repulsed.

An enemy motorized regiment attempted to join a German tank column which had forced its way forward. Near "E" the Japs were suddenly attacked by Major Liptov's unit. The engagement, which commenced at midday, lasted until late into the night. The enemy repeatedly launched counter-attacks but was always beaten off with tremendous losses.

In the evening the Germans mustered the remnants of their forces and attempted to pierce the encirclement and retreat towards the west. They were intercepted by the tank unit of Senior Lieutenant Tokarev and the entire regiment destroyed. Over 500 killed and wounded German soldiers and officers remained on the field. More than 100 trucks were destroyed and 12 machineguns, 14 sub-machineguns and nine anti-tank guns captured.

* * * * * *

Soviet air pilots of Major Sokolov's unit met Nazi bombers and fighters as they approached to the town of "G". Shooting two German planes, our pilots brought down five fascist-machines and two bombers.

The Germans attempted to avenge the attack by launching their counter, but were met by another Soviet fighter unit which took off from a neighbouring airfield. The Soviets scattered in all directions, dropping their bombs at random. Seven bombers and 12 Messerschmitts were destroyed in this air combat, and the Nazi raid on the town was repulsed.

* * * * * * *

A document found in the headquarters of a German infantry regiment after the annihilation of a group of German troops in the district of "H" once more exposes the Nazis. Informing regiment commanders of difficulties in the food supply, staff officer Folmer instructs them henceforth to obtain food for their regiments locally. In conclusion he points out that owing to the existing situation the regiment commander must in strict confidence convey to all officers the following:

"1. Prisoners are to be shot; we cannot waste provisions on them when German troops are not getting their ration.

"2. It is desirable to select from among the prisoners prior to their execution small groups of highly skilled workers (not over 30 years old, physically strong) for work in German industry."

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An aerial snapshot of the Ploesti oil fields swathed in flames and smoke over a large area as the aftermath of bombing by Soviet planes was printed in the Moscow press today.

* * *

A document found in the headquarters of a German infantry regiment after the annihilation of a army of German troops in the district of "M" once more dispels the legend. Subordinate commandant commanders of detachments in the rear "Ostfront" order officer Tsarist Imperial Russian mercenaries to shoot from for their negligence locally. In conclusion we point out that in the existing situation an evidence concerning their is so [illegible] not convey to all officers the following:

"1. Prisoners can be the only so called [illegible] alone on their own [illegible] their [illegible] their [illegible].

"2. It is [illegible] to [illegible] their enemy the prisoner [illegible] prior to their execution which [illegible] of [illegible] officer [illegible] [illegible] 22 years old, previously [illegible] the [illegible] in [illegible]."

* * *

An aerial engagement of the Russian and [illegible] flames and smoke over a large area on the [illegible] bombing by Soviet planes was [illegible] in the [illegible]

Evening Communique

On July 29 our troops fought against the enemy in the directions of Novorzhev, Nevel, Smolensk and Zhitomir. Especially heavy fighting took place in the Smolensk direction, where our troops by a series of counter-attacks dislodged the enemy from positions he was occupying and inflicted heavy losses on him. In other sectors of the front there were patrol operations and local engagements.

Our airforce, in cooperation with ground troops, attacked enemy troop concentrations.

On July 27 and 28 our airforce shot down 74 German planes. We lost 51. During the German air raid on Moscow on the night of July 28, 10 German planes were brought down instead of nine as previously stated.

* * * * *

The Soviet press reported today that motorized Red Army forces have retaken the village of "T" after defeating two German battalions which had occupied it. German losses in killed and wounded were heavy and 150 soldiers and six officers were captured, together with 40 trucks, a large number of machineguns and valuable military documents.

Twenty-fourth Communique

On July 23 our troops fought against the enemy in the directions of Novorzhev, Nevel, Smolensk and Zhirovitsy. Especially heavy fighting took place in the Smolensk direction, where our troops by a series of counter-attacks dislodged the enemy from positions he was occupying and inflicted heavy losses on him. In other sectors of the front there were patrol operations and local engagements.

Our airforce, in cooperation with ground troops, attacked enemy troop concentrations.

On July 22 and 23 our airforce shot down 74 German planes. We lost 31. During the German air raid on Tallinn on the night of July 22, 10 German planes were brought down. Increase of mine in previously mined.

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The Soviet press reported today that Soviet Red Army forces have retaken the village of [illegible] after dislodging the German battalions which had occupied it. German losses in killed and wounded were heavy and 120 machine and rifle [illegible] were captured, together with 40 [illegible], a large number of machineguns and valuable military documents.

RUMANIANS IGNORE DIPLOMATIC CODE IN EXPELLING SOVIET LEGATION

Arcady Lavrentiev, former Soviet Minister to Rumania who recently returned to the Soviet Union via Bulgaria and Turkey, today gave Moscow newspapermen the following account of the mistreatment of the Soviet diplomatic colony in Bucharest by the Rumanian authorities:

The demand for the departure of the Soviet Legation was presented to me at 8:00 a.m. June 22. Acting upon direct instructions of (Premier Ion) Antonescu, the Rumanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs put forward absolutely ridiculous motives to justify its demand. It was stated, for instance, that the Legation of the U.S.S.R. had "failed to comply with all requirements of the blackout." I declined to accept these absurd accusations and remarked that these were obviously pretexts for the severance by Rumania of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Only in reply to this remark did the Director of Protocol of the Rumanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs state that he had "forgot to mention that hostilities between Germany and the Soviet Union have already commenced" and that "Rumania as Germany's ally has come out on the latter's side."

Upon Antonescu's order, the Soviet Legation was urged to leave its premises within one hour and to depart from Rumania the same day, June 22.

My objections to the effect that such a time limit is in direct violation of existing international norms, that among

[illegible]

Among lawyers, Lazar Soyle, Minister to Rumania who recently returned to the United States via Belgrade and Vienna, today gave Moscow correspondents the following account of the disappearance of the Soviet diplomatic courier on his travel by the Rumanian authorities:

The courier, for the department of the Soviet Legation, was presented to me on 8:00 a.m. June 20. Acting upon direction of the directions of (Trust r Ion) Antonescu, the Rumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs put forward absolutely ridiculous reasons to justify his arrest. It is needed, for instance, that an inspector of the U.S.S.R. had violated the consular [illegible] [illegible] of the discovery." I protested to [illegible] [illegible] and insisted that [illegible] [illegible] for the arrangements by Moscow of [illegible] [illegible] Soviet union.

[illegible] the Rumanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs [illegible] "Though we [illegible] [illegible] Soviet Union have [illegible] [illegible] Germany's ally and [illegible] on the [illegible]

Upon Antonescu's [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] to leave the [illegible] [illegible] Rumania the [illegible] [illegible]

My objections to the arrest [illegible] a [illegible] in direct violation of [illegible] international [illegible]

the departing Soviet citizens there were many women with children who must have time for preparations for a distant journey, remained without answer. Thirty minutes after I returned from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the telephones of the Legation were switched off and it was thus severed from the external world.

Then agents of the Rumanian intelligence service, the "Siguranza," broke into the premises of the Legation. The Rumanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs declared, manifestly with the purpose of provocation, that unless the members of the Legation immediately left the premises, the Rumanian authorities would "renounce all responsibility for the safety of members of the Soviet Legation," and "warned" of the possibility of all kinds of incidents.

The most dreadful outrages on the part of the Rumanian authorities began when the entire personnel of the Soviet Legation, including women and children, was isolated on the train and found itself literally in prison conditions. There were sick among the 26 children of members of the Soviet Legation and among the members themselves. In addition, among the 30 women there was one who was to give birth within a few days. However, the Rumanian authorities, notwithstanding my insistent demands, refused to supply medical aid. My repeated demands that some neutral Legation, in particular the American or Swedish, should visit us were ignored.

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Then agents of the Rumanian intelligence service, the "Siguranza," broke into the premises of the Legation. The Rumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs declared, ironically with the purpose of provocation, that unless the members of the Legation immediately left the premises, the Rumanian authorities would "renounce all responsibility for the safety of members of the Soviet Legation," and warned of the possibility of all kinds of incidents.

The most deceitful subterfuge on the part of the Rumanian authorities began when the Rumanian personnel of the Soviet Legation, including women and children, was locked in the main and found itself literally in prison conditions. There were also among the 30 children of members of the Soviet Legation were among the members themselves. In addition, there, the 30 women there was one who was in childbirth within a few days. However, the Rumanian authorities, refusing to satisfy the demands, refused to supply medical aid. My repeated demands that some neutral Legation, in particular the American or Swedish, should visit us were ignored.

Later, an outrageous fact was revealed, namely, that my letter addressed to the Swedish Minister, Mr. Reuter, as of June 30, was handed to him by the Rumanian authorities only on July 4.

As a result of absolutely unbearable conditions, on July 2 the entire male personnel declared a hunger strike, which lasted until the evening of July 4. Only under pressure of our resolute protest was a children's doctor called.

Thus we spent 16 days in horrible conditions. Only on the evening of July 7 were we transferred to Bulgarian territory. On the 7th of July we arrived in Bulgaria and on the 14th of July we reached Istanbul, whence we returned home.

The unprecedented outrages to which the personnel of the Soviet Legation was subjected in Rumania constitute a flagrant violation of the most elementary rules of international law on the part of the Government of Antonescu -- this vassal of Nazi Germany.

* * * * *

The Turkish press of Ankara and Istanbul Tuesday morning printed full reports of the capture by Soviet troops of German army documents proving the Germans contemplate an attack on Turkey.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A SOVIET TANK

After nearly two weeks of fighting against attacking German troops, tanks and artillery, the commander of a group of Soviet heavy tanks today described in the Soviet press a typical day at the front. His laconic account follows:

Our platoon of heavy tanks was assigned to protect infantry units from strong German attacks. We advanced and encountered a German scouting party consisting of five armored cars. We destroyed two and the others fled.

Then we came across a camouflaged enemy battery. Our tank was heavily hit by enemy shells but continued to advance and by point blank fire destroyed the enemy anti-tank guns and crews. A good many Germans were killed here and also in woods where they took cover. Our infantry then occupied new positions in this vicinity.

Opening fire at a range of between 100 and 150 meters, we quickly silenced another enemy battery and machineguns. Nazi tanks then came out of some woods, but quickly retreated when they saw the type of machines opposing them.

Infantry with German helmets was then observed emerging from the woods. We waited until a large number appeared and then riddled them with machinegun fire at 100 meters. The Nazi infantry suffered heavy casualties and at once took cover in the woods and in ditches.

This routed German company was then reinforced with tanks and a new engagement began. Our tanks proved their superiority -- German tank shells could not pierce our armor. By extremely rapid fire we destroyed two German tanks and forced the others to retreat hurriedly.

Advancing toward another enemy artillery position, we observed still more Nazi tanks near the batteries. We destroyed three more tanks with shells, while the remainder scattered in all directions.

Meanwhile the Germans had penetrated into a village on our left flank. I sent two tanks there which opened heavy fire, and the Nazi soldiers rushed out of the buildings and ran away down the streets.

This fighting concluded 12 days of operations during all of which only one member of our crew was slightly wounded by a shell fragment while leaving his tank. One of our tanks was severely damaged, but after repairs is again a formidable weapon. Other tanks, although they underwent intense fire, suffered only minor damages quickly repaired.

COLLECTIVE FARMERS HASTEN HARVEST

While fighting goes on at the fronts, farmers close behind the lines as well as deep within the Soviet Union are getting in a record-breaking crop well ahead of schedule. The tempo of the work is kept at high speed by the patriotic enthusiasm of farm workers who understand that successful storing of the crop is essential to the success of the Red Army.

In areas near the fighting zones, the Soviet press reports, the entire life of the countryside has been placed on a military basis. Farm collectives are not only harvesting their crops but are also assisting the army. Air observation posts are set up in each village. If a Nazi plane passes over everyone knows at once. The collectives post guards to keep 24 hour watch on their property to protect it from sabotage by German parachutists. Roads are guarded to prevent passage of suspicious persons.

When the signal is sounded indicating a German parachute landing, extermination squads quickly proceed to the designated area.

Recently a Nazi motorized reconnoitering party, heavily armed, clashed with embattled farmers and was forced to retreat. The farmers within Soviet lines have also in many cases organized guerrilla parties which penetrate behind the German advanced spearheads. Recently such a group located a German outpost in a forest and quickly notified the nearest Red Army headquarters.

In southern districts the harvest is nearly in. The Soviet press reports that collective farms in the Crimea have in many cases completed the year's harvest. In Azerbaidjan, workers and students drawn from non-essential work in the towns are hastening the harvest to completion.

The Frunze and Voroshilov collective farms of the Leninabad district in the Tadjik S.S.R. have nearly completed their deliveries for the year 1941-42. The "Itymakh" village soviet of South Kazakhstan this year completed all obligatory deliveries and has in addition sold to the state ten times as much grain as last year.

In Dniepropetrovsk the entire rural population, men, women and children, is in the fields from dawn to dusk. In the Ordzhonikidze area of the Caucasus, collective farms of Yengashlik district were first to begin grain deliveries, bringing in over 400 tons the first day. Farther north the harvest is already well under way and collective farmers are doubling and redoubling their usual work quotas to ensure its safe delivery to state grain elevators.

Women are to a large extent replacing tractor drivers and combine operators called to the front. About 10 per cent of these jobs have always been held by women. In the Ukraine alone, over 35,000 women have learned to drive tractors in the last few weeks and in Voronezh region over 5,000. Many more are learning throughout the U.S.S.R. at schools set up near each tractor station.

Two of the new women drivers, Khudiakova and Kartasheva, received special mention in today's Moscow press for driving their tractors 50 per cent farther in a day than the norm set for men drivers. A woman combine operator, Bykova, on one day more than doubled the normal output of her machine.

Where necessary to prevent their falling into German hands, crops have been destroyed. But most of this year's grain crop is already stored far out of Nazi reach, and Soviet farmers are hastening to safeguard the remainder.

GERMAN AGENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

One German secret agent was killed and another seriously wounded in a gun battle with Afghan police near Kabul, the Soviet press reported today. Citing diplomatic sources, Soviet newspapers said that on July 19 two Germans named Erindorf and Brandt were detected in a village 50 miles south of Kabul. They were wearing Afghan costumes.

When they resisted arrest, Erindorf was killed and Brandt wounded. They were found to possess several machine-guns, pistols and a large amount of money in Indian coins, believed destined for German agents in southern Afghanistan.

[Russia. Embassy]

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

Thursday, July 31, 1941

No. 15

HARRY HOPKINS ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

SEES PREMIER STALIN

The Soviet Information Bureau announced early today that President Roosevelt's special envoy Harry Hopkins, accompanied by Brigadier General Joseph McNarney and Lieutenant John Alison, has arrived in Moscow.

He was greeted by Deputy Commissar of Foreign Affairs S. A. Lozovsky, the General Secretary of the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs Arkadi Sobolev and other Soviet government and military officials. American Ambassador Laurence Steinhardt and British Ambassador Sir Stafford Cripps also welcomed Mr. Hopkins.

Soon after his arrival Mr. Hopkins was received by Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars Joseph Stalin. Commissar of Foreign Affairs Vyacheslav Molotov and Mr. Steinhardt attended the interview.

THE FRONT ON JULY 30

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, July 30.

Morning Communique

Last night our troops continued stubborn fighting against the enemy in the Nevel, Smolensk and Zhitomir directions.

Our airforce in cooperation with ground troops inflicted blows on enemy moto-mechanized troops, infantry and artillery.

Evening Communique

On July 30 our troops continued fighting the enemy in the directions of Novorzhev, Nevel and especially stubbornly in the directions of Smolensk and Zhitomir. In other directions and sectors of the front no important engagements took place.

Our airforce, in close cooperation with ground troops, continued to strike at enemy tank and infantry troops and enemy aircraft on their airdromes. It also bombed Ploesti and Sulina, where large fires broke out as a result of the bombing.

On July 29 our airforce, according to incomplete data, destroyed nine German planes. We lost five planes.

German Nazi troops operating in the Smolensk direction

are suffering heavy losses in men and equipment. A few days ago Red Army units completely smashed the "Great Germany" regiment of motorized infantry, which belonged to a division of special SS detachments.

In fighting with the Red Army this regiment of Storm Troopers lost over 2,000 officers and men and several hundred were taken prisoner. They also lost 30 sub-machineguns, 12 heavy machineguns, 11 pieces of artillery of various calibers, 14 anti-tank guns, many cars and ammunition.

It should be noted that this "Greater Germany" regiment was highly valued by Hitler. It was formed in 1940 out of the former Berlin Guards regiment which guarded Germany's most important government and Nazi party institutions. Only men not less than 170 cm. (5 feet 7 inches) tall, politically "reliable" and who showed themselves devoted Nazi fanatics were selected for service in this regiment.

"OUR RESISTANCE TO THE ENEMY IS GROWING AND WILL GROW"

Moscow, July 30.

In an editorial printed under the above title, the authoritative Soviet newspaper Pravda writes:

The gigantic struggle of the Red Army, Navy and Air-force against the hordes of Nazi barbarians has entered its sixth week. Displaying miracles of heroism, Red Army men are defending every inch of their native land.

suffering heavy losses in men and equipment. A few days ago Red Army units completely mashed the "Great Germany" regiment of motorized infantry, which belonged to a division of special SS assault.

In figures with the Red Army this regiment of Storm troopers lost over 2,000 officers and men and several hundred were taken prisoner. They also lost 20 anti-aircraft guns, 12 heavy machineguns, 11 pieces of artillery of various calibers, 4 anti-tank guns, many cars and ammunition.

It should be noted that this "Greater Germany" regiment was highly valued by Hitler. It was formed in 1940 out of the former Leibstandarte regiment which guarded Germany from assassination attempts. Only men not less than 1 m. 80 (6 feet 7 inches) tall, politically "reliable" and who have "impeccable" Aryan families were selected for service in this regiment.

MUSCOVITES ADVANCE ON THE WEST:

IN WHITE RUSSIA AND UKRAINE

Moscow, July 3rd.

In an all-Soviet printed report of this above title, the Communist Soviet Bureau of Information writes:

The Soviet Red Army, Navy and Air Force against the hordes of Hitler Germany has entered its second year. Breathing with hatred of Hitler, the Red Army men are defending every inch of their native land.

In the past five weeks they have already scored important successes: plans for "lightning" seizure of Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev have been thwarted; picked divisions of the Nazi army have been exterminated in fierce fighting; large numbers of German tanks, aircraft and other weapons have been destroyed; the naive confidence cherished by the German soldiers in an easy victory over the U.S.S.R. has been shaken; and the hearts of the broad masses of the population of Germany and her vassals are beginning to feel painful hesitation and grave doubt as to the possibility of such a victory.

One can confidently say that the developments of the past five weeks of war-time worked in our favor. Our resistance to the enemy has continuously grown and gained strength while the offensive and striking power of the German Nazi troops has gradually weakened. The main Red Army forces, equipped with thousands of tanks and aircraft, have gradually come into action and in certain sectors of the large front the enemy has been frequently forced to pass from the offensive to the defensive.

The much advertised "blitzkrieg" has failed and the Nazi generals are just as far from realization of their ultimate strategic plans as in the first days of the war. Even the Nazi propaganda which has been spreading malicious lies over the ether and in the German press cannot conceal it. In the last fortnight the tone and character of the German official communiques as well as of articles and reviews have changed markedly. The growing resistance of the Soviet armed forces and Hitler's frenzied rage in the face of the stubborn, undeniable fact of the collapse of Nazi strategic plans, have caused a change in the German supreme command. Unsuccessful raids by the Nazi air pirates on Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa are nothing but a manifestation of this confusion and fury.

While offering increasing resistance to the enemy, Red Army units and formations are dealing heavy counter-strokes. These partial successes constitute only the first link in the chain of powerful blows which the Nazi hordes will experience in

the future. But rejoicing in the successes of the Red Army, we should not for one moment lull ourselves by illusions that the forthcoming battles will be easy. The enemy is strong, cunning and insidious; his reserves are not yet exhausted. The Nazis will exert desperate efforts to break the resistance of the Red Army in order to attain victory. Serious trials are yet to come. It depends on our strength, organization and tenacity to frustrate the bloodthirsty intentions of the Nazi armies.

Our forces are immeasurable. This is daily brought home to the unbridled enemy with increased conviction. The men and commanders of the Red Army, Navy and Airforce and the entire population of the U.S.S.R. are firmly assured of our ultimate victory and are daily intensifying the resistance and might of the Soviet armed forces, preparing the ultimate defeat and destruction of bloodsoaked Nazism.

TOLSTOI SAYS SOVIET UNION, BRITAIN, UNITED STATES WILL BEAT HITLER

"Nazi Germany is a war machine wholly adapted for aggression," Alexei Tolstoi, Soviet author and relative of the great Leo Tolstoi, writes in Pravda July 30. "But the jumps of the Nazi beast are stopped dead by our military equipment plus the complex psychology of the Russian people, who at certain historical moments easily neglect their personal lives and fight furiously, intelligently and stubbornly."

Tolstoi's article continues:

"Nazi methods of predatory warfare, which theoretically should throw the population of villages and small towns into panic, in reality cause men, women and children to take to the woods and marshes whence they wage ruthless guerrilla warfare.

"The Nazi soldiers are hysterical and unbalanced. Once their plans are upset they lose their heads and jerk about like mechanical men.

"The German war machine concentrates everything on the first line at the front. Once the fringe of the first line is pierced one can get to the rotten core. The farther one goes west and south -- through the Balkans -- the more vulnerable and unhealthy is the organism of Nazi Germany, which has stretched the yoke of the "Third Empire" over France, Belgium, Holland and the Slavic countries. Hitler's reserves are small and weak and his rear is unreliable.

"In beginning war with the Soviet Union Hitler reckoned on three imaginary factors: war weariness of England, reluctance of the American people to intervene in the European mess started by Hitler, and the lightning advance of the Nazi armies on Kiev, Moscow and Leningrad.

"Hitler's three principal trumps have been beaten. What else has he got in his hands? Either false or small trumps which he keeps under the table in the hope that his opponents will prove fools and cowards. He cannot overcome our military might, which daily grows in technical and quantitative respects. He cannot even count our reserves. He cannot force England to cease being England and kneel before him. He will not succeed in damming with his dirty little monkey paw the springs of United States war industry, which are flowing more and more freely. We do not fear him. With unconquerable assurance and resolution we shall lock Hitler in an iron embrace."

* * * * *

A Pravda correspondent posted at an anti-aircraft battery near Moscow during recent Nazi raids reports that the German bombers attempted to trick Soviet guns into wasting their fire and exposing their positions. The Germans dropped parachute flares in one area, then sped away to scatter bombs elsewhere. Soviet gunners quickly solved the stratagem, as demonstrated by the failure of the raids and the number of Nazi planes shot down.

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"Hitler's three principal trumps have been taken. What else has he got in his hands? Either fakes or small troops which he keeps under the table in the hope that his opponents will prove fools and cowards. He cannot overcome our military might, which daily grows in technical and quantitative respects. He cannot even count our reserves. He cannot force England to cease using England and Israel before him. He will not succeed in scaring with his dirty little money pay the springs of Soviet states war industry, which are flowing more and more freely. We do not fear him. With unconquerable assurance and resolution we shall look Hitler in an iron embrace."

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AT THE FRONT and BEHIND THE LINES

Guerrillas and Mobile Columns Strike at Nazi Rear

Both guerrillas and flying columns of Soviet tanks are cutting deeply into Nazi communications far behind the advanced Panzerdivision spearheads, the Soviet press reported today.

In one village Soviet tankists commanded by Lieutenant Pirozhkov discovered a German ammunition dump and motor park. They set the ammunition and gasoline reserves on fire and destroyed 60 trucks by crushing them with their tanks.

As they left the village, the Soviet tanks encountered an approaching column of German trucks, dispersed it, and captured a mobile radio station and many trucks, automobiles and motorcycles. Hundreds of Germans were killed in the two engagements, including Major Bruchnow, commander of the German 135th Regiment.

Elsewhere a guerrilla detachment commanded by the chairman of a collective farm set fire to woods in which a German tank column was concealed, destroying many tanks and trucks.

Near the town of "N" guerrillas ambushed Germans retreating before an attack by regular Red Army forces, killed over 100 by sniping and bombed a dam over which the Germans sought to escape across a bog. In another instance, guerrillas cooperated with regular forces by spotting a camouflaged German air field, which the Red Airforce promptly bombed, destroying 12 Nazi planes.

Lithuanian guerrillas recently wiped out an entire column of German gasoline trucks.

AT THE FRONT
and
BEHIND THE LINES

Guerrillas and Mobile Columns Strike at West Wave

Both guerrillas and flying columns of Soviet troops are cutting deeply into Nazi communications far behind the advanced liberation operations, the Soviet press reported today.

In one village Soviet tankists ambushed by bloodhounds Pinchukov discovered a German ammunition dump and motor park. They set the ammunition and gasoline reserves on fire and destroyed 60 trucks by crashing them with their tanks.

As they left the village, the Soviet tanks encountered an approaching column of German tanks, dispersed it, and captured a mobile radio station and many trucks, motorcycles and bicycles. Hundreds of Germans were killed in the engagements, including Major Prudnov, commander of the German 1956th regiment.

Elsewhere a guerrilla detachment commanded by the chairman of a collective farm set fire to wood in which a German tank column was concealed, destroying many tanks and trucks.

Near the town of "M" guerrillas ambushed German reserves marching before an attack by regular Red Army forces, killed over 100 by sniping and bombed a bridge over which the Germans sought to escape across a bog. In another instance, guerrillas cooperated with regular forces by spotting a camouflaged German air field, which the Red Airforce promptly bombed, destroying 12 Nazi planes.

Lithuanian guerrillas recently wiped out an entire column of German reserve trucks.

One guerrilla group returned triumphantly from a recent foray bearing documentary proof of the effectiveness of their style of warfare. They captured files of news bulletins issued for advanced German units which contained many references to the constant vigilance which the Nazis are forced to exercise against the guerrilla threat.

A German tank squadron's bulletin, titled "Bluecher," in the issue of July 4 noted that guerrillas had attacked a German liaison group in a forest and killed an officer.

The issue of July 6 said: "On the way we had to pass through 20 villages. In every village we were shot at by Red snipers hiding in peasants' houses. We came across them along the highways between villages, too."

The issue of July 9 mentions several cases of demolition of railway tracks, burning of storehouses, destruction of crops, etc.

Another captured Nazi newspaper contained a detailed article on guerrilla warfare in the town of "D" after its occupation by the Nazis.

"At night, street fighting with snipers has become the usual thing," the paper said. "And even in broad daylight shots ring out from behind corners, from attics and from windows. Every man and woman that we meet on the street may at any moment

One guerrilla group returned triumphantly from a recent foray bearing documentary proof of his effectiveness of style of warfare. They captured five of some bulletins issued in advanced German units which contained many references to the constant vigilance which the Nazis are forced to exercise against the guerrilla threat.

A German army engineer's bulletin, titled "Sources," in the issue of July 4 noted that guerrillas had attacked a "German fighting group in a forest one kilometer offices.

The issue of July 4 said: "On the way we had to pass through 2. villages. In every village we were shot at by Ukrainians hiding in prepared [illegible] and [illegible] along the highways between villages, too."

The issue of July 5 mentioned several cases of demolition of railway tracks, burning of storehouses, destruction of [illegible] etc.

Another equipment that arrived by [illegible] contained a detailed [illegible] on guerrilla [illegible] in the town of "[illegible]" after its occupation by the Nazis.

"As night, [illegible] with [illegible] we passed the canal bridge," the report said. "[illegible] in broad daylight which [illegible] out from behind corners, from [illegible] and from windows. Every man and woman who we met on the street may at any moment

disappear into a labyrinth of narrow lanes and tiny houses, snatch up a rifle and fire at us from ambush. That is the kind of thing they are doing!"

Marshal Budyenny at Front

A soldier-correspondent with the Red Army on the Ukrainian front wrote the following dispatch to Soviet newspapers:

Our regiment was ordered to push the Germans out of position "X" and drive them across a river. Regimental Commander Bogudavsky and three other commanders went out to reconnoiter.

As they climbed a hill they suddenly heard trench mortar bombs explode. One bomb dropped on their right, another on their left, and a third in front of them. The commander estimated the position of the mortars from the sound of the explosions and fixed it in his memory. On his return he ordered a battery commander to destroy them. The battery moved up near the hill.

That night, as the infantry began an attack, the artillerymen destroyed eight enemy trench mortars and several machineguns by close range fire. The attack was so overwhelming that the Germans were driven not only from their positions but from a nearby village. Our regiment assumed defensive positions on the new line.

The Germans counter-attacked repeatedly. They rushed at us along a highway with wild yells and a deluge of fire. This made no impression on the Red Army men. Without losing their calm they wiped out Nazi officers and the foremost German infantrymen with well-aimed fire. Panicky German motorcyclists

disappear into a laboratory or [illegible] drawn and fire bombs, [illegible] down up a rifle and [illegible] fire bombs. That is the kind of thing they are doing.

The 22nd Bombardment Wing

A soldier-correspondent with the 22nd Army on the Ventilation Front wrote the following story to [illegible] newspapers:

One regiment was relieved by [illegible] the 6 [illegible] and of position "X" and drive their motors [illegible] River. Artillerymen [illegible] the Regulawhy and three other [illegible] time out to reconnoitre.

As they climbed a hill [illegible] heavily bound [illegible] two bamboo [illegible]. [illegible] dropped on their right, another on their left, and a third [illegible] front of them. The [illegible] and the position of the [illegible] from [illegible] of the explosions and fired to [illegible] in [illegible]. On his return he reported [illegible] Regulawhy commander be [illegible]. The Regulawhy moved up [illegible] the hill.

That night, on the [illegible] artillerymen [illegible] machineguns by close range fire. [illegible] and [illegible] ing that the Japanese were [illegible] but from a [illegible] positions on the [illegible].

The Regular [illegible] at us along a [illegible] made no impression on the [illegible] bamboo which they wipe out [illegible] trymen with well-aimed [illegible]. Regulawhy commander [illegible]

collided with each other and knocked each other off the highway.

Our regiment took up positions for attack. Our batteries began artillery preparation. While the artillery was in action our infantry crawled forward. Just then (Marshal Semyon) Budyenny (Commander of the Southwestern Front) appeared on the edge of the forest.

"Here's Budyenny!" the Red Army men began to shout.

Our infantry crawled toward the first lines of the enemy defenses. The enemy faced our bayonets. With a yell the Red Army men dashed forward to the attack.

We found a hollow filled with dead bodies. Wrecked trucks, motorcycles, many automatic rifles and damaged artillery lay around. Jumping over the bodies of their killed and wounded, the Germans were running to the rear. Our infantry pursued them 15 kilometers without stopping.

SOVIET NEWSPAPERS START "DEFENSE FUND"

Recently many Soviet newspapers have independently initiated "Defense Funds" to which their readers are contributing money to aid the front line fighters of the Red Army, Navy and Airforce. A campaign is on foot to consolidate these funds into a single national "Defense Fund" and to ask all workers to contribute one day's pay.

Soviet writer Mikhail Sholokhov, author of Quiet Flows the Don and its sequel, soon to be published in the United States, The Don Flows Home to the Sea, has contributed to this fund the 100,000 ruble Stalin Literary Prize which he recently received.

Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

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THE FRONT ON JULY 31

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, July 31.

Morning Communique

Last night our troops continued engagements against the enemy in the directions of Porkhov, Novorzhev, Smolensk and Zhitomir. No important action took place in other directions and sectors of the front.

In cooperation with ground troops our airforce struck at enemy moto-mechanized troops, infantry and artillery.

On July 30, enemy airplanes tried three times to raid Leningrad. All attempts of the Nazi planes to reach the city were repulsed by our anti-aircraft fire and pursuit planes.

On the night of July 29, Soviet sailors under the command of Captain Urassov captured "Z" island by a bold attack from the sea. They captured 125 Finnish officers and soldiers. Captured materiel included three anti-aircraft guns, six heavy machineguns and a large quantity of munitions. In this fighting Ensign Novikov and seamen Starostin, Pavlyukov, Cheburin and Sotnikov distinguished themselves. They killed 23 Finns with hand grenades and captured 11.

1st FRONT on JULY 31

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, July 31.

Morning Communique

Last night our troops repulsed a separate assault by the enemy in the direction of Dorohoi, Novoselitsy, Sadinesti and Zaitcheni. To the previous enemy losses, plus in other directions and sectors of the front.

In cooperation with general bombers and fighters, strong at among motor-mechanized troops, infantry and artillery.

On July 30, many airplanes went over lines to raid Leningrad. All enemy aircraft of the Third Air Fleet to reach our region by use anti-aircraft fire and pursuit planes.

On the night of July 29, over a thousand troops and command of Grigoriy Kulikov engaged with Finland by a bold attack from the sea. They captured 183 Finnish officers and soldiers. Captured material includes three anti-aircraft guns, six heavy machine guns and a large quantity of ammunition. In this fighting Pavlov Terekhov and Sergei Kondratenko, Pavlov Grigoriev and Sergeiev Kiselyov distinguished themselves. They killed 25 Finns with hand grenades and captured 11.

Evening Communique

On July 31 our forces engaged the enemy in the same directions mentioned in the morning communique. Particularly heavy battles developed in the Smolensk direction, where our troops made counter-attacks, throwing the enemy back from his positions, inflicting heavy losses and capturing men and materiel.

Our airforce, in cooperation with ground troops, attacked enemy moto-mechanized units and infantry. In the air battles of July 30, 15 German planes were brought down. Our losses were eight.

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The Soviet Information Bureau announced that on the night of July 31 several waves of German planes attempted to raid Moscow. Soviet anti-aircraft batteries and night-fighter planes dispersed the enemy planes as they approached Moscow.

One or two planes broke through to the city and a few incendiary bombs were dropped, but were promptly rendered harmless. Several small fires in residences were quickly put out. Military objectives suffered no damage.

* * * * *

The Soviet Information Bureau announced early today that Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars Joseph Stalin for the second time received President Roosevelt's personal envoy Harry Hopkins. The conversation lasted two hours.

SOVIET - POLISH AGREEMENT

The Soviet Information Bureau reports the signing at London on July 30, 1941 of an agreement between the Government of the U.S.S.R. and the Polish Government.

The agreement was signed for the U.S.S.R. by Ivan Maisky, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the U.S.S.R. in Great Britain, and for the Polish Government by Premier Wladyslaw Sikorski.

The text follows:

1. The Government of the U.S.S.R. recognizes the Soviet-German treaties of 1939 as to territorial changes in Poland as having lost their validity. The Polish Government declares Poland is not bound by any agreement with any third power which is directed against the U.S.S.R.

2. Diplomatic relations will be restored between the two Governments upon the signing of this agreement, and an immediate exchange of Ambassadors will be arranged.

3. The two Governments mutually agree to render one to another aid and support of all kinds in the present war against Hitlerite Germany.

4. The Government of the U.S.S.R. expresses its consent to the formation on territory of the U.S.S.R. of a Polish Army under a commander appointed by the Polish Government in agreement with the Soviet Government, the Polish Army on territory of the U.S.S.R. being subordinated in an operational sense to the Supreme Command of the U.S.S.R., in which the Polish Army will be represented. All details as to command, organization and employment of this force will be settled in a subsequent agreement.

5. This agreement will come into force immediately upon signature and without ratification. The present agreement is drawn up in two copies, in the Russian and Polish languages. Both texts have equal force.

To this agreement the following protocol was appended:

The Soviet Government grants amnesty to all Polish citizens now detained on Soviet territory either as prisoners of war or on other sufficient grounds, as from the resumption of diplomatic relations.

4. The Government of the U.S.S.R. expresses its consent to the formation on territory of the U.S.S.R. of a Polish Army under a commander appointed by the Polish Government in agreement with the Soviet Government, the Polish Army on territory of the U.S.S.R. being subordinated in operational terms to the Supreme Command of the U.S.S.R., in which the Polish Army will be represented. All details as to command, organisation and employment of this Army will be settled in a supplemental agreement.

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In witness hereof the above mentioned was signed.

The Soviet Government will accede immediately to all Polish citizens now detained on Soviet territory either as prisoners of war or as under sentence or awaiting trial from the commission of criminal offences.

A SINGLE FRONT OF LIBERTY LOVING PEOPLES

The authoritative Soviet newspaper Pravda under the above title today published the following editorial on the conclusion of the Soviet-Polish agreement in London:

The agreement between the Government of the U.S.S.R. and the Polish Government on reestablishment of diplomatic relations and common war against Nazi Germany is a document of enormous historical importance. It marks a new stage in the development of Soviet-Polish relations.

This agreement opens to the Polish people -- who are torn and physically exterminated by Nazi hordes, who all passionately love liberty and fight heroically for it -- great prospects for a rebirth of their creative strength, prospects for the reestablishment of their national independence and statehood.

The Polish people, powerfully supported by the great Soviet people, will bind the wounds inflicted by the barbarous German Nazis, will restore its strength exhausted under the Nazi yoke, and will enter on the broad path of national rebirth.

The great Russian people and all the peoples of the Soviet Union sympathize profoundly with the sufferings of the Polish people groaning under the Nazi German yoke. Poland's example clearly illustrates the Nazi policy toward the Slavic peoples. Poland is literally devastated; it is transformed into a prison where German jailers, whip in hand and bayonet pointed, create the famous "New Order" -- an order of brigandage, pillage and murder.

Nearly 3,000,000 Poles have been murdered by the Nazi bands. Polish cities and towns are reduced to cinders and

dust. But ever greater flames the Polish people's hate for its enslavers -- as does that of other peoples enslaved by Nazi Germany: Czechoslovaks, Yugoslavs, Greeks, etc.

The powerful anti-Nazi coalition which Poland officially joins today already counts among its members the Republic of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. As a consequence of the agreement signed July 18 between the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak people received new, great possibilities of fighting with arms in hand for their national independence, for the liberation of their soil and of their country from Nazi captivity.

The reestablishment of normal diplomatic relations in all their plenitude between the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia is a concrete example of Yugoslav participation in the active fight against Nazi Germany.

The Soviet-Polish agreement demonstrates that the coalition against Nazi Germany is tightening and strengthening every day. At the foundation of this powerful coalition lies the agreement between the Soviet Union and Great Britain on common action in the war against Nazi Germany. The agreement between the Soviet Union and the Polish Republic published today marks a new extension of the anti-Nazi coalition. This agreement, of great international political importance, establishes solid foundations for fruitful collaboration between the U.S.S.R. and Poland in the common victorious struggle against the common enemy, against the most ferocious enemy of all humanity, Hitler.

The Soviet-Polish agreement establishes foundations for future good neighborly relations between two states with long common borders, bound together by common interests. Born in the fires of advanced humanity's sacred war against the German-Nazi beast, the Soviet-Polish agreement offers new proof

dust. But even recently Marshal the Polish people's hero for the overlords -- so does Lublin-Moscow propaganda confirmed by Pravda's Gnesdilovitch, Yugoslavia, Gladin, Ete.

The general anti-Soviet activities under Poland politically being today already remote from the realizers the impossible of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Made a consequence of the overtures signed July 30 between the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia, the Gnesdilovitch politic-negative map, which possibilities of dealing with area in need for Marshal's material interventions, for the liberation of their millions under their country from "real security".

The reestablishment of normal diplomatic relations in all their plenitude between the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia is a concrete example of Yugoslav participation in the negative fight against Soviet Union.

The Soviet-Polish war, from Czechoslovakia and the Soviet-Polish war, Czechoslovakia is the military and strategical alliance. In the foundation of Czech, Polish conflict for the appearance without the Soviet Union and Polish Czech union against the Czech problem, and Germany. The war on the between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia in Czechoslovakia. This Czechoslovakia made a new orientation in the political conflicts. This country, or great international political Czechoslovakia, Czechoslovakia solid Foundation in political collaboration with the U.S.S.R. and Poland in the Western Czechoslovakia through against the common enemy, against the Soviet Union, of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia.

The Czech-Polish economical collaboration for future good neighbourly relations and the two peoples with long common borders, being threatened by common enemies. For in the Times of Czechoslovakia, Czech-Polish economical relations now proof German-Nazi bonds. Czech-Polish economical relations now proof

that the peoples of the U.S.S.R. are animated by an unshakeable will to conquer German Nazism.

The Soviet-Polish agreement, like the Soviet-Czechoslovak accord concluded some time before and the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia, inaugurates a great work of unification of the Slavic peoples in their struggle against German Nazi barbarism.

The peoples of the U.S.S.R. salute the conclusion of the accord between the U.S.S.R. and Poland and call on the population of Poland and on Poles throughout the whole world to crush by their combined efforts Nazi Germany -- this ferocious and pitiless enemy of all Slavic peoples, this enemy of all progressive humanity.

Every day of war shows in clearer relief the great defeat of German policy, outlines more sharply the international isolation of Hitler's Third Reich. The extension and reinforcement of the anti-Nazi coalition increases the international isolation of Nazi Germany. A terrible blow is struck at the rear of the Nazi invaders.

The participation in the coalition of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia will powerfully stimulate guerrilla warfare far behind the Nazi armies and the anti-Nazi movement in countries languishing under the German Nazi yoke. The struggle will not cease until the enemy is defeated and annihilated, until the ultimate victory is won over Hitlerite Germany.

that the people of the U.S.S.R. are ruled by an unscrupulous will to conquest Western civilisation.

The Soviet-Italian agreement, like the Soviet-German pact, cannot conceivably have taken place and the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia, have strengthened a growing sense of satisfaction of the Slavic peoples in their struggle against foreign rule and exploitation.

The peoples of the U.S.S.R. realise the evolution of the second between the U.S.S.R. and Italy and realise the possibilities of Italian aid to Turkey disregard the whole world be cause by their conclusion. Informed that a treaty -- this treaty and political treaty of all Slavic people, the cause of all progressive humanity.

Every one of the above three is of such a kind that the conclusion of the war, Italy, realising very clearly the international relation of Italy's "Axis Friends". The conclusion and re-entrement of the Axis-Turkey relations have made the international situation of Italy's enemies. Italy is bringing pressure to bear on the local Turkey.

The great upheaval in the relations of Turkey, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia with the Axis powers is primarily a great victory for the Soviet Union. The political and diplomatic in somewhat lamentable state of the Soviet Union. The struggle with the Axis powers until the Axis powers are re-established, Soviet was defeated. It was over Hitler's Germany.

CALDWELL REPORTS ON HOPKINS

Erskine Caldwell, well known American author now in the Soviet Union, radioed yesterday a report that President Roosevelt's envoy Harry Hopkins toured Moscow by automobile during his first day in the Soviet capital, "was in good spirits and seemed to enjoy his stay in Moscow." Caldwell said that a second interview between Mr. Hopkins and Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars Joseph Stalin is scheduled immediately.

Of the first interview Hopkins said, as quoted by Caldwell: "I conveyed to Mr. Stalin President Roosevelt's great admiration for the fight being offered by the Soviet Union. Mr. Stalin said that the American people were not misplacing their confidence in the Soviet Union."

Caldwell added that Mr. Hopkins had said there will be no delay on the part of the United States in supplying materials to the Soviet Union.

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BUDYENNY CALLS FOR GUERRILLA WAR

The Soviet press reported today that Marshal Semyon Budyenny, Commander of the Soviet Southwestern Front, and Nikita Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukrainian S.S.R., made the following appeal to the population of territory occupied by the enemy:

Having brought up fresh forces, our powerful Red Army each day deals heavier blows to the Nazi bands. To help the Red Army, a mighty people's force has arisen throughout the whole territory which the Germans managed to occupy in the first days of the war.

To you men and women of the districts occupied by the German Nazis we address ourselves. Those who are able to handle arms -- join guerrilla detachments. Create new ones. Annihilate the hateful German troops. Exterminate the Nazis like mad dogs.

Derail trains. Disrupt communications. Blow up ammunition dumps. No single bushel of grain is to be left for the enemy. Mow as much as you need for the near future and destroy the rest. Destroy the plantations of industrial crops -- beetroot, koksagyz (rubber plant), flax.

The hour of victory is at hand. Exert all efforts to fight the enemy and destroy him.

FOR SLAV UNITY AGAINST HITLER

In an editorial "The Russian People Will Never Become Slaves of the Fiend Hitler" the Red Army newspaper Krasnaia Zvezda writes:

Hitler's sanguinary march through Europe began with suppression of the Czech people's independence, enslavement of the Slovaks and the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of Poles, including women and children.

After the battles in the west, Hitler, sworn enemy of the Slavs, hurled his cutthroat gangs at the Balkans, attacking Yugoslavia and Greece. The Balkan peoples -- a branch of the great Slav family -- fell under a foul alien yoke incomparably worse than the horrors of the Middle Ages.

The suffering of the Slav people is indescribable, but their sacred hatred toward the brutal hordes of invaders will never pass and their will to fight for liberation is unbending. Salvation of the Slav peoples from the hovering danger means the liberation of Europe and the German people from the Hitlerite yoke.

The tragedy of the Slav peoples, like that of many other nations of Europe, consisted in that they were disunited and their common foe was able to strike at one nation after another. But the hour of unification and joint struggle for the sacred cause of freedom has come. In this struggle the great Russian people, bound by inseparable fraternal ties with all Slav and non-Slav peoples, fights in the vanguard. The

Russian people is the most powerful people of the great Slav family. Narrow-minded Hitler and his underlings realize that as long as the Russian people is free and independent all Nazi plans for mastery over the Slav majority population on our continent and over the whole world are doomed to collapse.

The great Russian people raised the banner of liberation of their Slav brothers from the monstrous Hitlerite yoke. Patriots of all Slav countries who ardently love their land, their people, honor and freedom, arise for struggle. The heroic struggle of the Russian people against the perfidious and malignant Nazi foe inspires to new exploits all those who suffer under Hitler's heel. It inspires our Slav brothers to national war.

The bigot and brigand Hitler wants to exterminate the Slavs. The Slavs, led by the great Russian people in alliance with the peoples of Great Britain and other countries, will smash Hitler, the most dastardly, most heinous, most ferocious enemy.

* * * * *

The Moscow press announced today that the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has decorated 159 persons for valor displayed in fighting German fire bombs in the city of Moscow.

Those receiving the awards included firemen, militiamen, anti-aircraft gun crews, anti-parachutist squads, and ordinary citizens organized in volunteer fire-fighting brigades.

AT THE FRONT and BEHIND THE LINES

"Greater Germany" Regiment Replacements Smashed by Red Army

The Soviet press reported today the capture near Smolensk of German troops belonging to the 485th Regiment of the 263rd Infantry Division.

Prisoners stated their regiment had replaced the "Greater Germany" Regiment previously smashed in this sector by the Red Army. During a few days at the front, they said, the 485th Regiment had in turn been practically annihilated.

The 485th Regiment, made up mostly of reservists, lost over two-thirds of its personnel. The companies were left with barely 60 men each. The survivors were said to be worn out by incessant Soviet air bombing and infantry attacks. For three days the regiment received no cooked food. The uniforms of the captives were in rags.

I Captured Thermopylae

(Written by the young Soviet author E. Gabrilovich for the Soviet press.)

A traction hauler was dragging a small black tank along a dusty road. Written in blue letters beneath a skull and crossbones on the side of the turret tower was the inscription: "Ich eroberte Thermopylae."

This German tank was hit in action at "P." It had been in Yugoslavia and Greece. Its crew, three sorry looking young men the worse for wear, were despondently dragging their feet along in the wake of the tank. Prisoners of war, they were being taken to Staff Corps "X" to be questioned.

At staff headquarters the tank is unloaded of its goods, the usual pile of looted and stolen property: cloth, underwear and watches. This time an enormous number of galoshes was also found; the conquerors of Thermopylae had evidently stopped off at a "Rezinotrest" (Soviet rubber trust) shop en route. Curtains torn from windows, rubber boots, even a child's doll -- the result of house looting.

Everything was dumped out and then followed sundry printed matter: books -- photographs of 100 German generals, published in Berlin; portraits of 25 chorus girls from the "Parrot" cabaret, published in Paris; a "Soldier's Song Book" with a few verses on various themes, from the pathetic to the lyric.

Here is a specimen of the lyrics: "Why does Elsa love the soldiers, why oh why? Because they've lots of grenades, that's why."

There is also a manuscript, the diary of one of the cutthroats which begins with the campaign in Yugoslavia and

is filled with descriptions of battles in Greece. The entries form a detailed and vile narration of atrocities and lootings perpetrated by the tank crew and the whole German Army in occupied regions. The local population is tersely and uniformly termed "swine."

"Hanged 25 of these swine because they refused to display holiday flags on the occasion of our arrival."

"Dropped into a tavern and when swine of a host asked us to pay for wine we hanged him in his own store room."

"The swine of a woman began to shriek that she had children and a husband, but we had no time to find out as the Serbs were shooting at us from a hill. This made Willi nervous and he shot her to make her keep quiet."

Entries relating to Greece:

"A land of swine and sheep where there is nothing worth while except olives."

"The old man cried out that it was an ancient chapel, but Willi didn't want to steer around it and plumped a shell into it to clear it from our path."

"Athens is a pig's town which in Germany would not be worthy of being called even a village."

Thus with knife and whip did the "heroes" of Thermopylae proceed across Europe until they encountered the men of the Red Army. Under armed guard they now follow their smashed black tank, which has been rendered harmless forever.

[Russia Embassy]

Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

Saturday, August 2, 1941

No. 17

THE FRONT ON AUGUST 1

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, August 1.

Morning Communique

During the night of July 31 fighting continued in the directions of Novorzhev, Smolensk and Zhitomir. No major engagements took place in other directions and sectors of the front.

Our airforce, in cooperation with ground troops, inflicted blows on enemy moto-mechanized units, infantry and artillery and bombed enemy truck columns carrying fuel.

In the Baltic Sea our airforce sank one enemy destroyer and seriously damaged two other ships.

* * * * *

The Soviet Information Bureau reports that a German tank column supported by aviation attempted to outflank a Red Army division but was thrown back by Soviet aviation and artillery with a loss of 46 German tanks. Elsewhere five German tanks were destroyed with grenades and three by anti-tank guns. The crews of the latter were captured.

THE MOOT ON ARMORS:

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, August 1.

Moshin Guns

During the night of July 31 fighting continued in the directions of Novgorodsky, Smolensk and Dnieper. In major engagements took place in enemy infantry and tankers of Red Army.

Our aviators, in cooperation with ground troops, bombarded bases on enemy motor-mechanized units, infantry and artillery and bombed many enemy airfields, causing fires.

In the Baltic Sea our pilots sank one enemy transport and negatively damaged two other ships.

* * *

The Soviet Information Bureau reports that a German tank column supported by aviation attempted to outflank a Red Army division but was thrown back by Soviet artillery and infantry with a loss of 45 enemy tanks. The Germans lost several tanks were destroyed with grenades and shots by Red Army guns. The enemy of the labor [illegible].

Evening Communique

On August 1 our troops continued battles against the enemy in the directions of Porkhov, Nevel, Smolensk and Zhitomir. There were no significant changes in positions of troops at the front.

Our airforce, in cooperation with ground troops, continued attacks on enemy moto-mechanized and infantry units and airplanes on their airdromes.

In the Baltic Sea, our planes sank an enemy patrol vessel and a 5000 ton tanker and seriously damaged four other enemy ships.

On July 31, fifteen German planes were shot down in air battles. We lost seven planes.

Evening Communique

On August 1 our troops continue battles against the enemy in the directions of Podolsky, Novgorod, Smolensk and Mahilevsk. There were no significant changes in positions of troops on this front.

Our airforce, in cooperation with ground troops, continued attacks on enemy motor-mechanized and infantry units and airplanes on their airfields.

In the Pskov area, our planes made an enemy patrol vessel and a 5000 ton tanker and successfully dropped bombs other enemy ships.

On July 31, fifty-six German planes were shot down in air battles. We lost seven planes.

LOZOVSKY ON HOPKINS AND THE SOVIET-POLISH AGREEMENT

At his regular press conference for foreign correspondents on July 31, Assistant Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau S. A. Lozovsky stated:

"Two events took place yesterday to the disadvantage of Hitler and to the advantage of freedom-loving peoples: the personal envoy of the President of the United States, Harry Hopkins, arrived in Moscow, and the same day an agreement was signed in London between the Soviet and Polish Governments on restoration of diplomatic relations.

"The common significance of these events is that they reflect the extension and consolidation of the united front of the democratic countries against Hitlerite Germany. Hopkins himself explained what brought him to Moscow, and it is hardly necessary to add anything to his explanation. His visit demonstrates once more the determination of the United States to help all peoples fighting for their independence against Nazi barbarism.

"The agreement signed in London between the Soviet and Polish Governments shows that the fraternal Slav peoples are uniting more and more closely in the fight against Hitlerism, which bears on its banner the slogan of extermination of the Slav peoples."

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"The agreement signed in London between the Soviet and Polish Governments shows that the freedom-loving peoples are uniting more and more closely in the fight against Hitlerism, which bears on its banner the slogan of extermination of the Slav peoples."

Having described in detail Poland's position and the regime of violence and sadistic humiliations and methodical extermination of the population of the Polish Republic set up by the German occupation authorities, Mr. Lozovsky said that the peoples of the Soviet Union cannot be indifferent to the fate of the Polish people because fraternal ties have always bound the peoples of Russia and Poland, who in the course of a century jointly fought for their liberation from Czarist autocracy.

He continued: "The Soviet Union and Poland have a common enemy -- Hitlerite Germany. This determines the common task of the Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Czechs, Serbs, Poles, and of all freedom loving peoples of the world in general.

"The agreement providing for reestablishment of diplomatic relations, formation of a Polish army on territory of the U.S.S.R. etc., constitutes first of all an expression of the will of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and Poland jointly to bring the struggle against barbarian Hitlerism to a victorious end. By this agreement the Soviet Union openly stated before the whole world that it stands for the creation of a free and independent Poland and that it will fight arms in hand for its freedom and the freedom of Poland, for Poland to win her independence and for the Polish people to free itself from the sanguinary regime of the Nazi rulers.

Having described in detail Poland's position and the origins of violence and sadistic humiliations and methodical extermination of the population of the Polish Republic and by the German occupation authorities, Mr. Lozovsky said that the peoples of the Soviet Union cannot be indifferent to the fate of the Polish people because their ancestors have always been the peoples of Imperial and Tsarist Russia, who in the course of a century joinly fought for their liberation from Czarism and bondage.

He continued: "The Soviet Union and Poland have a common enemy - Hitler's Nazi Germany. This enemy threatens the common peace of the Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Czechs, Serbs, Poles, and of all freedom loving nations of the world in general.

"This argument providing for possibilities of friendly relations, formation of a Polish army on the territory of the U.S.S.R. etc., constitutes fruit of all an expression of the will of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and Poland jointly fighting the aggressive against German Hitlerism by a victorious end. By this agreement the Soviet Union openly stands before the whole world that it stands for the creation of a free and independent Poland and that it will fight arm in hand for the freedom and the freedom of Poland, for Poland to win her independence and for the Polish people to free itself from the sanguinary regime of the Nazi tyrant.

"No doubt all freedom loving peoples and especially the whole population of Poland as well as all Poles scattered throughout the world will enthusiastically acclaim the agreement as a pledge of national liberation and state independence of Poland."

EISENSTEIN SALUTES AMERICA

Sergei Eisenstein, leading Soviet film director, last night broadcast a message to his friends in the United States. Among the best known of his films in this country are Thunder Over Mexico, Potemkin, and Alexander Nevsky. Mr. Eisenstein said:

The mutual understanding between the U.S.S.R. and the United States, which is growing stronger every day, gives me particularly great pleasure. I know America well. I like the country and love the American people. American efficiency, energy, optimism and good humor are admired and appreciated by all peoples.

The ground for this mutual understanding and friendship has been long prepared. An indication of this is the strong interest which we take in American art and Americans take in ours. This is particularly evident in the case of moving pictures. Our films have been warmly received in the United States, while American pictures are favorites on our screen. There are ties of personal friendship between movie men, writers and artists in our country and in America.

"To doubt all freedom loving people and especially the whole population of Poland as well as all Polish scientists throughout the world will unhesitatingly condemn the agreement as a plunder of national liberation and state independence of Poland."

PROGRESSIVE SALUTES AMERICA

Sergei Eisenstein, Russian Soviet film director, last night broadcast a message to the Russians in U.S. United Stores. Among the best known of his films in this country are Battleship Potemkin, Ivan the Terrible, and Alexander Nevsky. Mr. Eisenstein said:

The school misunderstanding between the U.S.S.R. and the United States, which is growing stronger every day, gives me particularly great pleasure. I love American work. I like the country and love the American people. American efficiency, energy, optimism and good humor are admired and appreciated by all people.

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Now this friendship is steadily taking wider forms. The great peoples of the United States, Britain and the U.S.S.R. are faced with the danger of barbarous fascism which is menacing the whole world. Friendship and mutual assistance are the powers which at the present historic moment will insure the total destruction of the ravening monster of fascism. The ideals of liberty and humanism are equally close to the hearts of both peoples. These ideals are uniting our peoples in the present great historic moment.

And I am glad to send across the ocean to you, my American friends, a warm message of greetings and to express my firm conviction that justice and democracy will be victorious. The enemy of mankind will be destroyed once and for all.

* * * * *

The Soviet press reported today from Istanbul that according to reliable sources the former German Ambassador at Moscow, Schulenburg, has been placed under house arrest at Hitler's orders. Schulenburg was said to have incurred the Fuehrer's displeasure by warning him that a German attack on the Soviet Union would be disastrous. It was said Gestapo agents had shadowed Schulenburg from the moment he arrived in Ankara from Moscow after the outbreak of Soviet-German hostilities.

Now this Conference is actually taking place. The whole people of the United States, friends and the U.S.S.R. are moved with the impact of sentiments towards which is shaking the whole world. Friendship and mutual understanding the general relaxation of the present tension, the narrow mind the total disintegration of the working members of imperialism. The intellectual liberty and democratic equality claim the one hearts or both peoples. These basic ideas, making our peoples to be drawn more closely together.

And I am glad to say, or rather this seems to you, my American friends, a wide tendency of presidential to approach by film correlation, want justice and a concern with the relativity. The energy of mankind will be mobilized once for all.

* * *

The Soviet press reported today that Mr. Khrushchev has accepted the invitation to the President of Soviet Academy of Nonow Sciences, and have placed their home visit on Hillsdale's return. Soviet Union was said to have changed the policy of disarmament by withdrawing all their military action. The Soviet Union would be ready to sign a treaty with the United States, and shadowed Sunshipping from the world's be replaced by peace. The Nonow Sciences, obligation of Soviet to Nonalliance.

SOVIET CITIZENS BUILD DEFENSE FUND

The ground swell of Soviet enthusiasm for the successfully fighting Red Army is sweeping a tide of rubles into the coffers of the "Defense Fund" informally organized by Soviet newspapers, the Soviet press reported today. The money is being spent through the Soviet Red Cross chiefly for tobacco, candy and other personal comforts for the soldiers.

As collections mounted, many trade union and factory groups passed resolutions urging that the Fund be officially recognized. A Moscow factory adopted a resolution calling on all workers of the U.S.S.R. to contribute a day's pay monthly "to turn out more thousands of planes and tanks and hundreds of thousands of machineguns and rifles..."

The agricultural scientist Academician Trofim Lysenko contributed a 100,000 ruble Stalin prize recently awarded him for his work on heredity as applied to agriculture. Other scientists and literary prize-winners followed suit. Collective farms have begun a campaign to collect fruit for the Red Army men at the front and in hospitals.

MOSCOW HEROES SNUFF OUT FIRE BOMBS

Gallant conduct of Moscow citizens during air raids was described by the Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia in an editorial commenting on the award of decorations to 159 persons who distinguished themselves by putting out fires. Izvestia said:

The population has learned to repulse enemy air raids courageously. The people who rose to defend the capital did splendid work. The most gallant among them have been decorated with orders and medals. We cite some of their exploits.

Housewife Golubeva, now house manageress, put out 66 incendiaries by herself. While on duty on a houseroof, janitor Shvetsov was hurled to the ground by the blast of a high explosive bomb. Despite injury he remained at his post and prevented fire from breaking out in the building.

Though twice knocked off his feet by the blast of high explosive bombs, Fomushkin, member of a volunteer youth fire-fighting squad, still had enough strength to dash into a blazing building and bring a man out of the fire.

Commander Levkin of a fire-fighting brigade prevented several apartment houses from burning down. When the enemy dropped incendiaries on a children's hospital, Levkin extinguished the bombs in the attic before the fire had a chance to spread.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Though in danger of losing their lives, the people worked courageously. Sixteen-year-old Kamchatkin remained on duty under bombing, extinguishing 16 incendiaries. A young member of a volunteer fire-fighting squad, Budzin, although wounded by a bomb splinter, remained at his post until he succeeded in putting the fire out.

Men of all occupations are on the list of awards. There are fighters of the (anti-parachutist) extermination battalions and militiamen, heads of fire squads and house managers, machinists and district political delegates, drivers and janitors. The Nazis hurl a large airforce against Moscow, but the raids fail one after another. A great army of gallant and skilful people has risen to defend our capital.

SOVIET RAILWAYMEN GIVE SUNDAY'S WORK FOR WAR

Railway workers all over the Soviet Union will turn out voluntarily this Sunday to contribute one day's work in support of the Soviet war effort.

Resolutions to "move thousands of cars," "repair thousands of miles of track," and "move thousands of tons of cargo for the front and for munitions plants" were passed by various categories of railwaymen. All wages earned will be contributed to the Defense Fund.

RUMANIAN REVEALS PLOESTI DESTRUCTION

Tremendous devastation in the Ploesti oil district caused by the Soviet Airforce and Rumanian guerrillas, as recounted by a prominent Rumanian politician just arrived in Switzerland, was reported in the Soviet press yesterday.

Soviet air raids on the Ploesti district, the informant stated, have proved extraordinarily effective. The oil fields have been burning incessantly for four weeks. Explosions are heard and the glow is seen miles away. The Red Airforce was said to have smashed oil refineries, destroyed over a million tons of oil and damaged derricks.

The Rumanian informant said that even if there were no more raids, the output of the Rumanian oil industry will be only half normal for five or six months because of damage to oil refineries. Oil tanks in Palaza, five miles from Constanta, have also been destroyed, he said.

The Soviet press comments that Ploesti is now almost Germany's only source of oil. Sale of Rumanian oil to Turkey was banned shortly after the first bombardment of Ploesti, it was noted.

RUMANIAN OIL WELLS BLOCKED UNDERGROUND

Throughout occupation in the Ploesti oil district ruled by the Soviet Airforce and Rumanian counterfeits, as reported by a Swedish journalist, Rumanian politicians just arrived in Switzerland, was reported in the Swedish paper Svenskt.

Soviet air raids on the Ploesti district, the Rumanian claims, have proved ineffectually effective. The oil fields have been burning incessantly for four months. Stockholm reported and the glow is seen miles away. The best refineries are said to have escaped. Oil wells, destroyed over a million tons of oil and dangerous quantities.

The Rumanian interviews said that even if there were no more raids, the output of the Rumanian oil industry would be only half normal for lack of pipe-making machinery or drills to oil refineries. Oil tanks in Turkey, five miles from Constanza, have also been destroyed, it said.

The Soviet press concedes that the oil is now almost Germany's only source of oil. Loss of Rumanian oil to Turkey was helped materially when the first bombardment of Ploesti, it was noted.

TOLSTOI HOME MUSEUM SAVED FROM NAZI BOMBS

(Written for the Soviet press by S. Mikheyev)

A little house in the Khamovniki district of Moscow... A dense garden with age-old shady trees and an old arbor...

This small house is known to the whole world. Leo Tolstoi lived and worked here for 20 years. In this house in Khamovniki he wrote Resurrection, Haji Murat, and The Death of Ivan Ilyich. To this house in a narrow turning, now named after the great writer, there came to pay him homage great men of learning and peasants from all over Russia.

The Khamovniki house is unique among literary museums. Furniture and arrangements are kept just as they were in the writer's lifetime. Entering the house you feel that it is inhabited, that the host will come out into the garden at any moment, screw up his bushy eyebrows, gaze into the distance and go into the arbor.

A few days ago the wonderful little house of the Russian genius was in great danger. This was at the dead of night when, like the whole town, Khamovniki was deserted. Sirens gave the alert signal and the hum of engines was heard high above. The clinging rays of our searchlights felt around the sky and, crossing, gripped the enemy planes. The pitch darkness of night was broken by the dull roar of

TOLSTOI HOME MUSEUM SAVED FROM NAZI HORDES

(Written for the Soviet press by S. Mikhayev)

A little house in the Khmovnikh district of Moscow...
A dome peeles with age-old shady trees and an old arbor...

This small house is known to the whole world. Leo Tolstoi lived and worked here for 20 years. In this house in Khmovnikh he wrote Resurrection, War and Peace, and The Death of Ivan Ilyich. To this house in a darter evening, two years after the great writer, there came to pay his homage great men of learning and scientists from all over Russia...

The Khmovnikh house is unique among literary museums. Furniture and arrangements are kept just as they were in the writer's lifetime. Entering the house you feel that it is inhabited, that the host will come out into the garden at any moment, pick up his hobby shovel, come into the kitchen and go into the study.

A few days ago the wonderful little house of the Russian genius was in great danger. Hitler's in the dead of night when, like the wind, been, Khmovnikh was bombed. Strong gave the alert signal and the hum of engines was heard high above. The flashing rays of our searchlights fell around the sky and, crossing, gripped the enemy planes. The pitch darkness of night was broken by the dull roar of

anti-aircraft fire. Five museum staff members on duty kept a close watch on the sky.

N. Teodorovich, curator of the museum, stood near the house. Watchman Zubarev was on duty at the arbor where Leo Tolstoi liked to spend his time. At the other end of the grounds were posted excursion guide Guseva and charwoman Tyurina, while building superintendent Yudisov was on duty at the wicket gate.

Several incendiary bombs fell all around. Hitting the earth, the flames began spreading. At first a wing caught fire and then a tongue of flame licked at the wall. The building closest to the museum was burning.

"At first we were a little confused," relates a woman member of the staff, "but then we heard the composed voice of Teodorovich, who detailed each of us to extinguish bombs. Sand heaps and barrels of water stood in the courtyard, and we quickly set to work."

The characteristic spluttering hiss was heard when the staff dumped sand on the bombs. Hardly had they extinguished the flames when more bombs were dropped, as the Nazis hastened to relight the dying fire. Those on duty calmly continued smothering bombs with sand, forming new mounds over each one. The fire stopped.

anti-aircraft fire. Five museum staff members on duty kept a close watch on the sky.

M. Teodorovich, curator of the museum, stood near the house. Watchman Zubarev was on duty at the gates where Lev Tolstoi liked to ground his kites. At the other end of the grounds were posted excursion guide Guseva and observer Yurina, while building superintendent Yurlov was on duty at the wicket gate.

Several incendiary bombs fell all around. Hitting the earth, the fires began spreading. At first a wisp of smoke and then a tongue of flame licked at the wall. The building closest to the museum was burning.

"At first we were a little confused," relates a woman member of the staff. "But then we heard the commands of Teodorovich, who detailed each of us to extinguish bombs. Sand buckets and barrels of water stood in the courtyard, and we quickly got to work."

The incendiaries sputtering blue was heard when the staff dumped sand on the bombs. Hardly had they extinguished the flames when more bombs were dropped, as the Nazis hoped to relight the dying fire. Those on duty quickly combined smothering bombs with sand. Turning now rounds over each one. The fire stopped.

But sparks flew from neighboring buildings and the air was hot and smoky. Guseva's coat began smouldering, but nobody thought of giving up. A fire hose was quickly turned on the Tolstoi house, which was thoroughly soaked with water. Sparks fell on the wet walls, but did no harm.

Thus by efficient work the staff fought and extinguished the flames. Over 20 bombs were dropped on the estate, but all were put out. Five people devoted to their motherland had saved a priceless historical monument of Russian culture.

L Russia

Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

Monday, August 4, 1941

No. 18

THE FRONT ON AUGUST 2 - 3

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow.

Morning Communique, August 2

During the night of August 1 fighting continued in the directions of Novorzhev, Nevel, Smolensk and Zhitomir. No major operations took place in other directions and sectors of the front.

Our airforce, in cooperation with ground troops, continued to strike at enemy moto-mechanized forces, infantry and artillery.

As a result of fighting in the Smolensk direction, parts of the Red Army have destroyed the 137th German Infantry Division. The procedure of destruction of the German division was as follows:

At dawn our troops brought heavy pressure to bear on the Germans. To help retreating German forces, the German command threw into battle the 137th German Division, which entered the fighting straight from a march.

Without allowing the German division to develop an attack, a subdetachment under Commander Lukin began an energetic attack on the enemy's flank. The remaining parts

THE FORCE OF ARGUMENT - 3.

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow.

Morning Commentary, August 5

During the night of August 1 fighting continued in the directions of Novgorodok, Nevel, Krasnoye and Zhlobinsk. In major operations took place in other directions and sectors of the front.

Our airforce, in conjunction with the ground troops, continued to strike at enemy mechanized forces, infantry and artillery.

As a result of fighting in the Smolensk direction, parts of the Red Army have captured the 137th German Infantry division. The procedure of destruction of the German division was as follows:

At dawn our troops launched heavy pressure on one of the Germans. The Nazis received German Tanks, the usual manoeuvre where into battle the 137th German Division, which lighted the fighting vehicles from - trunk.

Without allowing the German division to decide on attack, a counterattack under Guardsman Lukin began an energetic attack on the enemy flank. The Guardsmen Petro-

of the "N" Red Army unit rapidly encircled the German division.

Soviet artillery opened heavy fire on the Nazis. After artillery preparation our troops went into the attack. Political instructor Y. led his subdetachment twice in a bayonet attack. Soldiers of this group killed about a hundred Germans, captured four guns, 14 machineguns, several mine throwers, 47 horses and other weapons.

The subdetachment of Lieutenant K. behaved most courageously. Red Army men of this unit inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and put six heavy machineguns out of action.

Our artillery was very successful, killing hundreds of German soldiers. Gun Commander K., who especially distinguished himself with his fire, killed 50 Nazi soldiers and destroyed four machineguns and one trench mortar. Gun Commander B. by point blank fire destroyed groups of German motorcyclists and an enemy cavalry detachment.

On one flank the Germans attempted to break through the encirclement, but were encountered and driven back by Captain K.'s subdetachment and by tanks. After a few hours of fighting the Germans were unable to bear the pressure of Soviet troops and began to flee, discarding guns, transport and other equipment. Many officers and soldiers remained dead on the battlefield.

The "Red Army unit rapidly moved into German divisions.

Soviet artillery opened heavy fire on the Reds.

After artillery preparation our troops went into the attack.

Initial instructor X. led his subordinate units in a bayonet attack. Soldiers of this group killed about a hundred Germans, captured four guns. In addition, several tens thousand, 17 horses and other weapons.

The subordinate of lieutenant K. between most correspondently. Red Army men of this unit killed many Germans in the enemy and put their heavy machine-guns out of action.

Our artillery was very successful. Soldiers-gunners of German positions. Our Comrade Y. K., who successfully distinguished himself with his fire, killed 50 Hitlerites and destroyed four machine-guns and one trench mortar. Our Comrade M. by point blank fire a strong-point of German infantry and an enemy cavalry detachment.

On one flank the German infantry in brown through the reconnaissance, but were encountered and by Guards K. Lieutenant-Colonel and by tanks. After a few hours of fighting the German were unable to hold the pressure of Soviet troops and began to fly, leaving their dead, prisoners and other equipment. Many officers and soldiers remained dead on the battlefield.

Evening Communique, August 2

On August 2 our troops fought the enemy in the directions of Porkhov, Smolensk, Korosten and Byelaya Tserkov and in the Estonian sector of the front. Fighting of local importance occurred in other sectors.

In the Baltic Sea our ships and airforce attacked eight German troop transports navigating under escort of five destroyers. According to preliminary data, one enemy destroyer and one transport were destroyed and two destroyers and one transport damaged. The enemy was compelled to turn back without completing his mission. Our side sustained no losses.

Our airforce in cooperation with ground troops struck at enemy moto-mechanized troops, infantry and artillery. On August 1 our airforce destroyed 41 German planes. Our losses were 19 planes.

Morning Communique, August 3

During the night of August 2 our troops continued to fight the enemy in the directions of Smolensk, Korosten and Byelaya Tserkov and in the Estonian sector of the front. No substantial changes in positions of troops occurred in other sectors of the front.

Evening Communique, August 2

On August 2, our troops destroyed enemy in the directions of Tushkoy, Kupiyansk, Dergachi and Balakleya, Barvenkovo and in the Donetsk region on the front. Fascists of lesser importance occurred in Kharkov province.

In the Dnipro Sea our naval aviation attacked eight German troop transports navigating under escort of five destroyers. According to preliminary data, one enemy destroyer and one transport were destroyed and two destroyers and one transport damaged. The enemy was forced to turn back without completing his mission. Our ships returned to base.

Our aviation in cooperation with land forces attacked in enemy rear-mechanized troops, infantry and vehicles. We destroyed 3 enemy tanks, 3 armored personnel carriers, 3 motor vehicles and 17 planes.

Morning Communique, August 3

During the night of August 2 our troops continued to push the enemy in the directions of Kupiyansk, Dergachi and Balakleya Barvenkovo and in the Donetsk region of the front. The insurgent enemy is pursuing of enemy remnants in eastern sectors of the front.

Our airforce, continuing its cooperation with ground troops, struck at enemy moto-mechanized troops, infantry and artillery.

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The Soviet Information Bureau reports that on the night of August 2 a Soviet cavalry squadron routed a Rumanian cavalry regiment by a flank attack near "J," killing several hundred men and capturing 211 horses, 11 machineguns and ammunition.

On the same night Soviet infantry repulsed an attack by German motorized troops which crossed "N" River on pontoon bridges. A counter-attack rolled the Nazis back toward the river just as a patrol under Lieutenant Snegirev blew up a dam half a mile above the German crossing point.

The resulting flood washed out Nazi bridges and inundated a large area. About 400 Germans were killed in action or drowned, over 40 trucks were put out of action and 120 men were captured.

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The Soviet press reports from Istanbul that following a marked increase in the wearing of black in Germany, Reich authorities have forbidden families to assume mourning for soldiers killed at the front.

"IZVESTIA" ON SOVIET-POLISH AGREEMENT

In an editorial titled "The Soviet-Polish Agreement" the Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia writes:

The Soviet-Polish agreement signed in London a few days ago by representatives of the U.S.S.R. and Poland draws the attention of the whole world -- of our friends as well as our enemies. All the freedom loving nations of the world welcome this agreement, justly considering that the establishment of friendly relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland and their joint struggle against Hitlerite Germany, who trampled down treaties and treacherously violated her undertakings as regards the U.S.S.R., Poland and other countries, will bring about the collapse of Hitlerism.

The Soviet-Polish agreement has evoked a warm response of sympathy and gratitude, particularly in countries enslaved by German Nazism such as Yugoslavia, Norway, Czechoslovakia and Greece. The Soviet-Polish agreement has evoked warm sympathy also in broad progressive sections of the population of countries such as Finland and Rumania, which became Germany's vassals.

In connection with the Soviet-Polish agreement a high wave of enthusiasm rose among the Polish, Czech and Yugoslav emigrants who found shelter in various corners of Europe and America.

The Soviet-Polish agreement sounded for the whole world a summons to unity of all those burning with wrath and hatred for the enslavers, ready to sacrifice their lives for their native lands, and who, as Stalin said, stand for freedom against enslavement or the threat of enslavement by Hitler's Nazi armies.

"DEMOCRACY" OR SOVIET-POLISH AGREEMENT

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Enlightened as regards the U.S.S.R., Poland and other countries will bring about the collapse of Hitlerism.

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In connection with the Soviet-Polish agreement a high wave of enthusiasm rose among the Polish, Czech and Yugoslav emigrants who found shelter in various corners of Europe and America.

The Soviet-Polish agreement sound as for the whole world a summons to unity of all those living with wrath and hatred for the enslavers, ready to sacrifice their lives for their native lands, and who, as Stalin said, stand for freedom against enslavement or the threat of enslavement by Hitlerite land armies.

The peoples of the Soviet Union welcome the Soviet-Polish agreement as a solid basis for collaboration of fraternal peoples and for their ruthless joint struggle against Hitlerism -- this cruel, treacherous and perfidious foe of the Slav peoples and all progressive humanity.

The significance of the Soviet-Polish agreement -- as well as of the Czechoslovak agreement and the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia, mercilessly and with unparalleled cruelty crushed by the Hitlerite hordes -- is tremendous. It goes far beyond the limits of relations between the two states which are signatories of this agreement. It acquires particular importance in conditions of life and death struggle between democratic and fascist countries, a struggle of which the brunt is borne by the vanguard of humanity -- the U.S.S.R., and the victorious outcome of which, thanks to the U.S.S.R., will decisively and irrevocably do away with Hitlerite barbarism.

The significance of the Soviet-Polish agreement -- and this is worthy of the closest attention -- consists also in the fact that from this day the popular war will develop with redoubled force and heroism in the countries enslaved by Hitlerite Germany, who see in the U.S.S.R. an example of unprecedented valor, unparalleled courage and truly great military art triumphantly opposing the military art of Hitlerite Germany.

The historic importance of the Soviet-Polish agreement quite naturally explains the tremendous public interest and vivid response which it evoked in all parts of the world. However, we cannot help mentioning the fact that, in analyzing and appraising the Soviet-Polish agreement, people sometimes make historic references and attempts to draw historical parallels which are by no means correct.

As an example of such a parallel we may cite the broadcast of Polish Prime Minister Wladislaw Sikorski's speech on July 31 in London, in which a parallel was drawn between 1795, when "two great powers -- Germany and Russia -- vowed that Poland and the Polish nation should disappear forever," and 1939, when "an identical agreement on the annihilation of Poland forever" was concluded.

Indeed, the year 1795 entered Polish history as a sad date. It was the year of the so-called third partition of Poland, which collapsed not only, and even not so much, for reasons of external policy as for reasons of internal policy.

It is not accidental that in connection with this fact Marx wrote: "Only a democratic Poland could be independent." This was a strikingly just remark of the greatest significance, not only for the Poland of that epoch but also for the modern Poland and Polish public leaders and statesmen.

The events of 1795 were a direct result of the cooperation of the then most reactionary states of Europe, which had united to combat revolutions and movements of national liberation. This says everything there is to say. But this also means that there is not and cannot be any similarity between 1795 and 1939.

Has it not been proved that the entry of Soviet troops

into the eastern Polish regions in 1939 took place in circumstances when, as (former Premier, now Foreign Minister Vyacheslav) Molotov justly remarked in his speech of September 17, 1939, Poland became a convenient field for all kinds of unexpected happenings which could create a menace for the U.S.S.R.? The population of these regions consisted in an overwhelming majority of Ukrainians and Byelorussians, to whom the Soviet Union justly considered its sacred duty to lend a helping hand in the face of the menace of German occupation.

This alone eliminates all ground for drawing any "parallels" between 1939 and 1795. In the light of the latest events connected with the treacherous aggression of Hitlerite Germany against the U.S.S.R., it becomes particularly clear how correct was the action of the Soviet Government in autumn 1939, when it did not let Nazi Germany invade Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia, which in the hands of German Nazism would immediately have been converted into a springboard for aggression against the U.S.S.R. Precisely this move of the Soviet Government in 1939 gave a positive result in 1941. Now at last it is perfectly obvious what part was played in the frustration of the Nazi blitzkrieg by incorporating the western territory into the U.S.S.R. in 1939. Beyond any doubt, the position of the German Army would have been vastly more advantageous if Soviet armies were compelled to meet the

treacherous, unexpected onslaught of German troops in the districts of Odessa, Kamenets-Podolsk and Minsk instead of Lvov, Brest (Litovsk) and Bialystok. Only the foresight and profound sagacity of the Soviet Government secured for the U.S.S.R. the gain of additional space and strategic advantages.

Those who understood and were able to correctly appraise these facts have no possible reason to view the events of 1939, which were reflected in the agreement of 1939, from the viewpoint of analogy with the events of 1795. Under the Soviet-Polish agreement of July 30, 1941 the Soviet Government has recognized that the Soviet-German agreement of 1939 concerning territorial changes in Poland lost validity. This emphasizes that "territorial changes" cannot stay forever and also that frontiers established in accordance with these "changes" do not represent anything immutable.

For instance, we do not regard Polish-Soviet frontiers established by the Riga treaty of 1921 as immutable, nor do we share the viewpoint that "none dares presume that the borders of the Polish state of 1939 may be questioned," as expressed in Sikorski's speech. It is not accidental that the British Government refused to guarantee the Polish frontiers as they existed in 1939 before the outbreak of war between Germany and Poland.

The problem of future Soviet-Polish frontiers is a matter of the future. There is no doubt that the statesmanship and good will of both parties will ensure as successful a solution of this problem in the future as has been secured for the problems of the present day.

* * * * *

Yesterday was "Railroad Day" in the U.S.S.R., the day observed in honor of Soviet railway workers. This year, because of the war, the railwaymen voted to turn their traditional holiday into a "Work Sunday" and to contribute all pay received to the Defense Fund in support of the Red Army. Hundreds of thousands of workers turned out voluntarily. The Soviet press yesterday was largely taken up with accounts of heroism displayed by railwaymen since the beginning of the war in handling munitions and other vital cargoes under constant threat of attack by German bombers.

* * * * *

The Soviet press today reported from Geneva that, according to informed sources, several German armored divisions formerly stationed around Bordeaux and Bayonne are now concentrated near the Spanish border. With them are said to be long range artillery taken from the Maginot line and special "Pyrenees troops" recently organized and commanded by General von Falkenhausen. At the same time Spanish concentrations were said to have begun along the Portuguese border. The Spanish General Staff was reported to have taken up quarters at the city of Badajoz, near Portugal.

[Russia Embassy]

Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

Tuesday, August 5, 1941

No. 19

EVENING COMMUNIQUE, August 3

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, August 3.

On August 3 our troops continued fighting against the enemy in the directions of Smolensk, Korosten and Belaya Tserkov and on the Estonian sector of the front. No important changes occurred in positions of troops at the front.

Our airforce, cooperating with ground forces, delivered blows to enemy moto-mechanized forces, infantry and aircraft. Our airforce destroyed 31 enemy planes. Our losses were 19 planes.

During the German air raid on Moscow on the night of August 2, two German planes were shot down. Our airforce suffered no losses.

An enemy submarine was sunk in the Baltic Sea.

It has been ascertained that during an attack carried out by our aircraft on the port of Constanta on the night of August 1, bombs fell on the dock where an enemy destroyer was anchored and on ships in port.

In the vicinity of the Norwegian port of Vardo, Soviet submarines sank a German steamer of 8,000 tons. The steamer was carrying arms and ammunition for the German-Finnish army.

MORNING COMMUNIQUE, August 4

During the night of August 3 our troops continued fighting in the directions of Smolensk, Korosten, Belaya Tserkov and in the Estonian sector. No major operations were carried out in other directions and sectors of the front.

Our airforce, in cooperation with ground troops, continued to strike at enemy moto-mechanized troops, infantry and artillery.

German planes aimed several hundred high concussion bombs at a bridge across the "D" river, but all missed the target. Our anti-aircraft artillery, by heavy fire, and our pursuit planes drove the enemy away from the bridge.

Previously, during a thunder storm, nine German bombers, escorted by 17 pursuit planes, attempted to bomb the bridge. At that time the enemy planes were attacked by an air unit under Major Rudakov. Six Nazi bombers were brought down by our planes and by anti-aircraft artillery fire. Two planes made emergency landings within our lines and the fliers were captured.

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, August 4.

Last night several groups of German planes attempted to raid Moscow. Individual planes broke through to the city at high altitudes; others were dispersed by our night-fighters and anti-aircraft fire.

Several fires which broke out in dwelling houses were promptly extinguished. Military objectives suffered no damage.

PHOTOSTATS OF NAZI PLANS AGAINST TURKEY ARRIVE IN WASHINGTON

The Soviet Embassy in Washington has received from Moscow photostatic copies of documents recently captured from the headquarters of the German 52nd Chemical Regiment when it was routed by Soviet troops west of Sitnia. (See Soviet Information Bureau's Evening Communique July 25, printed in Embassy Bulletin No. 11 July 26.)

These documents, designed for instruction of subordinate commanders, demonstrate unmistakably that the German General Staff is preparing an attack on Turkey. Included are data on Turkish airdromes, arsenals, metallurgical works and ports. There is precise information on Turkish highways, bridges and railways and a list of points at which landings from the sea might be effected.

Accompanying the documents were military maps showing location of military objectives of all kinds. The cover of one of the enclosed documents reads:

For Military Use Only

MILITARY GEOGRAPHIC REVIEW OF THE EUROPEAN PART OF TURKEY

INCLUDING THE STRAITS

Approved December 20, 1940

General Staff of the Army
Department of War Maps and Military Geographic Measurements
Berlin, 1940.

Photostats of three revelatory passages from the contents of these documents were received in Washington. Translations follow:

"Any army which has the task of occupying or marching through Turkey has to face the very difficult problem of crossing the Straits. In accordance with the above mentioned, this possibility could be realized only after the Bosporus (Istanbul), Sea of Marmora and the Dardanelles have been penetrated...."

"Progression

"An unobstructed progression of European troops and staffs is possible, finally, only in the city park of Beyoglu

(Pera). There are about seven large hotels along the main street (Rue de Pera Istiklalcaddesi). The best of them are the Pera Palace and the Tokatliyan. There are a great number of smaller hotels. Suitable for administrative purposes, there are large, solid buildings available like the Galatasaray (French School) and the German School. Along the wider streets around Taksim Square there are large barracks and parks. Inside the many-storied apartment houses of Taksim, Pangalti, Sisli and Macka, light housekeeping apartments consisting of one room with electricity, gas, plumbing and central heating are to be found.."

"Landing conditions in the northern part of the Black Sea coast are extremely difficult because of storms and the steepness of the coast, and can only be carried out at small fishing settlements. Farther south landing is possible on a flat coast, but progression of troops will be under fire of the strongly fortified Catalca Line...."

NAZIS OPPRESS SLAVS

Increasing disturbances in Slavic countries under Nazi domination have been noted in the Soviet press in the last week. At Belgrade, according to a report from Swiss sources, armed civilians on July 28 fought police and German troops stationed in the city.

After suppressing the uprising, German authorities were

said to have shot 122 participants and to have imposed a fine of 10,000,000 dinars on the city. Previously, 29 Yugoslavs were reported executed for cutting power lines supplying electricity to Belgrade.

Doctors and nurses were reported all but abducted from hospitals in both Yugoslavia and Greece and compelled to go to military hospitals in Germany, where additional personnel has been needed since the beginning of the attack on the Soviet Union.

Soviet newspapers gave prominent space to the recent speech at London of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk in which he said:

"There now exist in Czechoslovakia so many forms of sabotage that the Germans are unable to combat them effectively. Sabotage is conducted daily in industry, trade and agriculture, considerably hindering the work of the German war machine.

"Thus the Skoda plant cannot raise its output to the former level. Workers turn out much spoiled work. Recently several thousand workers went on strike in the important aircraft factory 'Aviat' in Prague. The Germans sentenced many to imprisonment."

In Poland much covert resistance continues. On July 20 Gestapo agents reportedly tried to arrest a workman named Yuzef Zubritsky, caught posting anti-Nazi handbills on walls in an outskirt of Warsaw. Zubritsky resisted and tried to tear away

from the Nazi police, Residents of nearby houses, attracted by the commotion, helped him break free. Zubritsky took refuge in a neighboring house.

The whole block was surrounded by police, who began a house-to-house search. The Germans beat a number of the residents and looted living quarters. About 50 Poles were arrested, it was reported, and sent to a concentration camp.

Commenting on these disturbances and repressions in Slavic lands, the Red Army newspaper Krasnaia Zvezda writes:

"Hitler wants to deprive these peoples of every possibility of developing their own national cultures. He destroyed the state of the Serbs and Croats, the state of the Czechs and Slovaks, and the state of the Polish people.

"On seizing Poland, he ousted tens of thousands of Polish peasant families from their land and settled Germans there. In the same way, the lands of the Slovenian people in Yugoslavia were cleared of their ancient owners -- the Slovenian peasants. The Germans ousted 15,000 Slovenian families from the Maribor region and confiscated their whole property.

"This 'Germanization' spreads to industry as well. In Poland, the German Nazis turned over all metallurgical plants and coal mines to German capitalists, and all Polish engineers, foremen and office employes were replaced by Germans. In Yugoslavia, the German occupation authorities and industrialists seized the largest works and factories.

from the local police. Residents of nearby houses, startled by the commotion, helped him break free. Suddenly took refuge in a neighboring house.

The whole block was surrounded by police, who began a house-to-house search. The Gestapo took a number of the residents and looted living quarters. About 50 Polish men arrested, it was reported, and sent to a concentration camp.

Commenting on these air raids and explosions in Slovakia lately, the Red Army newspaper Literaturna Gazeta wrote:

"Hitler wants to deprive these people of every possibility of developing their own national culture. The destroyed the state of the Czechs and Poles, it tries to do the same to the Slovaks, and the state of the Polish people.

"On nothing Polish, he called them of thousands of Polish peasant families from their farms and sended Germans there. In the same way, the leaders of the Slovakian Quislingdavia were glad of their ancient enemy -- the Slovakian people. The Germans came, 15,000 Slovakian families from the Tatrian region was condemned to their whole property.

"This 'Germanization' program is to be carried out well. In Slovakia, the Gestapo burned down all educational plants, schools, libraries to Czech capitalists, and all Polish men and women and office employes were replaced by Germans. In Slovakia, the Gestapo occupation and utilize and industrialists be added the factual works and functions.

"But the economic devastation looks insignificant in comparison with the destruction of culture. National cultures are being cynically and systematically destroyed. Peoples are forbidden even to speak their native tongues. Schools, institutes and universities are closed. All Polish theaters have closed their doors. Mickiewicz and Chopin are silenced. Czechoslovakia, where nearly all intelligentsia -- professors, doctors, teachers, engineers -- are in concentration camps, suffers equally.

"The German language is being forcibly implanted in all Slav lands captured by the Nazis. All officials are Germans. The populations are compelled to bow before every German in military uniform. It is not, however, submission, but profound, deadly hatred toward the oppressors and will to resist that the Germans are fostering among the conquered peoples.

"German Nazism, this monster created by Hitler's criminal gang, will be destroyed on Soviet soil, and the hour of its doom will be the hour of liberation of all peoples of Europe."

COSSACK HARVEST

(Written for Krasnaia Zvezda by the famous Soviet writer Mikhail Sholokhov, author of Quiet Flows the Don and The Don Flows Home to the Sea.)

On the boundless wheatfields of the Don the harvest is in full swing. The air resounds with the clatter of tractors, and over the combine trailers a blue haze mingles with the whitish rye dust. Reapers whir as their rakes press down upon the tall, thick rye.

A peaceful idyll, one might think. But no, the stern imprint of war lies over all. Men and machines work with new

Thus the economic devastation looks just realistic in
[illegible] with the destruction of culture. National culture
[illegible] is [illegible] and systematically destroyed. People who
[illegible] even to speak their native tongue. Theatres, libraries
and [illegible] are closed. All Polish theatres have closed their
doors. Universities and Colleges are silenced. Thousands of
[illegible] nearly all intelligentsia -- professors, students, teachers,
[illegible] -- are in concentration camps, suffer torture.

"The German journals in Poland formally implied in all
other lands controlled by the Nazis. All officials are [illegible].
The population are compelled to live in every German in
military uniform. It is not, however, submission, but [illegible],
[illegible] has [illegible] the people and will be [illegible] when the
[illegible] are [illegible] the [illegible] problem.

"German Jewry, [illegible] by Hitler's criminals
[illegible], will be destroyed on Polish soil, and the hope of the [illegible]
[illegible] the home of liberation of all people of [illegible]."

COMMON DEFENSE

(Written for Progressive Teacher by the Honorable [illegible] editor
Kimball Snowdon, Editor of [illegible] Times, and [illegible]
Times from [illegible] the [illegible].)

On the homefront we realize of the [illegible] content is in
full swing. The air raidings with the [illegible] of [illegible], and
by the enemy [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] the air raid
rye dust. Prepare [illegible] [illegible] and "air
shock type.

A peaceful idyll, we might think. But no, we are in
[illegible] of war like ever all. The [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible]

intensity and purpose. Sorrel horses, driven in from the Don stud farms, whinney at tethers on village squares; bronzed young riders in faded cavalry caps gallop off to mobilization stations; and women binding grain in the fields straighten up to wave as they pass, shouting: "Good luck, Cossacks! Give the Nazi swine something to remember you by! Greetings to Budyenny!"

Carts loaded with grain of the new harvest, make their way along the steppe roads toward the elevators. Great mountains of luscious hay, green as spring onions untouched by rain, rumble majestically past. The Red Army needs everything, and everything is being done for the Army. All thoughts are out there at the front, and one wish burns in every heart: to break the accursed Nazi neck as soon as possible.

An elderly Cossack farmer, pressing a wheat ear in his palms, says smiling: "It is not only England and other smart nations that are on our side, nature herself is with us. Just look at the grain this year!

It's like the fairytale: wheat tall as a shaft, and potatoes big as a wheel. Spring wheat, sunflowers and millet needed rain, and just before harvest time down came the rain as if to order. Now the spring wheat and the rest of the crops are a sight for sore eyes."

Peter Zelenkov, combine operator working on the "Bolshevistsky" collective farm, harvested 28 centners of bunker weight from the first hectare of rye with relatively little moisture

[illegible] and purpose. Soon a nurse, drive in from the [illegible] farms, whinny at soldiers on village squares; [illegible] riding ribbons in faded cavalry caps; jolting off to mobilization [illegible]; and women bidding grain in the fields straighten up to wave as they pass, shouting: "Good luck, Comrades! Give the Fritz wino something to remember you by! Everything to victory!"

Carts loaded with grain of the new harvest, [illegible] along the steppe roads towards the elevators. Great [illegible] of luscious hay, green as spring, onions [illegible] by rain, [illegible] vegetable [illegible]. The Red Army needs everything, and everything is being done for the Army. All through [illegible] there at the front, and one with burns in every heart: to beat the scoundrel Fritz back as soon as possible.

An elderly Cossack farmer, pressing a [illegible] to his [illegible], says smiling: "It is not only England and other [illegible] nations that are on our side, rather here it is with us. Just look at the grain this year!

It's like the fairytale: wheat fall as a shaft, and [illegible] grows big as a wheel. Spring wheat, [illegible] and millet [illegible] rye, and just before harvest time rain came [illegible] as if to water. Now the spring wheat and the rest of the [illegible] are a sight for sore eyes."

Peter Solenkov, combine operator working on one "[illegible]-[illegible]" collective farm, harvested 28 [illegible] of bundles [illegible] from the first hectare of rye with relatively little [illegible]

and a negligible percentage of weeds. Here the crop yield is as much as 30 - 35 centners per hectare.

Zelenkov's combine unloads on the go, carries on without stopping. During a brief rest period Zelenkov, peeping into the bunker, climbs down onto the bristly stubble and goes off for a smoke.

"Have you got someone to take your place when you go to the front?" I ask him.

"Sure," he says.

"Who?"

"My wife."

"But can she really take your place?"

Zelenkov, his face dark from sun and dust, grins. The young woman at the wheel of the combine leans over the railing. "I am Zelenkov's wife," she says. I am only working temporarily at the wheel. Last year I drove the combine and earned more than my husband."

Stung by his wife's words, Zelenkov butts in: "Oh, I guess she could take my place all right, if it comes to that," he says reluctantly. "But she's got another bee in her bonnet. She wants to go to the front with me."

Marina Zelenkova, obviously one of those women who insist on having the last word, interrupts her husband: "We have no children, so there is nothing to prevent us from fighting. I can drive a tank as well as my husband any time!"

Zelenkov hurries back to the combine. He has no time to waste talking. Four hundred seven hectares out of 540 under rye on this farm have already been harvested. Zelenkov is hurrying to make up for lost time.

The overwhelming majority of collective farms in the Rostov province are using the simplest harvesting machines this year. Not waiting for the grain to reach the stage where combines are necessary, the farmers used reapers, thereby economizing on a vast amount of fuel and expediting harvesting.

and a negligible percentage of weeds. Here the crop yield is as much as 30 - 35 centners per hectare.

Zelenkov's combine unloads on the go, guided by walkie-talkie signals. During a brief rest period Zelenkov, jumping into the tractor, climbs down onto the briskly stubble and goes off for a smoke.

"Have you got someone to take your place when you go to the front?" I ask him.

"Sure," he says.

"Who?"

"My wife."

"But can she really take your place?"

Zelenkov, his face flushed from sun and dust, smiles. "Come, woman at the wheel of the machine issues over the working. "I am Zelenkov's wife," she says. I am only working temporarily at his wheel. Last year I drove the combine and worked more than my husband."

Hung by his wife's words, Zelenkov hurries in: "Oh, I guess she could take my place all right, if it comes to that," he says reluctantly. "But she's not another boy in her bonnet. She wants to go to the front with me."

During Zelenkov's, ostensibly one of those women who insist on having the last word, interrupts her husband: "We have no relation, so there is nothing to prevent us from claiming. I can drive a tank as well as my husband can, since."

Zelenkov marries beer in the morning. He has a place to meet training. Four hundred seven hectares out of 24 hours sown on this farm have already been harvested. Zelenkov is hurrying to make up for lost time.

The overwhelming majority of collective farms in Rostov province are using the airplane harvesting method this year. Not waiting for the grain to ripen the crop, when combines are necessary, the farmers used harvesters, thereby winning on a vast amount of time and expenditure of working.

Characteristic in this connection is the statement of one farmer from the Stalinets farm: "When collective farms came, all hard work stopped. Soviet power took the heavy work off our shoulders. Now the young folks who work on reapers are complaining their backs ache by the end of the day. They are just spoiled. The tractors did the ploughing and the combines the cutting and threshing. That's all right in peacetime, but now that the Germans have started to fight, a little backache is of no consequence. We've got to work so hard our joints will creak and save all the fuel we can for the Red Army. They need it more than we do and they can use it so as to make the Nazis' joints creak and make them jump out of their skins."

As though echoing the old Stalinets farmer, Vasily Soldatov from a neighboring farm climbed down from the top of his rick and wringing out his sweat-soaked shirt, said: "It is a hard, stubborn enemy we are fighting and we have to be hard and stubborn at work too. As for our quotas, well, we have just got to over-fulfil them, and when we go off to the front we will exceed our quotas there, too."

First class labor discipline and consciousness of civil duty were the order of the day at all the collective farms I visited. Children and old people are working in the fields and the work is proceeding with tremendous enthusiasm.

At another collective farm a brigade was working with reapers drawn by two pairs of oxen: although the rakes are lifted as high as they will go, progress is difficult --

the rye is so tall and thick. Women team drivers whip up the oxen. Strapping young Cossacks throwing the sheaves from the platform barely have time to wipe the perspiration from their brows. As they come to a halt I approach, asking why they drive the oxen so fast, almost at a gallop.

"The beasts are used to it," one of the men replies, "it won't do them any harm, and it's easier to throw the sheaves from the platform at high speed. What's more, we are anxious to get through with the harvest while we are still home because when we go to the front the women folk will have a hard time with grain like this."

Another interjects, "When will they take us for the army? All the other fellows of my age have gone and I don't see why I should have been left."

Pokusayev is his name. He is the son of the local blacksmith, a fine healthy specimen who has served in the Red Army artillery. From conversation with the others it turns out that one of them recently served as a tank man, another in a howitzer battery, a third in an anti-aircraft battery, a fourth as a cavalryman in a famous division. All are fine healthy young men. One can appreciate their desire to be off to the front. It is the perennial desire of the young Don Cossacks, fighters in the great Red Army yesterday and tomorrow. It is the desire of men whose forebearers for centuries have shed their blood defending their country against numberless enemies.

I cannot but recall the words of 83-year-old Evlantyev, now guarding the collective farm grain barns. It was a dark July night. There were falling stars in the velvety sky. The old man's voice sounded soft and tremulous in the darkness:

"Never mind, let him come, let him get far enough away from his own land. Our country is big and its gateways are wide. My grandfather fought Napoleon and he used to tell us children stories of the campaign.

"Before going to war with us Napoleon gathered his Murats and his generals in an open field in broad daylight and said to them: 'I intend to conquer Russia. What do you say to that, gentlemen?'

"'Impossible, your highness,' they chorused, 'it is too big a country for us to conquer.'

"Napoleon pointed to the sky. 'See that star up there?' he said.

"'No,' they replied. 'We can't see any star because it's daytime.'

"'Well,' says Napoleon, 'I see it. And it predicts our victory.' Whereupon he set up his armies against us.

"The gateway they entered was wide, but the one they left by was so narrow they barely squeezed through. And our men chased them all the way to Paris. My old brain tells me that this German must have imagined he saw another crazy star like that, but when he gets around to making his exit he'll find the gates so narrow I doubt he'll even be able to squeeze through. I hope to God he doesn't! And that will be a lesson to the others for all time."

* * * * *

The Soviet press reports especially heavy guerrilla action along the highway between the Soviet border and the city of Bobruisk. Stubborn encounters occur nearly every day. Recently the men of a large collective farm in this area fought against the Germans for two days, finally retiring into woods on the farm property.

Another guerrilla detachment composed of farmers and town workers, headed by a former factory manager, surprised a German armored detachment and captured a tank, ten armored cars and an anti-tank gun. With their new motorized equipment manned by factory machinists and collective farm tractor drivers, they are continuing operations against the Nazis.

L Russia

Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D.C.

Wednesday, August 6, 1941

No. 20

EVENING COMMUNIQUE, August 4

On August 4 fierce fighting continued in the directions of Kholm, Smolensk and Belaya Tserkov. Our airforce in cooperation with ground troops struck at enemy moto-mechanized units, infantry and artillery.

On August 3, twenty German planes were destroyed on enemy airdromes. We lost six planes.

During the German air raid on Moscow on the night of August 3, two German planes were brought down. Our airforce suffered no loss.

MORNING COMMUNIQUE, August 5

During the night of August 5 our forces fought the enemy in the directions of Smolensk, Korosten and Belaya Tserkov.

Our airforce struck at enemy moto-mechanized units and infantry and bombed enemy aircraft on the ground.

"KRASNAIA ZVEZDA" SAYS BLITZKRIEG BANKRUPT

Moscow, August 5.

Summing up the military situation after six weeks of fighting, the Red Army newspaper Krasnaia Zvezda said editorially today:

For six weeks fighting has gone on over a tremendous front, but the enemy has not yet crushed the Red Army. The failure of Hitler's blitzkrieg plans is clear to everyone. The German Command hurled a huge army into a determined offensive -- a carefully prepared blow, terrific in its force.

It may be said that no other nation could have withstood such an onslaught. The Soviet Union not only withstood it but drove the enemy backward by shattering counter-attacks.

The three blitzkrieg methods on which the German Nazi leaders relied were: 1, concentrated attacks by panzer formations, supported by airplanes and followed up by motorized infantry, with the object of penetrating deep into our territory; 2, attempts at a simultaneous break-through by main forces in critical directions; 3, battle along the whole front in an attempt to find vulnerable points in the defense line.

Each of these methods failed. The Nazi "lightning victory" glimmered out. Its disappearance from the horizon

reflected the failure of "blitzkrieg" strategy and tactics. Today the Nazi warrior no longer extols "lightning warfare." Goebbels recently said that the German nation must bear still more sacrifices and that any failure spells defeat. This means that the whole Nazi war machine, adapted only for "blitzkrieg," has failed.

Operations of the Nazi command follow a variable course. They are calculated to split defense positions through their whole depth and surround and annihilate enemy forces. One feature of German strategy is that advancing forces, especially vanguard units, have strict orders not to engage in serious action with strong defense centers but to outflank them.

When planning their "lightning stroke" the Nazis underestimated the Red Army's ability to counter their action. They did not take into account certain specific characteristics of Red Army warfare later developed on a vast scale in the new theater of war.

The German Nazi Command put great faith in its airforce. But in the east everything was turned upside down. Here the Nazi airforce could not gain a decisive supremacy. Instead, the Soviet airforce is relentlessly gaining control of the air.

reflected the failure of "Blitzkrieg" strategy and tactics. Today the Red warrior no longer exhibits "lightning warfare," Goebbels recently said that the German nation must bear still more sacrifices and that any failure spells defeat. This means that the whole Red war machine, designed only for "Blitzkrieg," has failed.

Operations of the Red command follow a variable course. They are calculated to split defense positions through their whole depth on narrowed and manifold by enemy forces. One feature of Russian strategy is that advancing forces, especially van-guard units, have strict orders not to engage in serious action with enemy strong centers but to outflank them.

This planning is for "Blitzkrieg" shows the Russian underestimated the Iron Army's ability to counter-attack action. They did not take into account German specific characteristics of the Army matters lack of reference and vast scale in the new theater of war.

The German first counted put great stress on the air-forces. But in the Russian campaign the tactical support. Here the Red airforce could not play a decisive movement. Instead, the Soviet airforce is relentlessly winning control of the air.

According to the Nazi scheme, panzer troops were to be the main weapon of the blitzkrieg. In the east the Nazis ran into the heroic resistance of the Red Army, fully equipped with aircraft, tanks, motorized artillery, anti-tank defenses, and trucks. Enemy panzer troops are in many instances cut off from their infantry by the powerful counter-blows of our units. Thus a wedge is driven between two prongs of the offensive and then both are annihilated by powerful counter-attacks.

After suffering heavy losses in the first engagements, the German Nazi Command is now forced to disperse its panzer troops along the entire tremendous line of the front, increasingly using them as mere supporting elements for attacks by ordinary infantry.

TOWNS IN THE COMMUNIQUES

Belaya Tserkov:

A county seat and railroad point about 50 miles south of Kiev, population in 1931 about 72,000. The Ukrainians signed an important treaty with Poland here in 1651.

Korosten:

A railroad junction on the Uzh River 40 miles north of Zhitomir and 90 miles west and north of Kiev. Population about 12,000. Mentioned in histories as early as the year 975.

Kholm:

A small town on the Lovat River about 200 miles almost due south of Leningrad. It is 55 miles from the nearest railway.

THE PEOPLE WAGE WAR

(The following article, reprinted in part, was written for the Soviet press by the well known Soviet writer A. Afinogenov, author of the play "Fear.")

In the village of "K," recently, Germans appeared and promptly began a house-to-house search for Soviet officials. They demanded the immediate surrender of the chairman of the rural council, but the women and children--who alone remained in "K"--refused to reveal his whereabouts.

A Nazi officer ordered the mothers to take their children in their arms and line up. A mounted detachment of Germans with whips in their hands rode up to the line.

"Well, now will you tell us?" the officer demanded.

The women were silent.

The whips whistled down. Bloody welts rose on the childrens' faces and shoulders. The women were still silent. But after dark they sent a message to Soviet guerrillas hiding in nearby woods, and that same night the guerrillas attacked the town and took a bloody vengeance.

Note:

A small town on the Great River near Gor, the place the north of Lenigrad. Lies 35 miles from the railway.

THE PROPHECY LIVES

(The following prophecy problem is best, presentation for the Social Drama by Leo and Lucy Social Drama. A. Alexenov, author of the play "Lear.")

In the village of "A" recently, Gorman's heavy and provoly be on a horse-drawn cart for Tyl's village. They carried the [illegible] of the [illegible] man of the rural council, but the women and children alone remained in the [illegible] of the [illegible].

A Red Army officer ordered the [illegible] to be [illegible] children in their [illegible] and [illegible]. A [illegible] distance with [illegible] in their hands [illegible] up on the [illegible].

"Well, now will you [illegible] the [illegible] drunkard, the [illegible] man [illegible].

[illegible] children [illegible] [illegible] children, [illegible] children and children. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. But [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] living in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the guerrillas attended the [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible].

In the town of "V" the residents rushed to shelters as Nazi bombers circled above seeking out a target. Heavy bombs crashed down -- the library -- a school -- the hospital. Five minutes after the first bomb struck, the residents were pouring out of the shelters, intent on limiting the damage. Ignoring the falling bombs, they labored selflessly to put out fires.

Furious, the Nazis scattered a hail of incendiary bombs on the town. A brisk wind spread the flames and it seemed that the wooden houses of "V" were doomed. Young boys, old men rushed to extinguish the flames. With wet towels around their faces they grasped fire-spurting bombs by the vanes and threw them from roofs. On the ground, the bombs were shoveled into sand holes or to the middle of roadways or pushed into the river.

No dismay, no confusion gripped the hearts of the citizens of "V." Our people are not the sort to be terrorized by the Nazis. Despite the wind and the suddenness of the raid, four-fifths of the bombs were rendered harmless and the town was saved. Next day, "V" resumed its everyday life.

The bombings were repeated on several days, and then attacking German ground forces appeared in the neighborhood. A "home guard" was formed in "V" and all capable of bearing arms joined up. Their most effective weapon proved to be beer bottles filled with gasoline. A party of inquisitive German tanks was showered with flaming bottles. Roving Nazi motorcyclists were knocked out of their saddles. One gray haired old forester plumped from a tree on to the back of a startled motorcyclist, knocked the wind out of him and led him triumphantly back into the town.

In the town of Vyn the residents rushed to shelters as Nazi bombers circled above dropping out a cannon. Many bombs crashed down -- the library -- a school -- the municipal. Five minutes after the first bomb struck, the residents were bursting out of the shelters, intent on limiting the damage. Ignoring the falling bombs, they labored painfully to put out fires.

Suddenly, the Nazis sighted a hull of incendiary bombs on the town. A fresh wind spread the flames and scarcer than two volume houses of Vyn were doomed. Young boys, old men rushed to battle much via flames. With wet hoses around their heads they trudged fire-spurting bombs by the ton and threw them from roofs. On the ground, the bombs were shoveled into open holes or in the middle of roadways by rubber tubs in trucks.

Hours later, the conflagration ripped the heart of the village of Vyn. One people was not the sort to be overwhelmed by the flames. Dousing the wine and the summer of the roof, four-fifths of the homes were rendered harmless but the town was saved. Next day, Vyn resumed its everyday life.

The bombings were repeated on several days, and the attacking German ground forces appeared in the neighborhood. A dozen quarter had formed in Vyn and all capable of bearing arms joined up. Their most effective weapon proved to be stones hurtly thrown with gusting. A party of fugitive German bandits were ambushed with flaming [illegible]. Now-Nazi motorcyclists also [illegible] were [illegible] ambushes. The gray forlorn of Vyn's [illegible] dropped from a tree on to the back of a passing motorcyclist, knocked the man out of him and led his [illegible] back into the town.

Thus the inhabitants of "V" fought off the invaders. But when the Germans brought up heavy artillery, heavy tanks and motorized infantry they made ready to abandon their town. All men joined the guerrillas. Breaking up into small detachments they bade their families good-bye and went off to the woods, whence they could harry the enemy's rear by day and night.

The women, the children and the aged left the town, forming a caravan along the road toward Soviet-held territory. Now the Nazis showed their true natures: they swooped low over the road, machine-gunning the fugitives. This the guerrillas saw, and their hearts burned with thirst for vengeance.

Hardly had the German vanguard entered the town of "V" when flames burst from the houses. The earth was shaken by explosions, and black smoke billowed up from a burning oil tank, mounting far into the sky. The guerrillas had set fire to their town. The very earth burned beneath the Germans' feet -- ashes and cinders were all the Nazis had of "V".

Pressing on through the town, the Germans poured toward the river. Here a large railroad bridge beckoned them on. At the bridge's farther end, the countryside lay invitingly open to their heavy tanks, guns and gasoline trucks. The bridge filled from end to end with German vehicles.

Beneath the bridge a small group of guerrillas lay hidden. A dynamite fuse flared. Thirty seconds later the bridge heaved up with a roar and plunged down into the river with all its load of tanks, motorcyclists and flaming gasoline trucks. All the Germans upon it met their deaths in the churning water. And the guerrillas beneath, too, met their deaths -- a short fuse, to make sure -- and they knew they could not save themselves. But they made sure.

Russia Embassy

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D.C.

Thursday, August 7, 1941

No. 21

THE FRONT ON AUGUST 5 - 6

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, August 6.

Evening Communique, August 5

On August 5 our troops continued fighting the enemy in the Smolensk, Korosten and Belaya Tserkov directions and in the Estonian sector of the front. No major operations took place in other directions and sectors of the front.

Our airforce, in cooperation with ground troops, struck at enemy moto-mechanized troops and infantry, causing great losses.

On August 4, 53 German planes were destroyed in air battles and on airdromes. Our airforce lost 21 planes.

Red Army units have imposed heavy losses on the German 16th Motorized Division in the northwestern sector. This division repeatedly tried to attack our formations. Each time, the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses.

After several unsuccessful attempts to penetrate our front line, this division left over 1,500 killed and wounded on the battlefield. According to incomplete data, the Germans lost 60 machineguns and sub-machineguns, 12 other pieces of artillery of various calibers, 16 trench

mortars and nine anti-tank guns. Our troops captured a large number of prisoners.

In the direction of Korosten a German infantry regiment was smashed by a determined Soviet counter-attack. Over 300 Germans were killed and wounded and many soldiers and officers, including the commander of the regiment, were captured.

Morning Communique, August 6

During the night of August 5 our troops continued fighting the enemy in the Kholm, Smolensk and Belaya Tserkov directions and in the Estonian sector of the front. There were no major operations in the remaining directions and sectors of the front.

An enemy transport carrying troops and munitions was sunk by one of our submarines in the Baltic.

Blows were dealt enemy moto-mechanized units, infantry and artillery, and aircraft on many enemy airdromes, by our airforce.

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, August 6.

On the night of August 5 several waves of German planes attempted to raid Moscow. Single planes broke through to the city after the rest were dispersed by our night-fighter planes and anti-aircraft artillery fire and dropped their bombs at random over the remote environs of Moscow.

There were no fires in Moscow proper. Several dwelling houses were demolished. Military objectives did not suffer.

Five German planes were brought down. Our airforce suffered no losses.

POLISH MILITARY MISSION REACHES MOSCOW

The Soviet Information Bureau announced last night that a Polish Military Mission headed by Brigadier General Sigismund Szisko-Bogusz has arrived in Moscow.

The Polish Mission was welcomed by Soviet officials headed by Colonel Evstigneev, Director of the Department of Foreign Relations of the People's Commissariat of Defense, and by Captain Eleazar Zaitsev, Director of the Department of Foreign Relations of the People's Commissariat of the Navy.

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, August 6.

On the night of August 5 several waves of German planes attempted to raid Moscow. Single planes broke through to the city after the first wave dropped by one night-fighter planes and anti-aircraft artillery fire and dropped their bombs as soon over the Moscow outskirts of Moscow.

There were no fires in Moscow proper. Several dwelling houses were damaged. Military objectives did not suffer.

Nine German planes were brought down. Our losses amounted to 10.

POLISH MILITARY MISSION LEAVING MOSCOW

The Soviet Information Bureau announced last night that a Polish Military Mission headed by Lieutenant General Zuikow-Gorbatko was ordered to leave Moscow.

The Polish Mission was released by Soviet authorities based by Guiomi Mikoyan, the Commissar of the Commissariat of Foreign Relations of the Soviet Commissaries of Defence and by Captain Alexei Zaitsev, Director of the Department of Foreign Relations of the People's Commissariat of the Navy.

Lieutenant General F. N. Mason-MacFarlane, head of the British Military Mission in Moscow, also welcomed the Polish officers.

PURPORT OF THE SOVIET-POLISH AGREEMENT

(The following editorial was published in Pravda, August 4)

The nations of the whole world and all progressive mankind enthusiastically greet the creation of a mighty coalition of powers aimed against Hitler's Germany. The united front of nations filled with resolution to carry to a triumphant issue the struggle against sanguinary Hitler grows and strengthens. It is a fight for deliverance of the nations fettered by Hitler and to free mankind from the direst menace that ever threatened it -- Hitlerism.

The significance of the momentous agreements concluded between the U. S. S. R. and Great Britain, the U. S. S. R. and Poland, and the U. S. S. R. and Czechoslovakia is tremendous. All these agreements, as well as the full resumption of normal diplomatic relations between the U. S. S. R. and Yugoslavia, bespeak the fact that a mighty, insurmountable force has arisen against Hitler. This force will crush and destroy the Nazi German hordes whose frenzied, violent onslaught is being courageously stemmed by the heroic Red Army.

As one of the most important links in the anti-Hitler coalition the Soviet-Polish agreement has attracted great attention both among our friends and our enemies. It was met with the greatest approval by all the freedom loving nations of the world, who rightly consider that the establishment of friendly relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland and their joint struggle against Hitler Germany, which has insolently trampled on its agreements and perfidi-

ously violated its obligations to the U. S. S. R., Poland and other countries, forms a major contribution to the cause of demolishing Hitlerism.

The conclusion of the Soviet-Polish pact brought dismay and confusion into the ruling circles of Germany, Rumania and Finland, as those circles know that the agreement between the U. S. S. R. and Poland, as well as that between the U. S. S. R. and Czechoslovakia and the resumption of normal diplomatic relations between the U. S. S. R. and Yugoslavia, constitutes a mighty stimulus for a further surging wave of struggle in the enemy rear, in the countries invaded and fettered by Hitler.

The Polish agreement was ardently welcomed in Polish, Czech and Yugoslav emigrant circles, who envisage in this agreement wide opportunities for vitalizing their struggle for deliverance of their birthlands, their fight against the Hitlerite yoke.

The Soviet peoples ,who today bear the whole brunt of the onslaught of the Hitler hordes -- the Soviet peoples, who have shown and are showing an example of unprecedented valor and heroism, and who by their courageous resistance have dispelled the myth of the invincibility of the German Army and frustrated the plans of Hitler's blitzkrieg -- the Soviet peoples welcome the Soviet-Polish agreement, envisaging therein a foundation for cooperation of fraternal peoples in an implacable fight against the Nazi ravagers, against the worst enemy of the Slav nations -- Hitler.

The Soviet peoples have reached out a hand to help the Polish people, one of the first victims of Hitler's perfidious invasion. This helping hand was not left hanging

in mid-air. The freedom loving Polish people answered with a firm, heartfelt handgrip, filled with resolution to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet peoples against the direst foe, against bloody Hitler.

The tremendous historic purport of this fraternal agreement of two Slav nations was worthily appreciated by all mankind. Hence the vast echo which the Soviet-Polish agreement has caused in public circles throughout the world.

Mortal and sacred hatred of a common foe, undying love of freedom have united the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and Poland. At the same time the Soviet-Polish agreement is an example of the deep sagacity and statesmanship of these fraternal peoples.

The Soviet-Polish agreement has shown that there is, as there has always been, a full possibility of maintaining and preserving neighborly relations between the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland. One therefore cannot pass without attention the fact that in analyzing and appreciating the Soviet-Polish agreement, attempts are made to draw historical parallels which can in nowise be recognized as right. In his radio speech made in London on July 31, Polish Premier Sikorski drew a parallel between 1795 when "two great powers -- Germany and Russia -- vowed that Poland and the Polish nation must disappear forever," and 1939 when was concluded a "similar agreement on the destruction of Poland forever."

True, 1795 is one of the saddest pages in Poland's history. This was the year of the so-called third partitioning of Poland. But once we make excursions into history, fairness demands that it be noted that the third partitioning of Poland was not so much determined by foreign as by domestic policy.

The partitioning of Poland in 1795 was a direct result of the cooperation of the most reactionary European states, which united for a struggle against the (French) Revolution and the national emancipatory movement.

Is such an analogy between 1795 and 1939 conceivable under such conditions? Certainly not. And finally, fairness demands that we recall also certain circumstances which took shape in 1939. We should not forget that the entry of Soviet troops into the precincts of the eastern region of Poland in 1939 was due, as rightly pointed out by (Premier, now Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav) Molotov, in his speech on September 17, 1939, to the fact that Poland became a convenient field for all kinds of inadvertencies and unexpected occurrences which could create a menace for the U.S.S.R.

And another thing not to be forgotten was that in face of the menace of German occupation, the Soviet Union was in duty bound to give a helping hand to the Ukrainians and Byelorussians who comprised most of the population in the eastern regions of Poland.

Only now, in the light of present events in connection with the outrageous, perfidious assault launched by Nazi Germany against the Soviet Union, does it become particularly clear how properly the Soviet Government acted in the Autumn of 1939 by not allowing German Nazi troops to occupy the

Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia, which German Nazism -- and of this today there can be no doubt -- would have immediately turned into a springboard for an assault on the Soviet Union.

Today it is more than ever clear that the Soviet Union would have found itself in incomparably more difficult conditions in face of perfidious attack by Hitlerite Germany if the very first days of the war had unfolded not in the areas of Lvov, Brest-Litovsk and Byelostok but in the areas of Odessa, Kamenetz-Podolsk and Minsk. Everyone to whom the cause of routing Hitlerism is a matter of concern must appreciate the perspicacity and farsightedness of the Soviet Government, which foresaw all possible turns of events and which set up possibilities for the most effective defense of the Soviet Union.

In true appreciation of the events of the past three years there are no grounds whatever to regard the events of 1939 and the agreements reflecting them from the viewpoint of an analogy with the events of 1795.

In the Soviet-Polish agreement of July 30, 1941, it is stated that "the Government of the U.S.S.R. recognizes the Soviet-German treaties of 1939 regarding territorial changes in Poland as having lost their validity." The Soviet Government thereby emphasized that "territorial changes" are not perpetual and that the borders provided for by these "changes" are not something immutable. What is more, in general this is hardly the time to raise a question concerning borders. It is not accidental that the British Government has declined to guarantee the Polish borders existing in 1939 before the war between Germany and Poland. In his speech Sikorski said, "Nobody even dares to presume that the 1939 borders of the

of the Polish state can be placed in question." One cannot agree with such a viewpoint. The Soviet Union could in turn declare that it does not consider as immutable the borders between the U.S.S.R. and Poland established by the 1921 Riga treaty.

The question of future Soviet-Polish borders is a matter for the future. The Soviet-Polish agreement, which is an example of the state sagacity and goodwill of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and Poland, is convincing proof of the fact that questions of Soviet-Polish relations will in future find just as successful a solution as that today given in the joint fight of the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union and Poland against the common enemy.

AT THE FRONT and BEHIND THE LINES

"Not A Single Bomb Has Yet Fallen on Leningrad"

(Written for the Soviet press by Major General M. Protsvetkin, Chief of Leningrad anti-aircraft defenses)

Even before the war, beginning on June 17, German planes began brazenly infringing on Soviet territory from the direction of Finland. From the first day of the war solitary Nazi planes broke through toward Leningrad, trying to reconnoiter conditions of the anti-aircraft defense system and establish the most important bombing targets. On the night of June 23 a salvo from an anti-aircraft battery on the

fringe of our anti-aircraft defense line shot down the first Junkers-88.

Effective fire of our anti-aircraft men forced the Nazi air scouts to change their tactics. The enemy planes were forced up to considerably higher altitudes. They passed the observation zone at a height of 78,000 meters, afterward descending slightly. But even so they were hit by anti-aircraft batteries and pursuit planes. In the cockpits of planes brought down were found still and movie cameras and marked charts.

Later, they began raids with small groups of up to 18 planes. None of these groups succeeded in reaching the city proper.

Beginning July 20, the Nazi airforce noticeably increased its activity, sending out major units accompanied by pursuit planes which approached in waves from various directions. Intensive Soviet anti-aircraft artillery fire and the formidable attacks by Soviet fighter planes blocked the enemy's path. Not once have Hitler's bombers managed to break through to Leningrad; the Nazis have been forced to drop their bombs in the city's outskirts. Frequently, on seeing shell bursts of anti-aircraft artillery, enemy fliers hastily shed their bombs haphazard to lighten their machines, and retreat hurriedly.

At times the Nazis resort to ruses, some fairly primitive. Several times, for instance, they have framed up an air battle to attract the attention of a Soviet pursuit plane, which they then ambush with other planes. The Nazi fliers seldom accept a real engagement. They obviously fear Soviet pursuit planes and as a rule avoid air actions. In

one case a flight of Soviet pursuit planes forced 11 high-speed Nazi bombers to flee.

Some reasons for the enemy's irresolution became clear when we made closer acquaintance with the crews of Nazi machines shot down. In most cases the fliers are young men of 20 or 22 without a great deal of military training. Even old experienced fliers, Iron Cross holders, however, have been known to meet a sad fate at the approaches to Leningrad. One imprisoned flier said with chagrin that for 17 months he had flown on the fronts of western Europe without having a single air engagement, but that his first engagement with Soviet fliers turned out to be his last.

Many Soviet pursuit plane pilots have records of two to four Nazi machines shot down. Lieutenant Yanshin's squadron has shot down 12 machines in one month, losing two of their own planes. Soviet pursuit pilots not only handle their machines well and engage the enemy fearlessly, but when out of ammunition have been known to ram the foe or shear through his rudder with their propeller.

In their attempts to reach Leningrad the Nazis lost 41 planes in the week of July 20 - 26, and not one machine broke clear through to Leningrad. Soviet losses were eight planes. Nazi reports of successful mass raids on Leningrad are the usual Nazi falsehoods. Not a single bomb has yet fallen on Leningrad.

Izvestia: New Grain Regions Have Bumper Crops

Moscow, August 6

Commenting on the latest news of record crops in south-eastern regions of the Soviet Union, Izvestia said

editorially today:

Reports on this year's bountiful crop cannot be overestimated. In conditions of intense warfare waged by the Soviet people against the Nazis, the harvesting of a bumper crop constitutes one of the most important factors of victory.

Completion of the cereal harvest on collective and state farms has shown that despite the suddenness of the war, our farmers were not caught unawares. The majority of southern collective farms successfully coped with the problems presented by early and hasty reaping of cereal grains, which in the main has been completed.

After the southern regions, harvesting began in the southeast -- the granary of the Soviet Union. These regions are also gathering a record crop this year. In the Kuibyshev region the crop exceeds that of the last three years.

Similar reports are coming in from the Saratov and Tambov regions, the Volga German Autonomous Republic, and the Penza region, where even old timers do not remember such a crop.

A stable source of grain supply has thus been created in the southeast and east of the country. This is irrefutably confirmed by the 1941 bumper crop in these regions.

The outcome of the clash between the Soviet people and Nazism -- for all of humanity -- will be decided to a considerable extent by the material resources of the adversaries. Nazi Germany is already experiencing an acute food shortage. She faces another hungry winter. Our material and food reserves are tremendous and will expand continuously as is ensured by the efforts of the whole Soviet people, who are now directing all their efforts to the purpose of smashing the enemy.

[illegible] today:

[illegible] on this [illegible] cannot [illegible] established. In addition [illegible] methods used by the Soviet people [illegible] the harvesting of a larger crop [illegible] the most important factors [illegible] victory.

[illegible] on [illegible] on [illegible] [illegible] farms [illegible] [illegible] majority of [illegible] collective farms successfully [illegible] problems [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

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Russia Embassy

Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D.C.

Friday, August 8, 1941

No. 22

The Chinese Communist Movement

Report

Irving, August 3, 1944

No. 22

THE FRONT ON AUGUST 6 - 7

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, August 7.

Evening Communique, August 6

On August 6 our troops fought stubbornly against the enemy in the Kaekisalmi, Smolensk and Belaya Tserkov directions and in the Estonian sector of the front.

There were no major military operations in other directions and sectors of the front.

Our airforce struck at enemy moto-mechanized units and artillery in various sectors of the front.

On August 5, fourteen German planes were destroyed. We lost seven planes.

Morning Communique, August 7

During the night of August 7 our troops stubbornly fought the enemy in the Smolensk and Belaya Tserkov directions and the Estonian sector of the front. No important engagements took place in other directions and sectors of the front.

Our airforce continued to strike at enemy panzer troops, infantry and artillery and attacked enemy airdromes.

In tenacious fighting near "N," a Red Army unit under commander Domrachev inflicted heavy losses on the German 20th Tank Division. Our troops forced a river crossing, launched an offensive, and attacked the defense positions of the German division. Intense German artillery, mortar and machinegun fire failed to check the advance of our troops. In the wake of a strong barrage our tanks advanced upon the enemy. In the fierce tank engagement that followed, the Germans lost scores of machines. Hundreds of German soldiers were crushed by the caterpillars of our heavy tanks or killed by machinegun and artillery fire.

The German 112th and 59th Tank Regiments suffered heavy losses. Domrachev's formation captured 28 German tanks, six guns, 26 machineguns, 30 motorcycles, four automobile trucks and a large quantity of other equipment.

In the northwestern direction of the front a German detachment managed to cross the river "X" at night and entrenched on our bank. Under cover of this detachment the Germans next day sent across the river an infantry regiment, about 20 pieces of artillery, many trench-mortars and tanks. An infantry regiment commanded by Captain Krasnov, a Hero of the Soviet Union, was ordered to smash

Our airforce continued to strike at enemy [illegible] [illegible], infantry and artillery and [illegible] enemy [illegible].

In constant fighting near [illegible] [illegible] under commander [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] 20th Tank Battalion. Our troops forced a river crossing, launched an offensive, and attacked the [illegible] positions of the German division. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to check the advance of our troops. In the course of a strong [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] upon the enemy. In the fierce [illegible] that followed, the Germans lost scores of [illegible]. Hundreds of German soldiers were [illegible] up and [illegible] of enemy heavy tanks [illegible] by [illegible] and artillery fire.

The German [illegible] and [illegible] Tank [illegible] suffered heavy losses. [illegible] [illegible] captured 41 German tanks, [illegible] guns, 26 machine guns, 31 motorcycles, [illegible] motorcycle [illegible], [illegible] a large quantity of [illegible] [illegible].

In the southwestern direction [illegible] front a German detachment [illegible] [illegible] the river [illegible] and entrenched [illegible] [illegible]. Later [illegible] [illegible] this detachment the German [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] Infantry Regiment, about 12 pieces of artillery, [illegible] and tanks. An infantry regiment commanded by Captain Kramov, a Hero of the Soviet Union, was ordered to march

the enemy forces which had reached our bank. Our regiment was reinforced with planes, tanks and artillery.

Next day at dawn our formation smashed the German regiment with a sudden attack and threw its remnants back to the opposite bank of the river. On our bank alone were left 210 bodies of German soldiers. Many Germans were drowned. A considerable amount of equipment was captured.

A submarine of the Northern Fleet commanded by a senior lieutenant penetrated a Nazi harbor and attacked a 6,000 ton transport. Torpedo-man Melnikov blew up the enemy ship with two torpedoes. The submarine returned to its base safely.

GUERRILLAS ACTIVE

The Soviet Information Bureau reports continuous guerrillas activity behind the German lines. Near the village of Vitachevo Soviet guerrillas wiped out a reconnoitering party of 50 German cyclists accompanied by three motorcyclists, killing 40 of them.

Near Novograd-Volynsk, collective farmers set fire to a hay field in which German trench mortar and anti-tank gun units had taken cover. Fire and the explosion of their own shells killed a number of the Germans, who were obliged to abandon their equipment.

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Next day at dawn our formation attacked the German vanguard with a sudden attack and drove the remnants back to the opposite bank of the river. On our bank alone were left 210 bodies of German soldiers. Many Germans were drowned. A considerable amount of equipment was captured.

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GUERRILLA ACTIVITY

The Soviet Information Bureau reports continuous guerrilla activity behind the German lines. In the Vitebsk of Vitebsk Soviet guerrillas wiped out a reconnaissance party of 30 German specialists accompanied by three motorcycles, killing 40 of them.

Near Novgorod-Volynsk, partisans learned a German to a key field in which German the air bombers and anti-aircraft guns unite for defense. They ambushed the explosion of their own shells killed a number of the Germans, who were obliged to abandon their equipment.

"PRAVDA" ON SOVIET - AMERICAN RELATIONS

Pravda, authoritative Soviet newspaper, yesterday printed the following editorial on Soviet-American relations:

Every day brings reports of the increasing isolation of Nazi Germany and of the consolidation of a broad front of freedom loving nations ready to defend their independence and liberty. These nations are ready to fight the Nazi usurpers to the victorious end for the liberation of mankind from bloodthirsty Hitlerism.

Wherever the Nazi hordes pass they bring in their wake devastation, death, terror and the destruction of national independence and democratic liberties. The Nazi invaders' schemes are far reaching; they aim at conquering the whole world. They have hurled their hordes upon the Soviet earth and extended their bloodstained paws toward the British Isles. They spare no efforts to subjugate the American continent.

Recent trials of Nazi German agents in the United States and Latin American countries, especially plots exposed in Bolivia, testify to the feverish subversive activity of the Nazi German outlaws in the countries of the American continent. As if this were not enough, they use their influence upon the Vichy capitulationist government for their criminal and predatory aims in order to avail themselves of Atlantic bases in preparation for an attack on America.

The Nazi menace looms over the whole world. All freedom loving peoples who refuse to be slaves of Hitler are rising to struggle against Nazi Germany. A mighty coalition of great powers directed against Hitler has already been formed. All nations cherishing ideals of liberty and independence side with this anti-Nazi coalition.

The American people stands with the opponents of the Nazi barbarians. The United States long since began to aid Britain actively in the struggle against Hitler. Now, on the basis of common interests rising from the necessity of fighting a common foe, a foundation has been laid for fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

The recent visit to Moscow of President Roosevelt's personal envoy Harry Hopkins, the renewal of the trade agreement between the U.S.S.R. and the United States, and the exchange of notes between Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles and Soviet Ambassador Constantine Oumansky on the United States Government's decision to send all practicable economic aid to strengthen the Soviet Union -- all these facts demonstrate the existence of Soviet-American cooperation in the struggle against humanity's common foe -- bloody Hitler.

This cooperation is based on the community of interests of these two great powers faced with the Nazi menace. This cooperation corresponds to the state interests both of the Soviet Union and of the United States. That the Soviet Government welcomed the United States Government's decision with satisfaction is seen from the text of Soviet Ambassador Oumansky's note addressed to Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles.

The Soviet people, and Soviet public circles, received with incontrovertible satisfaction the news of the creation of a basis for fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States. This cooperation, based on community of interests, is calculated to strengthen the national defense of both countries and is directed at the destruction of an enemy who threatens the security and freedom of all peoples.

The Soviet people, which has risen for patriotic war against the Nazi invaders, is sure of victory. It is fighting for a just cause -- for its native land and for the common cause of all freedom loving peoples.

Both the creation of a mighty anti-Nazi coalition on the basis of an agreement between the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain, and the Soviet-American cooperation now beginning, supply convincing proof that a mighty, irresistible force has risen against Hitler and his bloody clique. This force will exterminate Nazism and liberate mankind from its threat forever.

* * * * * * * *

The Soviet Information Bureau reports that a Soviet air squadron commanded by Captain Barchenko flew through a heavy German anti-aircraft barrage to attack a Nazi tank column advancing on the city of "O." After putting nearly 30 tanks out of action the Soviet squadron winged homeward, only to be intercepted by German pursuit planes. In the ensuing air battle, four German planes were shot down. Captain Barchenko's squadron returned to its airdrome without the loss of a plane.

"IZVESTIA" ON THE SOVIET-AMERICAN TRADE AGREEMENT

Commenting on renewal of the trade agreement between the U.S.S.R. and the United States, the Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia said editorially today:

This act took place in an exceedingly involved international situation and therefore has special political significance. Renewal of the trade agreement occurred at a moment when the traditional friendship existing between the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America is finding its visible expression. These two great countries are in the same powerful camp of democratic countries which have set themselves the noble task of annihilating German Nazism -- the bitterest, most treacherous enemy of mankind's culture and civilization.

The documents published yesterday show how utterly the bloodthirsty Berlin gang has miscalculated. The perfidious schemes of German Nazism to split the front of freedom loving peoples have collapsed completely. The United States with its powerful industry is in a position to ensure the Soviet Union a supply of necessary technical equipment of industrial and other importance. On the other hand, the Soviet Union, disposing of tremendous reserves of various raw materials, is in a position to assist further the development of important industries in the United States. As a result of American economic assistance to the Soviet Union, the Red Army's blows against the Nazi military machine will become still more deadly.

Consolidation of economic cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and the U. S. A., and the strengthening on this

basis of friendly relations between the Soviet and American peoples, is a fact of great historic significance. It consolidates the front of democratic countries and expedites the final smash-up of German Nazism eagerly awaited by all humanity.

AT THE FRONT and BEHIND THE LINES

Thirty-Two Days Behind German Lines

In the following article Colonel Novikov, commander of Infantry Division "K," describes how his division made a 32-day forced march to rejoin main Soviet forces after it had been cut off by German mechanized units. Heavy fighting, clever stratagems and thorough discipline brought the division through intact. The article first appeared in the Red Army newspaper, Krasnaia Zvezda.

On the first day of the war our division was holding the line in area "N." Despite the enemy's numerical superiority, our division checked the onslaught of Nazi infantry and tank troops. At points we launched counter-attacks, throwing the Germans back from Soviet territory. On June 26 we routed a German infantry division commanded by Colonel Hoffman. In this engagememt the Nazis lost about 900 killed and wounded, and 200 men and 12 officers were captured. We also took 16 pieces of artillery, 14 anti-tank guns, many automatic rifles, and ammunition.

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AT THE FRONT
and
BEHIND THE FRONT

Twenty-Two Days Behind Japanese Lines

In the following article Colonel Ivanov, commander of Infantry Division "C," describes his activities during a 22-day raid on Japanese-held Jehol. Since it had been cut off by Chinese guerillas, Heavy Machine-gun Company and thereby "blockaded" the division's rear. The crucial first operation in the raid, January 1944.

On the first day of the war our division was holding the line on Mt. "P." During the preceding month and a half, our division defeated the enemy's attempts at that strategy and that "trick." We point, we blockaded communications, covering the Japanese land for Jehol Province. On June 26 we routed a Chiang force by Tiehsien commanded by Colonel Hoffman. In this engagement the Chiang lost more 900 killed and wounded, and 300 men and 14 officers were captured. We also took 10 pieces of artillery, 14 anti-tank guns, many automatic rifles, and ammunition.

Subsequently, the Germans concentrated at this point considerable forces of infantry and artillery and eventually succeeded in outflanking and cutting off our division. Finding ourselves in the rear of the Nazis, we resolved to cut our way through to our main forces.

We began by attacking enemy infantry which was desperately trying to catch up with the panzer units. Making full use of night attacks, which we knew from experience the Germans dreaded, we severed and disrupted the enemy's lines of communications and supplies.

Our division had to cross an unbridged river. The only ford was held by the Germans, who had concentrated there two batteries of artillery, a number of machineguns and many trench-mortars. As a diversion we feinted a crossing at this point by sending a mounted patrol and a small group of infantry into action in this area.

The trick was effective. The Germans concentrated more troops there and exposed the east bank of the ford, which was what we wanted. Meanwhile our main forces, with the aid of cables and horses, secretly crossed the river at another point. Later, one of our battalions approached the Germans through bogs at their rear and dispersed them by a surprise attack. Thus our diversion groups were also enabled to cross the river and rejoin us.

We marched onward, fighting constantly on the way. We attacked German supply trains, chiefly at night, annihilating their guards and replenishing our own stores. Then our division halted; our scouts had brought back bad news. To the northwest the Nazis had concentrated fresh troops, about one division. To the east a river barred our way.

Subsequently the Germans concentrated at this point considerable forces of infantry and artillery and eventually succeeded in outflanking and cutting off our division. Finding ourselves in the rear of the enemy, we decided to cut our way through to our main forces.

We began by attacking enemy infantry which was desperately trying to catch up with the panzer units. Making full use of night attacks, which we knew from experience the Germans dreaded, we advanced and disrupted the enemy's lines of communications and supplies.

Our division had to cross an unfordable river. We only found out by [illegible] that two battalions of infantry, a number of machine guns and many trench-mortars. At [illegible] we [illegible] at this point by sending a mounted patrol and a small group of infantry [illegible].

The trick was effective. The Germans concentrated more troops there and attacked our [illegible] flank, which was what we wanted. Meanwhile our [illegible], with the aid of cables and boats, [illegible] the river at another point. Later, the [illegible] the Germans through both of their [illegible] by a surprise attack. Then our [illegible] enabled to cross the river and [illegible].

We marched eastward, fighting continually on the way. We attacked German supply trains, [illegible], annihilating their guards and [illegible]. Then our division halted; our column had only [illegible] men. To the northwest the Germans had concentrated fresh troops, about one division. To the east a river barred our way.

Once again only a ruse could save us. We lit camp fires for half a mile along the edge of a forest. German motorcycle troops soon appeared. Nazi scout planes began soaring over the forest. They opened heavy fire, aiming at the site where the smoke was rising. This did us no harm, because as soon as the fires started we were on our way by a forced march. We moved over four miles toward the river. Sappers in peasant disguise had already begun building a bridge. It looked as though the peasants in this area were themselves repairing a bridge destroyed during the recent fighting. Without any losses, our division safely crossed the river.

We marched through the enemy rear for 32 days, crossing hundreds of kilometers of forests and marshes. We forded dozens of rivers, often having to fight our way across. Our division killed about 3,000 Germans, successfully attacked a motorized division, and captured over 300 trucks with supplies and hundreds of bicycles, motorcycles, armored cars and similar equipment. We returned from this strenuous 32-day march fully ready to fight again for the honor and freedom of our country.

"Lunin" Movement to Raise Soviet Labor Productivity

Hundreds of thousands of working people, the Soviet press reports, are joining a movement to increase efficiency of Soviet war industry. This movement, an extension of the famed "Stakhanovite" technique, was introduced by a railway engineer, Lunin. It calls for workers to repair their own machines when they break down.

Once again only a few roads were up. The lift came first for half a mile along the edge of a forest. Russian motorcycle troops soon appeared. Most people started heading over the fields. They crossed heavy fire, hiding at the site where the house was that night. [illegible] did us no harm, because as soon as the first reached us we made our way by forced marches. We moved on [illegible] towards the river. Reports in personal diaries that already [illegible] a bridge. It looked as though the Germans in this area [illegible] reversing a bridge during [illegible], the usual fighting. Without any losses, one division easily crossed the river.

We reached Gusinow the day after [illegible]. Crossing hundreds of kilometres of [illegible] and marches. Pushed across of rivers, often having to fight our way [illegible]. Our division killed about [illegible] Germans, successfully [illegible] a motorised division, [illegible] with supplies and hundreds of [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible] strongpoints [illegible] fighting [illegible] the honor and freedom of our [illegible].

"Lunin" Division in [illegible] with Red Partisans

Hundreds of thousands [illegible] people, the Soviet press reports, are joining a mass [illegible] to Germans [illegible] of Soviet war industry. This movement, [illegible] of the famous "Stakhanovites" [illegible], was inaugurated by a [illegible] worker, Lunin. It calls for workers to remake their own machines when they break down.

Lunin initiated the movement in his industry by appealing to engine drivers to repair their own locomotives. This proved so successful that it was taken up by coal miners, who now make adjustments and repairs on their coal-cutting and other machines when the day's shift is over.

In a clothing factory in Novosibirsk, 50 workmen began making small repairs of their machines without the aid of mechanics; in the Molotov Machine Building Works, 17 jobs of various kinds of repair workers have been abolished as men left for the front. An automatic machine operator, Voskressensky, of the Kaluga Electro-Mechanical Works, now operates three machines and repairs them unaided.

The Lunin movement, already adopted in many phases of Soviet industry, is expected to release workers for new jobs and for the front and to increase labor productivity and reduce production costs.

Red Army Man's Wife Escapes Nazis

Soviet newspapers today published this account by the wife of Red Army commander Kassinsky of her experiences as a Nazi prisoner.

On July 17 the Nazis invaded the village of "X." Arms in hand, they demanded the houses be emptied of food-stuffs -- bread, bacon and eggs. Since the peasants, naturally enough, were unwilling to feed them, the German soldiers forced locks and took everything they could get hold of.

After robbing the population the Nazis tried to get information on the whereabouts of local army authorities. They demanded my passport. When I told them it had been burned during a bombing, they beat me, trying to learn who I was and where my husband was. After this, my seven-year-old son and I, together with a group of teachers and employees -- about 20 persons in all -- were taken from the village and locked in an ice cellar at the German headquarters.

Our liberation was quite sudden. One night as a German officer approached our ice cellar, shots rang out from somewhere in the nearby bushes. The Nazi fell with blood running down his face. In their flight the panic-stricken German guards forgot about the prisoners locked in the ice cellar, and our friends soon set us free.

NAZI AGENTS IN IRAN AND AFGHANISTAN

Secret German activities in Iran and Afghanistan are being closely watched by authorities of those countries, the Soviet press reported today from Istanbul.

Using Teheran and Kabul as bases, German agents under the guise of "industrial specialists" and "tourists" are reportedly attempting to penetrate frontier regions, in particular near northwest India. It is believed German agents have engineered a number of acts of sabotage. Suspicious "breakdowns" have been reported recently in several oil fields and refineries of the Anglo-Iranian concession.

Diplomatic quarters in Turkey believe a German inspired revolt may break out in Iran, where the Germans are said to be distributing arms and money and conducting intense propaganda.

[Russia. Embassy]

Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D.C.

Saturday, August 9, 1941

No. 23

THE FRONT ON AUGUST 7 - 8

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, August 8.

Evening Communique, August 7

On August 7 our troops stubbornly fought the enemy in the Kaekisalmi, Kholm, Smolensk and Belaya Tserkov directions. No important engagement took place in other directions and sectors of the front.

Our airforce, in cooperation with ground troops, continued to strike at enemy moto-mechanized units and infantry on battlefields and at enemy aircraft on airdromes.

On August 6 we brought down 39 German planes and lost 19. According to precise data now available, nine enemy planes were brought down instead of six as previously reported, during the German air raid on Moscow on the night of August 6.

* * * * * *

The German High Command's report on the results of six weeks of war reads like an Arabian fairy tale.

Over six weeks have passed since the Nazi troops treacherously attacked the U.S.S.R. Encountering the Red Army's powerful counter-attacks, the German troops suffered tremendous losses in men and arms. Increasing resistance of

THE FRONT OF AUGUST 7 - 1

Soviet Information Bureau
London, August 8.

Evening Communique, August 7

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On August 7 our troops successfully repelled the enemy in the Ineffleiland, Kholm, Smolensk and Ukhna Direction directions. The important strongpoint of Ulsen in other directions and another of the foes.

Our airforces, in cooperation with ground troops, continued to battle in every particularly and hard battle on battlefields and at every interval on airforces.

In August 6 we shot down 43 German planes and lost 10. Approximately on our side are missing, many enemy planes were brought down without a hit or partially damaged, during the German air raid on Moscow on the night of August 6.

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The German High Command tried on the pretext of air waves of war to act like an English Fifty tank.

Over all waves have passed these German Germans strongly researchfully attacked the USSR. Humiliating the Red Army's powerful counter-attack. The German Hitler and Germanfuns losses in men and arms. The marking predecessors of

the Red Army, bold guerrilla actions and the struggle of the entire Soviet people against the invaders have had disastrous consequences not only for the fighting capacity and morale of the Nazi troops, but also for the morale of the German people.

Weariness caused by protracted war, news of tremendous losses to the German army trickling through to Germany, aggravation of the food situation in Germany, and increasing dislocation of industry -- all these factors are causing despondency and confusion among the German population.

Nazi propaganda endeavors by false reports of military operations on the eastern front to raise the spirit of German soldiers and population. Concealing from the German population the real losses of the German Army in the war against the U.S.S.R., Hitlerite propaganda is stuffing the German population with absurdities -- for instance, that 16 German cavalrymen annihilated a Soviet regiment, or that five German infantrymen captured 17 fortifications and annihilated a whole Soviet regiment which was defending them.

The absurdity of such reports is so apparent that the German population does not believe them. Consequently, as was stated by the German command itself, "an uneasy notion of the progress of military operations" has been created in Germany.

For this reason German propaganda, joining efforts with the German Army High Command, fell back on a new

the Red Army, [illegible] guerrilla actions and the struggle of the entire Soviet people against the invaders have had disastrous consequences not only for the fighting capacity and morale of the Nazi troops, but also for the morale of the German people.

Hardships caused by protracted war, news of tremendous losses of the German army trickling through to Germany, aggravation of the food situation in Germany, and increasing disconsolateness [illegible] -- all these factors are causing despondency and [illegible] among the German population.

[illegible] propaganda endeavors by false reports of military [illegible] on the eastern front to raise the spirit of German [illegible] and population. Speaking from the German [illegible] real losses of the German Army in the war against [illegible] Hitlerite propaganda is muffling the German [illegible] with demoralization -- for instance, that if German [illegible] familiarized a Soviet soldiers, or that five German [illegible] captured by Soviet soldiers and [illegible] Soviet soldiers which are defending them.

The [illegible] reality of such reports is so apparent that the German population does not believe them. Consequently, [illegible] German [illegible] Israel, the unhappy notion of the [illegible] of military operations has been created in Germany.

For such famous German propaganda, [illegible] criticism with the German Army High Command, [illegible]

deception by publishing on August 6 a sensational communique on the progress of hostilities on the eastern front. Trying to find an explanation for the heavy losses of German armies and for protracted time lost by the Nazi hordes, German propaganda attempts to create a legend of the existence of a "powerfully fortified Stalin Line." This "Stalin Line," it appears, runs without any break along the whole front -- from the Gulf of Finland to the Black Sea -- wherever German troops sustain especially heavy losses in meeting the stiff resistance of Red Army units.

Of course it is true that the Soviet Government at various times built fortifications where necessary. However, no special "Stalin Line" exists or ever existed. The line was invented by the Germans to justify their tremendous losses, which are due not to the existence of a "special line" in defense of the U.S.S.R., but to the fact that the Red Army and the Soviet people defend their country with the greatest bravery and courage and transform every inch of their native land into fortifications.

No less absurd and ridiculous are Nazi "calculations" of war prisoners and booty allegedly captured by the German Army on the eastern front. The German Command published the following fantastic figures of Soviet war losses in six weeks of action: 895,000 war prisoners, 13,145 tanks, 10,388 guns, 9,082 airplanes. The German propaganda surpassed itself!

The technique of these false "estimates" is as follows: Occupying a given Soviet district the Nazis immediately mobilize the population by force -- peasants, office workers, women -- for arduous work, and transport them to

the rear, declaring these populations to be prisoners of war. By this procedure, admittedly, one may count not merely the 895,000 war prisoners which the Germans claim to have captured during the war, but considerably more. This is how the legends about numbers of Soviet soldiers captured are manufactured in the communiques of the German Information Bureau.

German propaganda employs deceptions no less awkward in publishing false data on "booty" allegedly captured -- Soviet artillery, tanks and planes. In manufacturing these giddy "data," the Nazis apparently first add up their own losses, then add ours, and finally throw in anything else that strikes their fancy. By this procedure, understandably enough, one may add up not merely 13,000 Soviet tanks, 10,000 pieces of artillery, and 9,000 airplanes allegedly destroyed by the Germans, but considerably more.

Doubtless the High Command of the German Army had its reasons for publishing these obvious lies on the progress of hostilities. It was compelled to do so by the collapse of "blitzkrieg" plans against the Soviet Union -- by the failure of its criminal intention of seizing a rich prey in the occupied territory: wheat, cattle, factories, various raw materials and industrial supplies -- and by the extremely heavy losses of the German Army in men and material.

Since the Germam Command did not risk publication of the real figures on its losses, the Soviet Information Bureau will supply this omission in the August 6 "special communique" of the German propaganda service. In six weeks

the war, declaring these populations to be prisoners of war. By this procedure, certainly, one may count not merely the 290,000 war prisoners which the German claim to have captured during the war, but considerably more. This is how the legends about numbers of Soviet soldiers captured are manufactured in the communiques of the German Information Bureau.

German propaganda employs descending to lies awkward in publishing false data on "booty" allegedly captured -- Soviet artillery, tanks and planes. In manufacturing these giddy "data," the Fuehrer apparently first set up their own losses, then add more, and finally throw in anything else that strikes their fancy. By this procedure, understandably enough, one may add up for example 12,000 Soviet tanks, 10,000 pieces of artillery, and 9,000 airplanes allegedly destroyed by the Germans, but considerably more.

Doubtless the High Command of the German Army had its reasons for publishing these obvious lies on the progress of hostilities. It was compelled to do so by the failure of the criminal Hitlerite "blitzkrieg" plan against the Soviet Union, by the failure of the criminal Hitlerite adventure-seekers in the georgical Transcaucasian adventure, finally, therefore, various raw materials and industrial supplies -- and by the exceedingly heavy losses of the German Army in regard material.

Since the German General Staff has distorted the of the real figures on its losses, the Soviet Information Bureau will supply this omission in the August "special communique" of the German propaganda service. In the meantime

of warfare, the Red Army has captured or destroyed over 8,000 German guns, itself losing in the same period about 7,000 guns.

The German airforce suffered especially heavy losses. According to accurate data, Germam losses have been over 6,000 planes. Our losses in six weeks of war have been about 4,000 planes.

This accounting after six weeks of war shows how prodigally Hitler and his criminal clique waste the lives of their soldiers under the deadly fire of our machineguns and artillery. When the German soldiers retreat, they are machinegunned by their own officers. When there is a general retreat, the German Command abandons to their fate tens of thousands of wounded.

As is clear from these facts, the true picture presented after casting up the accounts of six weeks of the Nazi Germam war against the U.S.S.R. is as different from the Germam "special communique" as day from night. The false German propaganda has ended by losing all restraint in its lies.

Morning Communique, August 8

During the night of August 8 our troops continued to fight the enemy in the directions of Kaekisalmi, Smolensk and Belaya Tserkov and in the Estonian sector of the front. No major engagements took place in other directions and sectors of the front.

Our airforce, in cooperation with ground troops, continued to strike at enemy moto-mechanized units and infantry on battlefields and at enemy aviation on airdromes.

of warfare, the Red Army has captured or destroyed over 8,000 German guns, Allied losing in the same period about 7,500 guns.

The German airforce suffered especially heavy losses. According to reliable data, German losses have been over 6,000 planes. Our losses in air battle of war have been about 4,000 planes.

This accounting after six weeks of war shows how prodigally Hitler and his criminal clique waste the lives of their soldiers under the deadly fire of our infantry and artillery. When the German soldiers perish, they are machinegunned by their own officers. Such that is a general rule. The German Germans shackled to their fate have no chance of escaping.

As is clear from these facts, the true picture concerned either exaggerating the accounts of six weeks of the last German war against the U.S.S.R. is in different from the German "powerful" propaganda on the front and rear. The false German propaganda has caused by having six thousand in its life.

Morning Communique, August 4

During the night of August 4 our troops continued to fight the enemy in the direction of Smolensk, Pskov and Velikiye Tsenkiy and in the Dnieper sector of the front.

In major engagements have place in major directions and sectors of the front.

Our airforce, in cooperation with ground troops, continued to strike at enemy motor-mechanical units and the infantry on battlefields and at enemy airfields on airdromes.

Evening Communique, August 8

On August 8 our troops fought the enemy in the Kexholm (Kaekisalmi), Smolensk, Korosten and Belaya Tserkov directions and in the Estonian sector of the front. Our air-force, in cooperation with ground troops dealt blows at German moto-mechanized units and infantry and attacked aircraft at the enemy airdromes. On August 7 we destroyed 21 Germam planes, losing 14 planes and in the afternoon one of our planes brought down a German scouting plane in the vicinity of Moscow.

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SOVIET PLANES OVER BERLIN

Moscow, August 8

The Soviet Information Bureau reports that on August 8, a group of Soviet planes effectively reconnoitered in Germany and dropped incendiary and explosive bombs on military objectives in the area of Berlin. Following the bombardment one could see by the light of the incendiary bombs a number of explosions. All planes returned to their bases safely.

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Soviet bombers attacked a large Germam tank unit. A plane piloted by Battalion Commissar Nezhdanov fell under heavy enemy anti-aircraft fire and was badly damaged. Unable to reach Soviet territory Nezhdanov was compelled to land behind the fascist lines. His crew set fire to the plane, and, arms in their hands, prepared to exact a heavy price for their lives. However, pilots of Nezhdanov's unit did not abandon their Commissar. Incessantly firing at the Germams, the Soviet planes prevented them from approaching Nezhdanov's crew. Choosing an opportune moment, Lieutenant Struyev boldly landed and took on board Nezhdanov and his crew.

Dropping Operations, August 6

On August 6 our troops fought in Army in the Kahlem (Reichsland), Zaborowk, Tarnopol and Salpre Tuchen it strengthened in the Dabrejin region of the front. Our air-forces in cooperation with ground troops made blows on German strongholds while our infantry and allied aircraft at[illegible] heavy blows. On August 7 we destroyed 22 German [illegible], losing 18 planes and in the afternoon one of our [illegible] brought down a German reconnaissance plane in the vicinity of [illegible].

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REPORT LEADER OTTO [illegible]

August, August 8

The Dublin Dispatching Bureau [illegible] from a [illegible] 6, a group of Berlin [illegible] a [illegible] in Germany [illegible] dropped [illegible] and [illegible] Dublin [illegible] very objective in the [illegible] region. Fighting [illegible] was said on by the [illegible] of [illegible] very bright a [illegible] conditions. All [illegible]

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S.A. LOZOVSKY ON SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS AND GERMAN MORALE

At his regular press conference on August 7, S.A. Lozovsky, Assistant Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau, talked with foreign correspondents on Soviet-American relations and on the weakening morale of the German people.

Mr. Hernamdez, correspondent of the Buenos Aires newspaper Critica, asked if the exchange of notes between Soviet Ambassador Constantine Oumansky and Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles concerning economic assistance to the Soviet Union signifies a pact of friendship and mutual assistance between the U.S.S.R. and the United States.

Mr. Lozovsky replied: "The published documents undoubtedly mark a rapprochement between the United States and the U.S.S.R., although no pact of friendship was concluded between these great countries.

"The exchange of notes testifies to the fact that the United States has decided to render economic assistance to the Soviet Union in its struggle against armed aggression.

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S.A. LOZOVSKY ON SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS

NO CRITICAL ATTITUDE

As his journey to and conference in Moscow, S.A. Lozovsky, Assistant Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau, talked with Swedish correspondents on Soviet-American relations and on the "independent morale" of the Russian people.

Mr. Wrangelius, correspondent of the Swedish Stockholmer Tidningen, asked if was evidence of a "critical Soviet Ambassador Constantine Oumansky and Litvinov's mission of trade Commer Julia Commercial Commercial relations to the Soviet Union signified a "yes" or "Friendship and understanding between the U.S.S.R. and the United States."

Mr. Lozovsky replied: "The published documents unmistakably deny a "yes" and at present the United States and the U.S.S.R. differ on most of fundamental and economic questions that divide nations.

"The existence of more cordiality on the part of the United States was impossible to produce economic evidence of the Soviet Union in its current [illegible] such arrangements.

This economic assistance resulted from a community of immediate purpose of the U. S.S.R. and the United States, which is to annihilate at any cost bloodthirsty Hitlerism. This, as mentioned in Mr. Welles' note, 'is in the interests of the national defense of the United States.'"

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Taking up the question of German morale, Mr. Lozovsky stressed that the situation at the front depends on the frame of mind of the German people in the rear. He cited the following factors as powerfully depressing German morale:

1. The food situation in Germany is going from bad to worse.
2. Aversion to war is growing because of heavy German losses on the eastern front.
3. The futility of warfare on two fronts is daily becoming more apparent.
4. General depression has been caused by constant air bombing, undernourishment and a presentiment of defeat.

Mr. Lozovsky continued:

"German war casualties are tremendous. This cannot be concealed, since a stream of trains bearing wounded from the front floods into all corners of Germany. Every newspaper is compelled to write about the difficulties of the struggle and the tremendous losses, and -- although the Nazi press does not divulge figures -- fathers, mothers, wives

This economic assistance resulted from a community of immediate purpose of the U. S.S.R. and the United States, which is to annihilate at any cost Hoodlumdom Hitlerism. This, as mentioned in Mr. Tolles' note, lie in the interests of the national defense of the United States."

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2. Aversion to war is growing because of heavy German losses on the eastern front.

3. The futility of warfare on two fronts is daily becoming more apparent.

4. General depression has been caused by constant air bombing, unconditional and a permanent lack of shelter.

Mr. Lozovsky continued:

"German war capacity can strengthen. This cannot be concealed, since a stream of trains bearing wounded from the front flooded into all corners of Germany. Hitlite newspapers are compelled to write about the difficulties of the struggle and the tremendous losses, but -- although the Nazi press does not divulge figures -- Tubores, nevertheless, shows

and fiancees begin to understand that this omission is more eloquent than any words."

After the routing of German regiments and divisions, Mr. Lozovsky told the correspondents, many thousands of letters from Germany to the front fell into Soviet hands. Citing numerous excerpts from these letters, he emphasized that they reflected profound anxiety among the masses of German population. This anxiety he attributed to German losses on the eastern front and the bombing of German towns.

"German propaganda," Mr. Lozovsky said, "has always repeated that Hitler's 'farsighted' policy helped Germany to avoid a war on two fronts, whereas in reality Hitler antagonized the whole world, causing the formation of a powerful coalition of the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain, who with the assistance of the United States are able to wage a long war with inexhaustible supplies and manpower.

"Hitler believes that this can be concealed from the German people. In reality, through thousands of channels -- and of course not without Soviet and British efforts -- the German Army and German people are becoming aware of this gigantic coalition which Nazi Germany will be unable to withstand.

The German people is paying dearly for the crimes committed by Hitler and his gangsters. This is why the idea is spreading among the masses of the German people that the liberation of Germany and the German people can only come through Hitler's defeat.

"Pessimism and depression are reflected in the majority of the letters written even before Hitler attacked

and Tiancos b[illegible] to understand that this omission is more eloquent than any words."

After the routing of German regiments and divisions, Mr. Low says, had the correspondents, many thousands of letters from [illegible] many to [illegible] front fell into Soviet hands. Citing numerous examples from these letters, he emphasized that they [illegible] preserved unity among the masses of German population. This must be attributed to German losses on the Soviet-German front and the bombing of German towns.

"[illegible] propaganda," Mr. Lowsky said, "has always [illegible] Hitler's 'Twelfth-hour' policy helped Germany to avoid [illegible] on two fronts, whereas in reality Hitler antagonized [illegible] world, ensuring the formation of a powerful coalition of the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain, who with the assistance of [illegible] United States are able to wage a long war with [illegible] supplies and manpower.

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The German people is paying dearly for the crimes committed by [illegible] and his gangsters. This is why the idea is spreading among the masses of the German people that the liberation [illegible] Germany and the German people can only come through Hitler's defeat.

"Resistance and disorganization are [illegible] in the majority of the letters written even before Hitler attacked

the Soviet Union. During the first few days of hostilities on the eastern front these attitudes became even more pronounced as a result of the heavy losses suffered by the German Army. It is not accidental that inscriptions like 'Down with Hitler' appear ever more frequently on houses and factories throughout Germany. This is how matters stand as regards the morale of the German rear. Germany is about to reach her limit -- both at the front and in the rear."

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RED ARMY PAPER COMMENTS ON SOVIET-AMERICAN TRADE AGREEMENT

Commenting on the exchange of notes between the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. on renewal of the trade agreement and economic assistance to the Soviet Union on the part of the United States, the Red Army newspaper Krasnaia Zvezda writes:

Diverse circles of the American people have voiced their sympathies for the peoples of the U.S.S.R. The heroic actions of the Red Army have won the high praise of public opinion in the United States and of President Roosevelt. The whole American people wishes victory to the Soviet Union, for this victory is in the interest of the security of the United States.

All countries oppressed by the Nazi barbarians expect their liberation to come from the peoples of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States. News of the consolidation of cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and the United States will serve as a signal for all peoples of German-occu-

the Soviet Union. During the first few days of hostilities on the eastern front these attitudes became even more pronounced as a result of the heavy losses suffered by the German Army. It is not accidental that Hungarian like doves with olive branches appear ever more frequently on houses and factories throughout Germany. This is how matters stand as regards the morale of the German Army. Germany is about to vanish before our eyes -- both at the front and in the rear."

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RED ARMY TAKES OFFENSIVE ON SOVIET-NATIONAL TRADE AGREEMENT

Commenting on the growing differences between the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. on renewal of the trade agreement and economic assistance to the Soviet Union on the part of the United States, the Red Army newspaper Krasnaia Zvezda writes:

Diverse circles of the American people have voiced their sympathies for the people of the U.S.S.R. The Russian sections of the Red Army have won a high praise of every opinion in the United States and of President Roosevelt. The whole American people wishes victory to the Soviet Union for this victory is in the interest of the security of the United States.

All assertions expressed by the Nazi hyenas expect their indication to come from the people of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States. Both of the consolidation of cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and the United States will serve as a signal for all peoples of German-occu-

pied countries to intensify their struggle against the Hitlerite hordes.

The agreement reached between the U.S.S.R. and the United States puts on a practical basis the program of cooperation of the economic efforts of the two countries for smashing Nazism. Execution of Soviet war orders by the United States will strengthen the security of the United States, consolidate defense of the U.S.S.R. and assist the victorious operations of the Red Army.

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SOVIET SCHOOLS OPEN ON SCHEDULE

Moscow, August 8

A report from the Soviet Information Bureau today points to the announcement of the opening of fall terms of leading medical, pedagogical and technical schools as an index to the unflagging morale of the Soviet people and as additional proof of the fact that the Nazis have in no way seriously disrupted the life of civilians in the U.S.S.R.

Twenty three autonomous Republics of the U.S.S.R. have announced that their agricultural and technical schools will begin their terms as usual on October 1. Universities and technical schools of other Republics of the U.S.S.R., including those located in Moscow, will all open their courses on September 1.

plied countries to increase their strength against the Hitlerite hordes.

The agreement reached between the U.S.S.R. and the United States puts on a practical basis the program of cooperation of the economic efforts of the two countries for smashing Fascism. Execution of Soviet war orders by the United States will strengthen the security of the United States, strengthen defense of the U.S.S.R. and assist the victorious operations of the Red Army.

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SOVIET SPECIAL ORDER ON SUNDAY WAR

Moscow, August 2

A report from the Soviet Information Bureau today points to the commencement of the operations on land, sea and during weekend, technological and industrial towards and to the unflagging heroic of the Russian people and the national proof of the fact that the Nazis may be ultimately cleared the life of civilians in the U.S.S.R.

Twenty three American Republics of the U.S.S.R. announced that their political and economical ed the will in their struggle against Hitler on October 1. Unforgivable and criminal measures of some Republics of the U.S.S.R. Hitlerite whose lives in history will not end the Hitlerite on October 1.

FAMOUS SURGEON DESCRIBES RED ARMY MEDICAL AID

Moscow, August 6

Professor N. Burdenko, well known surgeon and member of the Academy of Sciences of the U. S. S. R., describes Soviet military field surgery in the following article written for the Soviet press:

In this war there is no such thing as a "front line" for military surgery such as existed in the first World War. Our military front line is mobile, and our medical units must conform.

Nazi tank units sometimes filter through our lines and, by able maneuvering of our Red Army command, are cut off from their infantry. Red Army units then wedge between the Nazi tank units and their infantry and inflict serious damage on both groups.

The peculiarities of this type of warfare affect our entire military medical service and especially our military surgery. The mobility of our "front" does not allow us always to have medical aid in the immediate vicinity of the wounded so that we may give treatment near the scene of action. Another method obviously has to be applied.

We have had to learn how to evacuate wounded from battle zones into relatively safer and more distant areas where casualties can receive not only surgical aid but also hospitalization. The efforts of our ambulance service are directed toward the speediest possible removal of wounded soldiers from the scene of action. We use methods of transport that are as comfortable as possible, with a minimum of

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE ARMY MEDICAL AID

[illegible] August 1

Professor K. Sakurai, well known surgeon and professor of the Academy of Medicine of the U. S. S. R., presented Soviet military field-surgery in the Patriotic Soviet war for the Soviet press:

In this war there is no used talking on a "front" and "for military surgery such as existed in the first World War. Our military front line is mobile, our surgical units must be conform.

Hard work makes surgery for first-aid through our lines [illegible] able evacuation of our fast-moving detachment, and out of [illegible] reach. But, thanks to them wounds [illegible] and trench warfare and their surgery and infinite patience saves [illegible] men.

The problems of the surgeons differs [illegible] in our military medical service and especially our mili[illegible] surgery. The mobility of "surgery" is not absolute [illegible] have reduced aid in the advanced [illegible] of the [illegible] may give [illegible] of [illegible] surgery has to be mobile.

[illegible] overcrowding [illegible]

[illegible] relatively modern and more efficient [illegible] our surgeons [illegible] and hospital [illegible]. The efforts of the epidemiologists [illegible] and epidemic [illegible] of wounded [illegible] the cause of death. [illegible] [illegible] possible, with [illegible] of

the jolting and bouncing which frequently causes secondary shock.

This requires that our military ambulance service be flexible and have the ability to maneuver. The difficulty is that the wounded must be prepared for evacuation before they are moved. We take all steps to prevent infection of wounds. We do this by excising all affected tissue in the area of the wound within six to 18 hours from the time it was inflicted. Using this technique we can effect a beneficial operation at a later time.

Time lost in evacuating the wounded no longer creates as serious a problem as formerly. First-aid in battle areas, therefore, is confined to proper dressing of wounds, preliminary surgical treatment, and application of preventive serum as well as precise, detailed recording of the nature of the wounds and treatment given.

Among 10,000 cases of wounded soldiers examined in medical institutions, I found only two cases of tetanus and very few cases of gas gangrene. Despite experience as a surgeon in eight wars, I have found the percentage of complications among wounded soldiers close behind Red Army lines in this war astonishingly low.

Our fight against infection among wounded soldiers is, of course, facilitated by the high level of individual hygiene to be found in the ranks of the Red Army. Clothing, footwear, linen and personal hygiene such as shaving and haircutting leaves nothing to be desired. Among our Red Army soldiers I have seen little torn outer clothing and few cases of clothing infested with lice.

the jaeling and bounding which frequently makes secondary shock.

This requires that our military medicine service be flexible and have the ability to discover, the difficulty in which the wounded must be prepared for evacuation before they are moved. We take all steps to prevent infection of wounds. We do this by avoiding all affected areas in the area of the wound within six to 18 hours from the time it was inflicted. Using this technique we can off as a battlefield hospital at a later time.

The loss in evacuating the wounded no longer is a serious problem as formerly. Vitamin-rich in certain areas, therefore, it conducted to prevent a shortage of workers, preliminary surgical treatment, and application of parenteral as well as prolong, durative treatment of the return of the wounds and strains as given.

Among 10,000 cases of wounded soldiers and injured civilian institutions, I found only two cases of tetanus and only in the cases of gas gangrene. Surgeons specialized early in the war, I have found the procedure of removing wounded soldiers alone behind the lines in the air to contaminating lon.

Our fight against infection among wounded soldiers is, of course, facilitated by the high level of sanitation that can be found in the rear of the front lines. Clothing, bedcover, linen and personal hygiene such as bathing are taking leave of nothing to be desired. Among our Red Army soldiers a little sun and fresh air, disinfection and the use of clothing infected with lice.

All Red Army men receive excellent food, important both for morale and for the human organism's resistance to disease. Among the wounded men there are seldom complaints or despondent faces.

Most casualties occur as a result of airbombing, trench-mortar fire and handgrenades, and the percentage of bullet wounds is comparatively small.

In action the Nazis have repeatedly proved themselves barbarians. They acknowledge no conventions and bomb ambulance trains and hospitals. Despite this fact, in hospital units with which I worked, our ambulance service showed itself to be flexible and well organized in action. Our doctors, nurses and ambulance men displayed exceptional pluck and resourcefulness. They take the soldiers of the Red Army as their model and perform their tasks with genuine scorn of danger.

An Institute of Surgeon Consultants has now been introduced in the Red Army. There are "Front" surgeons, Army surgeons, and Main Unit surgeons. These posts are held by highly skilled military surgeons who have worked in large hospitals or by professors from medical schools. These consultants are able to improve substantially the work of the regular military surgeons.

The regular workers in the Medical Unit perform their functions with unusual proficiency and selflessness. I particularly call to mind the diligence of nurses from the Bashkir Autonomous Republic. They had some difficulties in speaking Russian; so they took time out to improve their knowledge of the language, even in the midst of warfare. Our Red Army nurses stand up to the vicissitudes of military life with extraordinary stamina and courage. Our surgeons, ambu-

All had Army men showing excellent food, important
both for morale and for the human organism's resistance to
disease. Among the wounded men there are only vanishing
or disappearing faces.

Most casualties occur as a result of airbombing,
air-to-ground fire and flamethrowers, and the percentage of
mortal wounds is comparatively small.

In action the Nasia Delta type hardly proved them-
selves berserkers. They acknowledge no obstacles and have
amphibious training and hospitals. Nasia also first, in hospi-
tal units with which I worked, our ambulance service showed
itself to be flexible and well organized in action. Our
doctors, nurses and auxiliaries have displayed exceptional pluck
and resourcefulness. They take the medicines of the Red Army
as their model and perform their duties with growing sense of
danger.

An Emergency of European proportions has now been
introduced in the Red Army. There are very few Russian officers
anywhere, and their only interest. Their place are held by
highly skilled military engineers, who have served in large hos-
pitals or by people from Europe. I believe. Their qualifi-
cations are made in Europe additional to the rank of the regular
military employee.

The Medical Service in Mechanized Unit perform
their functions with several technicians are well-trained.
I particularly call to Aid the Civil, who are drawn from the
Swedish Government Hospitals. They have some difficulties in
speaking Russian; so they find time and to improve their know-
ledge of the language, even in the midst of emergency. Our Red
Army nurses seem up to the requirements of military life
with extraordinary energy and courage. Our engineers, auxi-

lance drivers and nurses all stick to their wounded charges even during the heaviest bombings. The devoted efforts of these people have saved many thousand lives.

Professor Nikolai Nilovich Burdenko, author of the above article, is head of the Soviet Central Neuro-Surgical Institute. Grandson of a serf and son of a poor office clerk, Burdenko first saw action as a military surgeon during the Russo-Japanese war. He was awarded the Cross of St. George for tending wounded under fire during this war.

Burdenko again served his country during the World War, and after the Revolution of 1917 took his place as one of the leading surgeons in the Soviet Union. In the Soviet-Finnish war Burdenko once again distinguished himself by establishing a surgical hospital half a mile from the front lines where soldiers with brain wounds could be operated upon.

Before the establishment of this hospital, military field surgery practice called for brain operations far behind the lines because of the intricacy of such operations. Many of the wounded died on the way to the hospital. By establishing a completely equipped surgical unit so close to the lines, Burdenko and his associates saved the lives of hundreds of Red Army men.

land drivers and mercenaries attacking wounded civilians from behind the Russian bombing. Thousands of people have started their lives.

Professor Hideyuki Hirayama, author of the above article, is dean of the Center Central Humanitarian Institute. Graduation of a certain person - poor affairs clerk, Daisuke Kishiwa was called up to a military surgeon during the Russo-Japanese war. He was arrested the dream of his father for treating wounded under fire during this war.

Daisuke was a medical officer during the Japanese, and after the revolutionary war he was his wife, a nurse of the leading surgeons in the Russian Union. In the Japanese finish war Kishiwa once again demonstrated their skill by establishing a surgical ward in Vladivostok, which was filled with Allied where soldiers also lived. Kishiwa could be arranged here.

Before the establishment of this hospital, military field surgery Kishiwa a lot of time, and the wounded the linen bandages of Kishiwa's family. Many of the wounded died on the way to the hospital. By establishing a "cobbler" Kishiwa and his family provided the linen, Daisuke the 5th Kishiwa's trial "Medical Journal" bandages of 2nd Army.

Russia

Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D.C.

Monday, August 11, 1941

No. 24

THE FRONT ON AUGUST 9 - 10

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, August 10.

Morning Communique, August 9

During the night of August 9 our troops continued to fight the enemy in the Kaekisalmi, Smolensk, Korosten and Belaya Tserkov directions and in the Estonian sector of the front. Patrol activities and encounters of local importance took place in other directions and sectors.

Our airforce in cooperation with ground troops continued to strike at enemy moto-mechanized troops, infantry and artillery.

Evening Communique, August 9

On August 9 our troops engaged the enemy fiercely in the Kaekisalmi, Smolensk, Korosten and Belaya Tserkov directions. Engagements of a reconnoitering nature took place in other directions and sectors of the front.

On August 9 our aviation struck at enemy moto-mechanized troops and infantry on battlefields and attacked enemy aircraft at airdromes.

Fourteen German planes were destroyed on August 8. We lost 12 planes.

According to precise data now available, 81 German planes were destroyed August 7, and not 21 as previously reported.

Ships of the Baltic Fleet sank one enemy torpedo-boat and damaged two others and also bombed enemy transports.

Morning Communique, August 10

During the night of August 9 our troops continued to fight the enemy in the Smolensk, Korosten and Belaya Tserkov directions and in the Estonian sector of the front. Reconnaissance engagements took place in other directions and sectors of the front.

Our airforce in cooperation with ground troops struck at enemy moto-mechanized troops and infantry on battlefields and attacked enemy aviation at airdromes.

AIR COMMUNIQUE

During the night of August 8, a group of Soviet planes made a second raid over Germany, primarily for reconnoitering purposes, and dropped high explosives and incendiary bombs on military objectives and railway lines in the Berlin area.

Our fliers observed fires and explosions. German anti-aircraft artillery fire seemed ineffective. All Soviet planes returned to their base except one, for which a search is being made.

U.S.S.R. - BELGIUM RESUME DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

The Soviet Information Bureau announced that as a result of negotiations in London, the Ambassador of the U.S.S.R. in Great Britain, Ivan Maisky, and the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Paul Henri Spaak, reached an agreement on reestablishment of relations and exchange of diplomatic representatives between the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and Belgium.

* * * * *

The Soviet Information Bureau also announced that Ambassador Ivan Maisky, and the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs in London exchanged letters on August 5, concerning the resumption of diplomatic relations and exchange of ministers between the Governments of the U.S.S.R. and Norway.

SOVIET BATTERY GETS 24 PLANES

An anti-aircraft battery under Captain Chikirev used clever tactics to down 24 German planes in the first six weeks of the war, the Soviet press relates. Assigned to protect a bridge, Chikirev observed that Nazi bombers always followed an identical course in approaching to bomb it. Every day he set up his battery at a different point along that course, downing enemy planes almost daily and changing position before enemy observation planes could ferret him out.

Our fish on observed fairly one condition. "Green
-aircraft vehicle" are across Brazzaville. All Gov's
a returned to U.N. Dec. one of one, the which - Gov's
being made.

U.S.S.R. - MEETING WITH MINISTER

The Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that at a
result of negotiations in London, the Government of the
U.S.S.R. in three Britain, Ivan Fresky, and the Foreign
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ivan Kurd Dmov, received an
exchange on Soviet of the of Ambassador or Embassy of
diplomatic representative there Government of the
U.S.S.R. and Belgium.

* * *

The Medical Intelligence Unit of the Commonwealth has
announced that Malaria, the Ebola, the Minister of Foreign
Affairs in Freedom Tuesday, Ivan Kurd Dmov, presented
the resumption of diplomatic relations with Belgium
there between the Government of the U.S.S.R.

SERVICE MEN WORK ON A BRIDGE

An anti-aircraft battery in Kenya is regarded quite
hard clever beetles to date on a bridge. In the
six weeks of the war, the battery has
project a bridge. Civilians observed the
followed an identical course in constructing the
Every day he met up his battery at 6 in the morning
that course, forming the bridge. Any place
position before every officer than he was could start the
out.

SLAVS MEET IN MOSCOW

Moscow, August 10.

A Slavic Peoples' meeting opened today in Moscow with representatives of all European Slavic nationalities participating.

One panel of representatives -- composed of public and military men, writers and scholars -- heard an opening-day address by the Russian writer and Academician, Alexei Tolstoi, who spiritedly called upon all Slavs to rally for the destruction of Nazism.

"We are all alike," he said. "As equals among equals there should be no great and small among us."

Speeches were made in their native languages by the Polish General Janus Zaitis, the Czech Professor Zdenek Needly, the Montenegrin poet Radule Stiensky, the Czechoslovak poet and professor Ondra Lysogorsky, the Yugoslav Professor Bozhiear Maslaric, the Slovenian journalist Ivan Regent, the Bulgarian Dr. Stoyanov, the Macedonian N. Vlakhov and the Croat Yuro Salai.

The speakers called upon their peoples to fight against Hitlerite Germany by every means. The meeting will be resumed on the evening of August 11. All speeches were broadcast.

- 4 -

SPECIAL LISTENING

[illegible], August 10.

A Stavio Popular meeting was held today in Barlow, [illegible] representative of all Party, to elect a Alderman [illegible] to replace.

Our Panel of Top [illegible] -- composed of public and civilian men, soldiers and scholars -- hard at work [illegible] by [illegible] by the [illegible] appreciation, [illegible] Tuesday. [illegible] [illegible] of Tuesday.

[illegible] August 10. [illegible] "[illegible] threat to [illegible] are [illegible]."

[illegible] Tuesday [illegible] General Fanon [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] purchase of the [illegible] Schulzer [illegible] the Salzerton [illegible] the Grove [illegible].

The [illegible] equal Fielsite [illegible] be renamed on the [illegible] broadcast.

VOROSHILOV AND TIMOSHENKO

APPEAL FOR GUERRILLA ACTION

Marshal Klimenti Voroshilov, Commander-in-chief of Soviet forces on the northwestern front, and Marshal Semyon Timoshenko, Commander-in-chief on the central western front, have issued appeals to Soviet citizens behind the German lines similar to the appeal to the Western Ukrainian populace recently made by Marshal Semyon Budyenny, Commander-in-chief of the southwestern front.

Marshal Voroshilov said, in part:

"Workers, collective farmers, intellectuals -- men and women!

"Hordes of Nazis have temporarily occupied part of the Soviet land. The Germans loot our property, outrage our wives, bring misery to our children and destroy our homes.

"The enemy is insidious and sly. In some regions the Nazis swoop hungrily on the property of the Soviet people, while in others they make overtures to them and try to bribe them with stolen property, in order to lull the vigilance of our people and deceive them.

"Comrades -- brothers and sisters!

"Rise for just and patriotic war against the German invaders who would destroy your freedom and honor and enslave your fatherland. Form guerrilla groups, capture enemy arms and ammunition. Mercilessly destroy the enemy by day and by night."

Marshal Timoshenko said, in part:

"On every front the Red Army is increasingly resisting the enemy, defending every inch of our native land and inflicting crushing defeats on the Nazi hordes.

"Join the guerrilla groups. Attack and destroy supply trains and truck columns carrying ammunition, fuel or food in the enemy's rear. Burn bridges, cut telegraph and telephone wires, set houses and woods afire. Do not give the enemy an ounce of food.

"For our burned down towns and the torture, humiliation and looting of our people you must take relentless vengeance. Drive the Nazis from the areas they have seized. Blood for blood and a life for a life. The hour of victory is close."

NEW MONARCHY PLANNED IN FINLAND

A new monarchy may be set up in Finland, probably headed by young Prince Philip of Hesse, informed sources in Stockholm report to the Soviet press. The German Foreign Office is said to have concocted the plan with the support of Baron Mannerheim, who is said to favor an unlimited monarchy and dissolution of the Finnish parliament.

Prince Philip is the son of Prince Frederic-Charles of Hesse, whom the Germans proposed to place on a Finnish throne at the end of the last World War. Young Philip is considered eligible as an ardent Nazi and the husband of a daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

Marshal Tito [illegible]

"On every front the [illegible] in their [illegible] the enemy, defending every inch of our native land and fighting [illegible] of the [illegible] border. [illegible]

"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]"

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

LOZOVSKY ON PACIFIC BASES AND NAZI RAIDS ON SOVIET EMBASSIES

At his regular press conference for foreign correspondents on August 9, S.A. Lozovsky, Assistant Chief of the Soviet Press Bureau, discussed Axis allegations that the Soviet Union had transferred Pacific naval bases to the United States and several other current questions.

A correspondent of Intercontinent News mentioned the German Information Bureau's statement, based on a report by the Italian Stefani News Agency, that the Soviet Union, following the visit in Moscow of President Roosevelt's envoy Harry Hopkins, had placed at the disposal of the United States naval bases at Kamchatka and Vladivostok. Mr. Lozovsky replied:

"These fantastic reports do not in any way correspond to the facts. I must state officially that the United States has at no time raised such a question with the Soviet Union."

* * * * *

Taking up articles which recently appeared in the London News Chronicle and Daily Express, Mr. Lozovsky deprecated "unhealthy sensationalism" in the recent publication of a dispatch from the British United Press correspondent at Shanghai asserting that Japan had presented certain demands to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Lozovsky cited the British United Press correspondent as listing the following alleged Japanese demands:

Demilitarization of Vladivostok.
Demilitarization of Soviet-Manchukuo border zones.
Economic concessions in Siberia.
A Soviet promise not to put Pacific bases at the disposal of the United States.

Exprssing surprise at the irresponsibility with which important newspapers had reproduced this Shanghai fantasy, Mr. Lozovsky stated that it bears not the slightest resemblance to reality.

* * * * *

Mr. Lozovsky then commented caustically on alleged German "discoveries" in the Soviet Embassies at Berlin and Paris.

"Hitler, Goebbels, Himmler and Goering lie deliriously from morning to night, piling falsehood on falsehood and adding in all the horrors they have gleaned from detective stories to cover the stain of their own crimes," Mr. Lozovsky said.

"The question arises, why did Hitler and Himmler, in defiance of all provisions of international law, profane these Soviet buildings with the dirty hands of their SS troopers?

"They have invented an excuse. They say the German Embassy in Moscow was searched before the Germans searched the Soviet Embassies at Berlin and Paris.

"But in reality the premises of the German Embassy in Moscow have not been searched. The German Embassy rented several houses in Moscow, while the sites of the Soviet Embassies in Berlin and Paris are the property of the Soviet State. There can be no justification for their violation by police gangs.

"The German Government failed to notify the Swedish Embassy at Berlin, which represents Soviet interests in Germany, of its action. This should have been done as an elementary requirement of international law.

"Hitler, in general, tries to write his own laws -- the law of the mailed fist, the law of the impudent lie and the law of cynical outrage against other peoples."

BURGLARS IN THE PARIS EMBASSY

The following article was written for the newspaper Izvestia by Ilya Ehrenbourg, prominent Soviet author, whose books are well known in many countries.

Goebbels' little rumor factory, which goes by the name of the "German Information Bureau," has stated that the Germans, after burglarizing the Soviet Embassy at Paris, found there a number of objects of a most sensational kind.

It seems that our Embassy was preoccupied with the problem of disposing of corpses. According to Goebbels, the Germans discovered there an electric furnace and a vat for the dismemberment of bodies. What is more, the Embassy staff made a hobby of collecting other items such as: handcuffs, vials of poison, slow-burning fuses, safe-cracking equipment, explosives, poison capsules, machineguns and even parachutes.

Formerly, it is true, Goebbels used to write bad novels, but this time he must have drawn on Himmler's imagin-

ation to supplement his own. It must have been the head of the Gestapo who dictated this list -- possibly from the inventory of his own institution. And Goebbels decided to inform the world that the Soviet Embassy is an organism strongly resembling the Gestapo. Everyone knows that Hitler's agents take advantage of their diplomatic immunity to forge false documents, plot putsches, and carry out kidnappings and assassinations.

The Soviet Embassy at Paris was the Embassy of a great, peaceful and friendly power. It was frequented by the best men of France -- whom the Nazis today persecute and torture. The Nazis, so we are told, appeared at the doors on the Rue de Grenelle and were annoyed to find those doors locked. They complained that they had to put in some hard work. It took them several hours, they say, to force the doors with "special instruments."

Goebbels is too modest. His lads are experts with those "special instruments." They looted everything they could lay hands on -- Gobelin tapestries, bronze inkwells -- and then put out this insolent infamy about fuses and parachutes. Well, they'll pay for it -- both for their murders and for their lies.

AT THE FRONT and BEHIND THE LINES

German Regiment Wiped Out on Finnish Front

Moscow, August 10.

A Red Army unit under commander Birman has routed the 307th Regiment of the 163rd German Division, which the Nazis have publicized as one of the finest formations of the German Army, the Soviet Information Bureau reported today.

The 307th Regiment was defeated on the Finnish front where, according to captured documents and statements of prisoners, it was shipped from the Norwegian port of Narvik.

Two days before its debacle the Nazi regiment attacked the sector held by Birman's troops, after a four hour artillery preparation. The first enemy wave was repulsed by Lieutenant Zeveshinsky's unit, which killed many German soldiers by artillery and machinegun fire. Failing in frontal assault, the enemy command sent one battalion, with two Finnish companies, to outflank the Red Army troops. This maneuver, too, was defeated.

The two abortive attacks wearied the enemy troops. The Soviet command took advantage of this to launch simultaneous counter-attacks from several directions, and succeeded in surrounding the Nazi regiment.

Attempting to break through, many German soldiers and officers jumped into a lake to swim to the opposite shore, but most drowned or were shot by snipers. The Germans then began to surrender in large numbers. Birman's troops captured 17 machineguns in working order, one anti-tank gun, 12 trench-mortars, two flame throwers, and rifles and ammunition.

After their capture, German soldiers of Sergeant-Major Franz Hoberkorn's platoon addressed the following letter to other soldiers of the German 163rd Division:

"We were thrown into this fatal war against Soviet Russia all the way from Norway to these northern forests and marshes. We do not want to die to get Karelia for Mannerheim and his friends. The Finns hate us and the Russians shoot us down.

"Hitler will perish. There is no use binding your destinies to this doomed adventurer. You have the opportunity of saving your lives for your families and for liberated Germany. We took advantage of this opportunity. Avail yourselves of it too. Lay down your arms and surrender!"

The Myth of the German U-Boat

In an article entitled "The Myth of the Invincibility of the German Submarine Fleet," the Red Navy newspaper Krasny Flot wrote on August 10:

In 44 days of German-Soviet war, Nazi Germany's navy has lost 14 submarines in the eastern naval theater of war. Four of them struck mines laid by Soviet ships; one foundered after a collision with a Bulgarian destroyer in the Black Sea; the others were sent to the bottom by the Soviet Red Navy in action.

Assuming that the German Navy possessed 150 submarines, this means that it lost in six weeks, on one front alone, approximately 10 percent of its total number of U-boats, not counting losses in other naval theaters.

This percentage is impressive. By making war on several fronts, the Nazis placed their navy in grave danger. Their cadres of trained submarine sailors are thinning. Hastily trained seamen who have not mastered their new profession go down to the bottom together with their ships. Soviet Navy men have demonstrated that Germany's main naval weapon -- the submarine -- will be beaten just as the Nazis are being beaten in the air and on land. The myth of the supernatural fighting qualities of the Nazi submarine fleet will be blown apart like the myth of the Hitlerite land hordes.

EUROPE IS TAPPING

(Written for the Soviet press by Pravda staff member David Zaslavsky, well known Soviet author and satirist.)

Europe is tapping out the letter "V" by Morse code and writing it on the walls of buildings. All of Europe is tapping and knocking. This isn't yet rebellion against the Nazis, but according to "Till Eulenspiegel" we know that rebellions in Flanders against the Spanish Conquistadors sometimes began with tapping and knocking. "Time taps with glasses," was the Flemish war cry. They tapped with glasses and then with swords.

Europe is beginning to stir. A refreshing breeze wafts over the continent, dispelling heavy, gloomy shadows of fear and despair. The wind blows from the east. It comes from fields where the Red Army is heroically smashing the myth of the invincibility of the Nazi army. A refreshing breeze blows from villages, towns and forests of Russia, where plucky guerrilla warfare waged by the Soviet peoples shows the whole world how liberty should be fought for, how the honor of one's country should be defended.

Europe is not only tapping and knocking. Mute sabotage is done at German-seized factories of Czechoslovakia, France and Belgium. No words are needed, no letter "V." A passing exchange of looks, and output falls, less machines go to the army of Nazism. With hidden alarm and open distrust, Nazi engineers examine each machine made in fettered nations.

Uncertainty and fear creep over the occupying forces. Who is tapping? No one. But in France a munition train bound for the German army suddenly hurtles into an abyss. French flunkeys named Petain and Darlan rush crazily hither and thither; their German taskmaster will make them pay for the people's revolt.

Nervously tense, German patrols pace the banks of peaceful Dutch canals. Who is tapping? No one. But a dull splash breaks the silence of the night and circles ripple the surface of the water. Another Nazi soldier will be absent at morning roll call.

Europe is tapping. Guerrilla machineguns are tapping in the hills of Yugoslavia, where the Germans futilely send one punitive expedition after another. And this knocking suddenly thunders out at the very gates of Belgrade, sowing panic in the Nazi garrison. Guerrilla guns thunder out their tapping in Poland, where danger lurks for every German soldier in each wood, behind each bush.

Recently, before their treacherous assault on the Soviet Union, Hitler's invaders walked the streets of subjugated European towns with their chests thrown out, as behooves invincible warriors. They feared nobody; they despised everybody. Their insolent certainty in their own strength hypnotized Europe. Those sundry Quislings, Lavals and Antonescus, bartering away their native lands, felt themselves safe behind the stone wall of Hitler's power.

Since Germany invaded the Soviet Union the idol of German Nazism stands deeply fissured. The myth is being dispelled. The blitzkrieg has failed utterly, and the Red Army inflicts crushing blows on the Nazi hordes. Seeking to hide their dismay from the subjugated populations, the invaders turn their gaze eastward. They still preserve the outward air of conquerors, but their alarm and disquiet infect their flunkeys, who tremble and quake. They fear for their skins, for they are the first to feel the wrath of the peoples. No, Hitler's back is by no means a stone wall -- no wall at all.

Europe is shaking itself free of the hypnotic fear of Nazism. Demonstrations with the earmarks of national protest occur in Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Norway and France. The populations do not conceal their ardent sympathy for the fight waged by the British and Soviet peoples. Eyes which reflected only sorrow and national insult now begin to glitter with sparks of national wrath. Spreading guerrilla warfare shows a growing sentiment of national shame.

Europe is tapping, Europe is knocking. The knocking is not yet struggle, but it is the first sign of life. Nations stunned by the Nazi blow are reviving. The fight is beginning to flame in separate corners of Europe. It will spread to the whole continent.

Russia

Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

Tuesday, August 12, 1941

No. 25

THE FRONT ON AUGUST 10 - 11

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, August 11.

Evening Communique, August 10

On August 10 our troops continued stubborn fighting against the enemy in the directions of Soltsi, Kholm, Smolensk, Belaya Tserkov and Uman.

Our airforce, in cooperation with ground troops, struck at enemy moto-mechanized forces and infantry.

On August 9 our airforce brought down 45 German planes and lost 25.

According to verified data not previously available, on the night of August 9 during the German air raid on Moscow, 10 enemy planes were brought down and not eight as reported previously. Moreover, during the day of August 9 our fighters shot down five German reconnaissance planes within the Moscow air raid defense zone.

Morning Communique, August 11

On the night of August 11 fighting against the enemy continued in the Smolensk, Belaya Tserkov and Uman directions and in the Estonian sector of the front.

Our airforce, in cooperation with ground troops, struck at enemy moto-mechanized forces, infantry and artillery.

AT THE FRONT
and
BEHIND THE LINES

Red Army Smashes Death's-head Division

The Soviet Information Bureau today gave the following account of the defeat of the vaunted Nazi "Death's-head" Division by a Red Army unit under the command of Colonel Tishinsky.

Early one morning a group of Soviet scouts under Lieutenant Saveliev heard German voices. Our men hid in the tall rye and soon spotted the enemy scouts. Attacking from ambush, our men killed several of them. The rest fled, except for one who surrendered.

The prisoner, Corporal Ludwig Stimmler, said that his division had arrived at the front on the previous day and had not yet engaged in action.

This entire unit was known to be formed of specially chosen Nazi SS men. The division was in action in France and Greece and had been selected for a decisive blow in one of the main directions on the eastern front.

The corporal said the Death's-head Division was in an extremely warlike mood and was preparing for an offensive. He revealed that it was composed of two infantry and one artillery regiments.

Other Red Army scouts reported a battalion of enemy infantry concentrated in a hollow behind a nearby wood. Colonel Tishinsky ordered his artillery to open fire on the enemy concentration. Our artillery observers reported

AT THE FRONT
and
BEHIND THE LINES

Red Army Commissar Death's-Head Division

The Soviet Information Bureau today gave the following account of the course of the vanished Red "Death's-Head" Division by a Red Army unit under the command of Colonel Vlasinsky.

Early one morning a group of Soviet scouts reported Elsewhere Savelev found German units. One man did in the said fire and soon spotted the enemy ranks. Attacking from around, our men killed several of them. The rest fled, leaving the dead who surrounded us.

The prisoner, Corporal Heinrich Steinmeier, said that the division had arrived at the front on the previous day and had gone into action.

This action was known to the Soviet [illegible] Red SS men. The Soviet [illegible] were and had been ordered for a [illegible] in order to [illegible] the [illegible] on our front.

The corporal said the Death's-Head Division was in an [illegible] warfare not was [illegible] in an offensive. [illegible] that it was composed of [illegible] and on [illegible] [illegible].

Other Red Army units reported a [illegible] [illegible] conducted in a fierce battle [illegible] Colonel Vlasinsky ordered his [illegible] to open fire [illegible] among some Germans. One [illegible] [illegible]

effective hits on the enemy's battalions, causing heavy casualties and putting motorcycles and machineguns out of commission.

An hour later our advance posts sighted columns of Germans deploying from beyond the woods on our left flank. Armed with sub-machineguns, the Germans went into attack in close order. Our men waited quietly.

As soon as they came within effective range, the oncoming German ranks met heavy fire. The engagement continued about half an hour. When the smoke cleared our men saw the field strewn with bodies. The remnants of the Death's-head Division were crawling away and taking cover in the grass. Scattered groups of Nazis hid behind bushes in the hollow and beyond the woods. With pistols in their hands, their officers were observed pointing toward our positions. But the soldiers with skull-and-crossbones on their shoulder tabs continued to retreat.

After an hour the Death's-head battalions were reinforced and again attacked, but were again unsuccessful. At the height of the second engagement a group of high-speed Red Airforce bombers appeared over the battlefield and completed their rout.

The Germans tried to remove the remnants of their division to the rear on motorcars, but our artillery searched out the retreating columns and smashed another 20 cars filled with Nazi officers and soldiers.

As reported by the Soviet Information Bureau, the Death's-head Division lost nearly 2,500 officers and men

killed and wounded. Our artillery and mortars destroyed 30 German light tanks and armored cars, eight motorcycles, about 500 sub-machineguns, 90 light and heavy machineguns and 45 mine-throwers.

Nazi River Crossing Repulsed

The Soviet press reported today that Nazi troops recently attempted to force a crossing of the "N" river. Under cover of artillery fire, Nazi sappers began restoring a bridge which had been blown up, meanwhile throwing a pontoon bridge alongside it.

A Soviet armored train commanded by Captain Grushevsky was ordered to support operations of a Red Army infantry regiment defending the right bank of the river. The armored train opened fire at a large number of enemy pontoons massed in the middle of the river, and its very first shells hit the target. After destroying the pontoons, the armored train switched its fire to the sappers restoring the bridge. Several salvos destroyed the remains of the bridge, and the Germans retreated with heavy casualties.

At dawn, under cover of the armored train's fire, our infantry forded the river and by a vigorous onslaught dislodged the Nazis from their positions. In an interval between engagements, the locomotive and some cars of the armored train left to bring up ammunition. Taking advantage of this, the enemy attacked the remaining cars with infantry and light tanks. After letting the enemy approach within close range, the crew of the armored train opened artillery and machinegun fire which destroyed three tanks and killed about 100 enemy infantrymen. The remaining tanks and infantry withdrew.

In five days of fighting, Grushevsky's armored train destroyed three enemy tanks, one airplane, 43 trucks, 10 motorcycles, and killed several hundred Nazi officers and men.

People's Commissar of Agriculture

Praises Soviet Farmers

Ivan Benediktov, People's Commissar of Agriculture of the U.S.S.R., this week made the following statement in the newspaper Socialist Agriculture on the war effort of Soviet farmers:

There is intense work in progress in the fields of our country today. A bountiful crop has been raised everywhere. A multi-millioned army of collective farmers came out into the fields knowing that their vigorous, concerted work behind the lines is as important for a victory over Hitler as the heroic struggle of our men at the front.

Within a very short time the machine tractor stations have organized training for over 260,000 new machine operators, including 175,000 women. Putting their work on a war basis, the collective farms have organized their harvesting even better than last year.

Harvesting and threshing of cereal grains and grain deliveries to the State have been completed by many collective farms in Azerbaidjan, Crimea, Zaporozhie and other sections. Having completed regular deliveries to the State ahead of time, the collective farms of Kazakhstan have begun to sell additional grain to State organizations.

In the Voronezh, Rostov and Zaporozhie regions grain moves in endless streams to the elevators. The collective farms contribute tens and hundreds of centners of grain to the National Defense Fund, and the farmers themselves often contribute their own daily share of the collective's produce and their own valuables to our war effort.

Our resistance to the enemy is growing and gaining strength. The people who have led a free life under the Soviet Government will never be slaves.

Moscow Schools to Open September 1

Moscow's public schools, the Soviet Information Bureau reported today, are preparing for the opening of their regular fall terms on September 1. All schools will be fully equipped with bomb and gas-proof shelters. School children not at present in Moscow will attend classes in the areas where they are temporarily domiciled.

All of Moscow's public education bodies are actively engaged in preparations for opening the schools. Staffs are being chosen, textbooks distributed and necessary repairs to school buildings completed. Children of school age are being registered in all districts. On August 26 a conference of school teachers of the Moscow district will meet to discuss methods of school work under war conditions. Military and sports training of pupils will be considerably increased in schools this year.

School children have registered particular interest in the Narkompros (People's Commissariat of Education) Military Schools which also open on September 1. All schools will hold air raid protection drills.

-ces problems to the army in terms and raising
arms. The people have had a free hand under the
Government will always be always.

Lessons Schools to Open Shortly

Throughout public schools, the special information bureau
received today, are preparing for the opening of their regular
fall terms on September 1. All schools will be fully equipped
with beds and gas-proof shelter. School children may be
sent in lesser until other dangers in the areas where they
are temporarily located.

All of Toronto's public education leaders are actively
engaged in preparations for opening the schools. Clothes are
being chosen, textbooks distributed and necessary repairs on
school buildings completed. Children of school age are being
registered in all districts. On Monday there conferences of
school teachers of the Toronto District will be to discuss
methods of school work under wartime conditions. Military and
sports training of youth will be vigorously pursued by
schools this year.

School children have received particular interest
in the Warrenpoo (Pegal) Canada Cadet of Education) Military
Schools which also exist in Toronto. All schools will hold
air-raid protection drills.

SOVIET CITIZENS DESCRIBE

NAZI TERROR IN LVOV

Many Soviet citizens escaping in recent days from the German-held city of Lvov have told stories of almost incredible atrocities inflicted on the city's population by Nazi stormtroopers, seemingly in an attempt to paralyze guerrilla activities and incipient revolt. Three of these affidavits are reproduced below.

Yadviga Knaushevska, a woman employee of the Lvov Museum of Arts and Crafts, was an eyewitness of atrocities in Lvov. She reported the following to Soviet authorities:

"It was at night and from time to time we heard the shouts of drunken German officers. We couldn't fall asleep -- the impressions of the past days were too horrible to allow slumber. Suddenly we heard heartrending shrieks. Stormtroopers had broken into a neighboring house.

"There was a crash of breaking glass and the sound of shots. I peeped through the window and my heart almost stopped beating. German soldiers were flinging half-clad people through the window. A little later we saw many of our neighbors being driven by German soldiers along the dark streets. First one group passed, then a second and third. Shouting oaths, the drunken soldiers drove along women with children in their arms. At any moment we expected them to break into our house."

Petr Yermolenko, employed as a glazier in a Lvov mirror factory, testified as follows:

"As soon as the shooting began in the yard of the Militia headquarters, I looked through the window and was numbed with horror. Before my eyes Nazis stationed at machineguns mounted in the windows of the Militia building were shooting down people herded into the yard.

"Trying to run from the bullets, some of them rushed to the gates, but German soldiers and officers turned them back with rifle butts and bayonets. Nazi officers opened pistol fire on them. This continued about ten minutes.

"Overcome by the sight of these atrocities I lost consciousness. When I came to and looked through the window again I saw German cameramen and photographers filming the mounds of corpses while soldiers nearby calmly wiped their bayonets."

Other fugitives from Lvov testified that Nazis frequently drove crowds of manhandled people along the main streets of the city, seemingly with the object of striking fear into others and breaking their will to resist. Gangs of Nazi soldiers were said to have looted apartments and shops.

Yan Vakhnovsky, who was employed at the Lvov footwear factory, testified:

"As soon as the Germans entered the town they began shooting citizens en masse. I was arrested with several others. The Nazis maltreated us and threw us into a cellar.

"We were awakened at night and with 15 others were taken outside the city and told to dig a large hole. By morning, when the pit was ready, trucks appeared piled with dead bodies of men, women and children. I saw horrible gaping wounds in corpses apparently caused by bayonets. All the bodies were mutilated.

"The officers ordered us to throw the bodies into the hole. We unloaded the trucks. Suddenly the German officer shouted something to his soldiers. The soldiers opened fire. I don't remember what happened after this, but when I came to it was morning. I felt the earth piled on top of me, and shook myself free. I sat up. When I recovered my full senses I was horror-struck at the thought that the Germans had thought me dead and buried me in the grave together with the corpses. I tried to rise, but at first my strength failed me. My shoulder was wounded and my clothes were bloody.

"Gathering strength, I dressed my wound as best I could and crept away. For the next few nights I crept toward the front lines and finally reached a village where I was given food and my wound was dressed."

"Trying to run from the bullets, some of them crashed to the gates, but German soldiers and officers ripped them back with rifle butts and bayonets. Then officers opened pistol fire on them. This continued about ten minutes.

"Overcome by the sight of such atrocities I lost consciousness. When I came to and looked through my window again I saw German soldiers and officers inspecting the bodies and hearing of corpses while soldiers nearby calmly wiped their bayonets."

Other fugitives from Lwów described the same frequently dreary crowds of condemned people alongside the main streets of the city, seemingly with the object of deterring the Ukrainians from making their way to safety. Many of these soldiers were said to have looked [illegible] and drunk.

Ivan Vakhnovych, who was engaged in an Lwów bookseller's shop, testified:

"As soon as the Germans entered the town they began shooting citizens on sight. I [illegible] with my wife and children. The Germans marched in and shot [illegible] soldiers.

"We were surrounded at night and with 15 others were taken outside the city and told to dig a large hole. My [illegible] when the pit was ready, we [illegible] pile of [illegible] men, women and children. I saw particularly [illegible] young [illegible] apparently cause of [illegible]. All [illegible] were [illegible].

"The officers [illegible] the bodies into the hole. I unlocked the [illegible]. Suddenly the [illegible] shouted something to him [illegible]. The soldiers opened fire. I don't remember what happened [illegible] time, but when I came to [illegible] I lay the earth piled on top of us, and there [illegible] I got up. Then I [illegible] by full moonlight I saw [illegible] at the top of the hole. Germans had thought me dead and left me in the grave together with the corpses. I [illegible] as, but it fired by [illegible] fellow me. My [illegible] wounded and my clothes were bloody.

"Gathering courage, I crawled [illegible] would be [illegible] quite easy. For the next few nights I crept along the [illegible] from Lwów and finally reached a village where I was given food and my wound was dressed."

TOLSTOI: RUSSIA HAS ALWAYS DEFEATED INVADERS

In the following article the noted Soviet author Alexei Tolstoi recalls many parallels between the present war against Nazi Germany and previous invasions successfully repulsed by Russian arms..

At the close of the 16th Century the English writer Fletcher, who had been traveling in Russia, said of our warriors that they fought fiercely on the battlefield and that when they were surrounded by the enemy they never gave up or begged for mercy, but died without a word of surrender. It is not death the Russian soldier fears in battle, but disgrace. Russia is a great and mighty country and no Russian soldier capitulates to save his own life.

Nobody wants to die, but soldiers do not come out on battlefields to play nursery games. Today we must fight the enemy and we must fight fiercely.

The Russian character was nurtured in constant struggle against the enemies of our country and against the grim forces of nature in the vast expanses of our land. The eastern Slavs first settled in Russia along the unbridled rivers and on the fringes of the boundless forests stretching far north and on the wintry shores and islands of the Baltic.

The Slav has always been a warrior-tiller, warrior-hunter and warrior-fisherman, who never put aside his sword and spear. When Finnish tribes first threatened our country from the north, Asiatic nomads attacked us from the east and south, and the Teutonic Knights invaded us from the west, our Russian soldiers always fought back the invader.

In Novgorod and in Pskov we halted the German colonization of Russia. Not only Prince Alexander Nevsky's armed

troops but all the people of Novgorod went forth to give their lives for Russian soil. On the spring ice of Lake Chud they encountered the Teutonic Knights and the white-eyed Finns and fought so violent a battle that the ice could not be seen for blood.

Mamai, the Tartar chieftain, also gathered an army of great numbers, of many hundreds of thousands of horsemen, to conquer Russia. Against him, Prince Dmitri mustered a vast levy, and all the people of Russia flocked to the banners of Muscovy, some armed with swords, others with axes and spears. For armor they wore felt kaftans over their knee-length coats. Not one of them thought of returning home. All knew that the hour had struck when they must decide whether Russia should be free or slave.

Russian troops numbering 150,000, mostly on foot, came to the mouth of the Nepriavda River. Peresvet, the monk, challenged Chelibei, the Tartar knight, to single combat and they fought so fiercely that both were slain.

Then the horsemen of the Tartar Guard Regiments entered the battle and the peasant army on foot fell beneath clouds of arrows and the chargers of Tartar horsemen. But the warriors of Russia died without yielding a foot of ground. Mamai, looking down on the scene of battle from a nearby hilltop, expected a quick victory. But suddenly an ambushed regiment of Russians savagely attacked the Tartars from the woods. The Tartars turned their horses and fled. Mamai himself joined the flight and abandoned to the Russians his tent, his wives and all his looted treasures.

The people of Russia have always safeguarded their motherland and protected its integrity, honor and glory.

For the Russians, their land and their lives have always been one and the same, indivisible. In two battles on the River Oder and at Kunersdorf the hitherto invincible Kaiser Friedrich was routed by our Russian soldiers. Russian regiments were victorious over both the cannon and cavalry of Friedrich's army. With their tri-edged bayonets our soldiers pitched the Prussians out of their fleches and trenches as they would pitchfork wheat sheaves. Kaiser Friedrich barely escaped being captured, and he wrote of the battle:

"Our losses were very great. Out of an army of 48,000 men, I have barely 3,000 left. Berlin will do well to think of its safety. This is a terrible misfortune from which I will never recover."

Napoleon, invading Russia with an army of 600,000, reckoned on finding allies in the peasants and burgomasters of our country. He freely dispensed proclamations promising the peasants emancipation. But the people were resolved not to yield their land to a foreign foe. On the day of the battle of Borodino the famous cavalry of Murat vainly filled the fields of Russia with the dead bodies of French cuirassiers and vainly showered a hail of cannon fire on our Russian regiments.

Kutuzov's regiment fought on until nightfall covered the smoking fields of Borodino. The wise old man Kutuzov calmly awaited the end of this great battle; he knew it was the Russian people themselves who were waging this fight. He led the surviving half of the Russian army, which had not yielded a step before the French, out onto the Ryazan road. He led them here so that the enemy, stricken by the heat

but still powerful, could find its destruction in Russian guerrilla warfare, a type of combat totally foreign to the French.

Following Suvorov, the Russian soldier crossed the Alps; following Rumyantsev, the Russian soldier entered Paris; following Skobelev, the Russian soldier stormed the mountain stronghold of Plevna. Ten thousand Red Army men fell at the walls and barbed-wire entanglements of Perekop during the Civil War. That common grave culminated a victory that had been awaited for centuries in the struggle of the Russians, the Ukrainians and all the three score nationalities of the peoples of the Soviet Union for a free and happy life.

Now Russia goes forward once more into battle with that age-old enemy of all Slavic nations, with that enemy of all people who seek a peaceful existence, the foe of all mankind. Captain Gastello, Hero of the Soviet Union, sent his flaming plane diving into the enemy fuel tanks, rather than surrender to the Nazis. It would be a disgrace to his memory for us to even consider being marched along at the point of Nazi bayonets.

Soviet fliers, tankists, Baltic and Black Sea sailors, scouts, artillerymen and guerrillas all seek to emulate Captain Gastello in the courage they display in battle. Again, as in the days of our fathers, the whole Russian people has risen in one mighty army. But no longer are we armored in felt kaftans or armed with axes and spears. We fight with steel armor plate, winged and formidable in battle, led by those whose ideas spell victory and whose will insures it.

[Russian Embassy]

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

Wednesday, August 13, 1941

No. 26

THE FRONT ON AUGUST 11 - 12

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, August 12.

Evening Communique, August 11

On August 11 our troops continued fighting the enemy in the Soltsi, Smolensk, Belaya Tserkov and Uman directions.

Our airforce continued to strike at enemy moto-mechanized troops and infantry, attacked German aircraft at airdromes and bombed a large railroad bridge over the Danube River at Cernavoda. The bridge was demolished. Enemy ships at Constanta were also attacked.

On August 10, 39 German planes were destroyed. We lost 25 planes.

According to information now available, during the German air raid on Moscow on the night of August 10, six German planes were brought down and not five as reported previously.

Recently 60 to 70 German and Finnish planes attempted to carry out a mass raid on Murmansk. Detachments of these planes were intercepted by our planes and a fierce air battle ensued. With their first powerful attack our fliers disrupted the enemy's battle formations. The German and Finnish planes lost contact with their central command and scattered in

small groups. Our fliers proceeded to destroy individual planes and groups of German bombers.

Strongly pressed by our fliers, six German bombers attempted to withdraw from combat. They dived swiftly toward the ground and fled southwestward. When a flight of our fighters rushed to intercept them, two Nazi bombers descended still lower. One of these bombers miscalculated and crashed into the ground on hill "K" and exploded. The second German plane was damaged and was compelled to reduce its speed abruptly. Soviet fliers overtook it and shot it down at an altitude of 5,000 meters.

The flight of Soviet planes dispersed nine enemy bombers and cut off four of them after a short fierce battle. They attempted to gain altitude, but the Soviet fliers intercepted them. Two Nazi planes pierced by bullets burst into flames and crashed to the ground. The other two enemy bombers were heavily damaged.

A violent air battle took place over the village of "M" between seven Heinkels and nine Soviet fliers. Our fliers launched a frontal attack on the Nazi planes. Unable to withstand it, the Germans divided into two groups, of which one retired while the other tried to gain altitude and continued flying toward Murmansk. Three Soviet planes overtook this group and brought down two of the enemy aircraft.

small groups. Our [illegible] were proceeded to destroy individual planes and [illegible] Eastern bombers.

Strongly [illegible] by our fliers, six German bombers attempted to withdraw [illegible] from combat. They dived swiftly toward the ground and fly [illegible] southwestward. When a flight of our fighters [illegible] to intercept them, two Nazi bombers descended still lower. One of these bombers [illegible] and crashed into the ground [illegible] "K" and exploded. The second German plane was [illegible] was compelled to reduce its speed abruptly. [illegible] overtook it and shot it down as an [illegible] [illegible].

The fliers [illegible] violet flares dispersed nine enemy bombers and cut off four [illegible] effect a safer flares [illegible]. They attempted to [illegible], but the [illegible] flight intercepted them. Two [illegible] planes by bullets burst into flames and crashed [illegible]. The other two enemy bombers were severely [illegible].

A [illegible] battle took place over the [illegible] of the [illegible] and nine Soviet fliers. Our fliers launched a [illegible] on the Nazi planes, [illegible] by [illegible] them, the [illegible] divided into two groups, of which one retired with [illegible] to gain altitude and continued flying toward [illegible]. Three Soviet planes overtook this group and brought down two of the enemy aircraft.

A second group of German planes was attacked at an altitude of 4,500 meters. At this altitude our planes displayed better maneuvering capacity than the Germans. After losing three Heinkels, the Germans retired in the direction of Finland.

The German-Finnish attempt to effect their biggest raid on the Murmansk area since the outbreak of the war was ignominiously defeated. For the 31st time Soviet fighters and anti-aircraft gunners of this area defeated German and Finnish fliers. The Nazis were prevented from dropping bombs on important objectives.

In this combat our fighters brought down 13 German-Finnish bombers. Three enemy planes were shot down by anti-aircraft artillery. The Soviet airforce lost one plane. Two of the Soviet fighters were hit by enemy shell splinters but were repaired and later took off again. From the start of this engagement our planes took the initiative and preserved it until the Germans were finally routed.

* * * * *

The Soviet press reported today that Soviet troops wiped out a German bridgehead at river "K" and followed up with a counter-attack, crossing the Germans' own pontoon bridge. The Germans withdrew from the river bank after losing 300 killed, 370 captured, 12 pieces of artillery, 14 mortars, 18 ammunition trucks and seven gasoline trucks.

A second group of four I-plane was assigned an altitude of 4,500 meters. As their outlines are almost like those rubber manoeuvrers, especially when the Germans, are a bunch of tree Rubbish, the Russians produced in the direction of the sun.

The German-Finnish attack, in which Finnish troopers with the Germans numbering 5,000 troopers of the 20th Mountain Infantry Division. For the Jews "Jews Guide Finnish" and "Allocated guns are of this at a distance between and Finnish" The Russia was prepared from troops a [illegible] on [illegible] objectives.

In this conflict one eighty bombers were as follows: [illegible] bombers. Three-army planes were shot down by anti-aircraft artillery. The Soviet airforce lost one plane. The of Shorebirds fighters were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and Jabo [illegible]. The number of bombs [illegible] one plane. [illegible] the initiative [illegible] [illegible] the Germans were finally routed.

* * * *

The Soviet press reported [illegible] wiped out a German [illegible] with a counter-attack, [illegible] the German [illegible] bridge. The Germans withdrew from the [illegible] killed, 370 captured, 12 pieces of artillery, 4 [illegible] 18 ammunition [illegible] and [illegible].

Morning Communique, August 12

On the night of August 11 our troops continued to fight the enemy in the Kaekisalmi, Soltsi, Smolensk, Korosten and Uman directions. No major engagements took place in other directions and sectors of the front.

Our airforce, in cooperation with ground troops, continued to strike at enemy moto-mechanized troops and infantry in the field and attacked enemy aircraft at airdromes.

In the "R" district, in the Korosten direction, a strong enemy tank column was smashed by combined blows of our airforce, tanks, artillery and infantry. Pilots of Senior Lieutenant Gorin's detachment first attacked the enemy.

With their first blow Soviet bombers destroyed the leading tanks of the enemy column and blew up gasoline and ammunition trucks. The formation of the Nazi tank column was broken by this attack.

At this point Captain Ilyin's battalion of heavy artillery began to shell the Germans. The artillery fire was guided from the air by Senior Sergeant Gusseinov. Suffering tremendous losses from artillery fire and incessant air bombardment, the German tanks began to retreat.

On the road to village "Z" our tank destroyers and anti-tank guns, commanded by Lieutenant Yaguzov, joined the

Morning Communique, August 12

On the night of August 11 our troops continued to clash the enemy in the Kwaikanim, Sotel, Gnolenol, Tarenem and Gwai directions. No major engagements took place in other directions and sectors of the front.

Our airforce, in cooperation with ground troops, continues to strike at enemy rear-echelon troops and infantry in the field and attacked enemy aircraft at airfields.

In the "A" district, in the Jomoten direction, a strong enemy tank column was smashed by combined blows of our airforce, tanks, artillery and infantry. Pilots of Senior Lieutenant Dorofeev's squadron first attacked the enemy.

When their first blow Soviet bombers completed the destruction of the enemy column and blew up fuel and ammunition trucks. The formation of the Ivan Lake column was broken up this attack.

At this point Guards Airborne Division of heavy artillery was ordered to shell the Germans. The artillery fire was spotted from the air by Senior Sergeant Gnedenko. Soviet bombers appeared from behind the fire and inflicted air bombardment. The Germans began to retreat.

On the road to village "E" our tank destroyers and anti-tank guns, commanded by Lieutenant Tsyganov, joined the

action against the Nazi machines. Our heavy tanks completed the destruction. For a stretch of over five miles disabled and fire-consumed German tanks littered the highway.

Over 50 German tanks, including 15 heavy ones, two batteries of anti-aircraft guns, 12 anti-aircraft machineguns, eight trucks and 15 motorcycles were smashed in this engagement.

SLAV CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW ASKS UNITY AGAINST HITLER

The Conference of Slavic Peoples, meeting in Moscow this week, has addressed the following message to all Slavs throughout Europe:

Oppressed Slav Brothers!

The world today is consumed by flames of the bloodiest and most devastating war mankind has ever seen. This war was imposed on the world by bloodthirsty Nazism. The peoples of France, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Yugoslavia and Greece are under the yoke of the Nazis and their accomplices -- the fascists of Italy, Hungary, Rumania and Finland.

Hitlerism particularly hates the Slavic peoples. Nazism treacherously schemes to seize our ancient Slav lands -- turn them over to German barons and landlords and to Italian-Hungarian gentry -- and to transform the Slavs forever into serfs. Nazism does not hesitate at the physical extermination of the Slavs. Hitler and his clique speak openly of the need to "exterminate masses of Slavs." This bloodthirsty scheme to exterminate the Slavs is being carried out with unparalleled cruelty.

Nazism enslaved and dismembered Czechoslovakia, one of Europe's most cultured and industrious countries. A considerable portion of Czechoslovak lands was presented by the Nazis to Hungarian landlords. A similar fate befell Transcarpathian Ukraine. Over 100,000 Czechoslovaks and Carpathian Ukrainians are languishing in Nazi prisons and concentration camps.

Nazism destroyed the Polish Republic and in the course of one and a half years has exterminated almost 3,000,000 Poles.

In the Austrian towns of Graz and Wolfberg Hitler has established "slave markets" where Polish peasants and workers are sold at auction to German landlords and industrialists.

Italian and Hungarian fascists, following the lead of the Nazis, have bestially outraged Yugoslavia. With the very first days of the fascist occupation, 32,000 peaceful residents of one city were murdered. The Yugoslav State was divided as loot among the Germans, Italians and Hungarians. Over 80,000 Yugoslavs were killed in three months.

German occupation troops are masters of Bulgaria, which was sold to Hitler by a ruling clique of traitors. The Bulgarian people is being forcibly pushed into war against its Slav brothers. The population of Bulgaria is subjected to ferocious terror and plundering by the Nazis.

Having treacherously attacked the Soviet Union, Hitlerism has met with the steel rebuff of the Red Army, with the powerful resistance of the entire Russian, Ukrainian and Byelorussian populations and of all the peoples of the Soviet Union. In districts of the Soviet Ukraine and Byelorussia which the enemy has managed to capture, untold outrages have been

Nazism contained and disembowelled Czechoslovakia, one of Europe's most cultured and industrious countries. A considerable portion of Czechoslovak land was annexed by the Reich to integrate Lebensraum. A military force, herded Czechoslovakian Skodas, over 100,000 Czechoslovak machine-gunners Ukrainians were labouring in Nazi prisons and concentration camps.

Nazism destroyed the Polish Republic and in the course of one and a half years has exterminated about 3,000,000 Poles.

In the Protectorate Bohemia and Moravia, Hitler has established "slave protectorate" where Czech economics and industries could as much as be turned inside out and exploited.

Italian and Japanese fascism, following the lead of Nazis, have brutally conquered Ethiopia, Albania, Abyssinia and Spain on the Fascist occasion. 40,000 peaceful Ethiopians of one city were massacred. The Italian army was divided as to among the Germans. Italians are ashamed. From 10,000 Italians were killed in three months.

German occupation troops are, on basis of Indonesia, ready to Hitler by a mass, either or Japanese. The Japanese people is being forcibly pushed into a release the Nazi brutes. The population of Indonesia is subjected to Japanese terror and plundering by the Japs.

Having successfully attacked the Soviet Union, Hitlerism conflict with the Soviet people of the Soviet Army, with the powerful resistance of the entire Soviet, Partisans and Guerrilla formations populations and of all the peoples of the Soviet Union. In alliance of the Soviet Peoples and Soviet Russia, Nazi Germany has managed to capture, Nazi outrages have been

perpetrated against the entire population. The Nazis burn villages, shoot, hang and torture thousands of peasants, outrage women and kill children. In one city alone, Lvov, not less than 6,000 residents were killed in the first days of the German occupation.

Thus, all freedom loving Slav peoples -- Czechoslovaks, Ukrainians, Poles, Serbs, Croats, Slovenians, Bulgarians, Russians and Byelorussians became the object of bloody Nazi aggression.

Oppressed Slav brothers!

We are facing deadly danger. The hour has struck when the whole Slav world must unite for quick and final destruction of Hitlerism. We are uniting as equals. We have a common purpose and a common goal -- to smash Hitler's armies and destroy Nazism. We have a common, passionate, all-embracing aspiration, that the Slavs, as well as all other peoples, may peacefully and freely develop their own state systems.

We resolutely and firmly reject the concept of pan-Slavism as a thoroughly reactionary trend, profoundly hostile to the lofty purpose of the equality of peoples and the national development of all states. This idea was utilized by Russian Czarism for its imperialistic aims. Our task is by our concerted efforts to destroy the yoke of Nazism -- whatever sacrifices may be required of us.

Oppressed Slav brothers!

May the winds of this holy struggle sweep like a tornado over all Slav lands enslaved by Hitlerism! May every plot of

Slavic land become the grave of an enemy! Let us undermine by every means the fighting power of Hitler's army and cause disintegration within its ranks!

Sabotage the hateful Nazi regime! Set fire to their military stores, cut their telegraph and telephone wires, derail their troop trains, exterminate their soldiers. Fight a greater guerrilla war for liberation from Hitler's yoke! Death to those who burned our towns, who killed and tortured our people in prisons, who caused the tears of our women and the deaths of our children.

Oppressed Slav brothers!

The enemy is insidious and strong. But united we are a hundred times stronger than Hitlerism. The peoples of the Soviet Union and its Red Army are with us. With us are all the democratic countries. With us is all progressive humanity. Rise for a war of liberation against Hitlerism! Death to the fascist bands of Hitler and Mussolini -- the murderers of Slav peoples! Long live our victory over bloodthirsty Hitlerism!

* * * * *

The Soviet press has issued the following statement:

The Stockholm newspaper Stockholms Tidningen recently published a report from Ankara that a secret agreement had been concluded giving the Soviet Union control of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles.

The Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union (TASS) is authorized to state that the above-mentioned report is untrue and an invention of the German propaganda service.

Slavic land [illegible] of the [illegible]! Let us undermine by every means the fighting power of Hitler's army and cause disintegration [illegible] its ranks!

Sabotage [illegible] and [illegible]! Set fire to their military stores, [illegible] their [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible] their [illegible], [illegible] their soldiers. Fight a greater [illegible] for liberation [illegible] point! Death to those [illegible] who killed and tortured our people [illegible] the fighters of [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible].

[illegible] communiqué:

The [illegible] and [illegible] the units [illegible] a [illegible]. The [illegible] of the [illegible] Red Army are with us. [illegible] the [illegible]. [illegible] Hitler [illegible] and the [illegible] the [illegible] against Hitler [illegible] to the [illegible] -- the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] victory over [illegible].

* * * * *

The Soviet press has issued the following statement:

The Swedish newspaper Stockholms Tidningen recently published a report from [illegible] that a secret agreement had been concluded [illegible] the Soviet Union [illegible] control of the Bosporus and the Dardanelles.

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MILITARY SCIENCE PLUS BRAVERY

The newspaper Pravda printed the following editorial in connection with award of the title "Hero of the Soviet Union" to a group of Soviet commanders and soldiers:

The valiant units of the Red Army are fighting splendidly against the enemies of our country. Tens of thousands of commanders and soldiers are daily displaying remarkable intrepidity, heroism and devotion. The best among them have just been added to the glorious family of Heroes of the Soviet Union.

But the German army is a powerful war machine. To defeat it, we must depend not alone on the prowess of our warriors but must use to the utmost all the strength of our great country, and especially the military ability of its commanders and soldiers.

A perfidious and cowardly enemy has attacked the U.S.S.R. The Nazi generals counted on the suddenness of their attack and on blitzkrieg methods. They took care to assure large numerical superiority for their forces in the first days of their attack on the Red Army, dispersed as it was along the whole Soviet-German border.

From the first day of fighting, Red Army units found themselves in complex and unusually difficult situations. Some of our troops were forced to fight while completely surrounded by the enemy. Nevertheless, the majority of our forces displayed astonishing bravery, decision and mastery of tactics. Surrounded units fought with coolness and skill, inflicted serious losses on the enemy, and frequently managed in turn to surround Nazi units in the Soviet rear. The majority of Soviet units escaped from these encirclements in compact, organized groups, hardened in combat.

Red Army commanders have shown ability to learn from enemy tactics. The Nazi stratagems are not hard to decipher: they seek to create the semblance of encirclement in the hope of weakening the morale of our troops and to disrupt our organization. If they fail in one sector they promptly transfer their thrust to a neighboring sector. The Germans attack the flanks of their enemies, feel out weak spots, seek a place where a breach can be advantageously forced in the lines.

These tactics, designed for success against a weak adversary, can only be called foolhardy. Such methods could produce results for the Nazis only in countries where they faced a poorly armed enemy, quickly disconcerted at the appearance of large numbers of tanks, cannon and motorcyclists. These weapons might demoralize troops with feeble nerves and inferior tactical training, who were led by commanders unable to grasp a military situation without detailed and prolonged study.

It is enough, it must be added, for the Nazi troops themselves to be threatened with encirclement for them to fall into disorder and lose their assurance and striking power.

Having fathomed the enemy maneuvers, the Soviet fighters have methodically wiped out a great number of troops and war materiels. The enemy counted on his ability to demoralize our troops, but at present he often discovers symptoms of panic among his own forces. Operations of many guerrilla detachments are creating an intolerable situation behind the German lines. Fury and confusion permeate the mendacious communiques of the German command and the lamentations of the German press on the special problems afforded by the Russian front and on the fact that the Soviet soldier, instead of surrendering to the Nazi murderers, fights bitterly -- and not according to the Nazi rules.

The offensive spirit of the Nazi hordes is not yet exhausted. The enemy is making and will continue to make desperate efforts to attain success. To these attempts the Red Army opposes growing strength and perfection of organization, experience gained in combat, and the heroism of all its forces.

Red Army commanders have shown a tendency to learn from many tactics. The Red Germans are not hard to decipher: each it creates the semblance of encirclement in the hope of weakening the morale of our troops and to disrupt our communication. If they fail in one method they promptly transfer to attack to a neighboring sector. The Germans attack the flank of their enemies, and not once again, seek a place where a breach can be successfully forced in the line.

These tactics, designed for success against a weak enemy, can only be called foolhardy. Even methods could have results for the Reds only in situations where they were poorly armed enemy, quickly disorganized at the appearance of large numbers of tanks, common and motorcycliists, weapons which demoralize troops with feeble nerves and under tactical training, who were led by commanders unable to keep a military situation without damage for and reckoning.

It is enough, it must be added, for the Red troops to be superior with equipment for them to fall together and lose their nerves and stability.

Having fathomed the enemy manoeuvre, the Soviet Tactics have unfortunately taken on a great number of troops and war materials. The enemy counted on his ability to demoralize our troops, for he produced he often discovered superiors of people among his own forces. Operations of many scientific detachments are operating on inadvisable situation behind the German lines. Army and soldiers propaganda, the morale, commanders of the German command and the instructions of the Russian prisoners on the special problem offered by the Russian front and on the fact that the Soviet soldiers, instead of retreating to the Red ministers, fights hitherto -- and are according to the Red Nation.

The offensive spirit of the Red Heroes is not yet exhausted. The enemy is making and will continue to make desperate efforts to obtain success. To these attempts the Red Army opposes growing strength and perfection of organization, experience gained in combat, and the morale of all the forces.

BEHIND ENEMY LINES

Reports of guerrilla activity behind German lines continue to fill the Soviet press. Among recent stories are the following:

A guerrilla commander named Yakovenko and his men captured a railway siding in the area of "N." He learned, while his men were destroying equipment and rolling stock, that enemy troops were approaching the station by rail. Entering a German locomotive which was stationed at the siding, Yakovenko set the train going. It collided at full speed with the oncoming troop train and derailed 15 cars, which were completely smashed.

A German general who had stopped in the village of "L" because his car had broken down was captured by a guerrilla detachment commanded by one Vasilyev. Near the village of "P" another guerrilla group ambushed German troops and shot two Nazi lieutenants.

Two German tanks which had fallen behind the advance of their unit were captured by a guerrilla detachment under the command of Red Army man Kivshik. Seven Nazi motorcyclists were killed.

A guerrilla force under a commander named Znamensky raided the headquarters of a German unit, destroyed an enemy tank, captured two staff cars and killed five soldiers and four officers. In the village of "M" 20 German soldiers were killed by a guerrilla unit and two trucks and two machineguns were added to the guerrilla arsenal.

[Russia Embassy]

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

Thursday, August 14, 1941

No. 27

THE FRONT ON AUGUST 12 - 13

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, August 13.

Evening Communique, August 12

On August 12 nothing of importance occurred at the front.

Our aircraft, in cooperation with ground forces, struck at enemy moto-mechanized units and infantry.

Forty-one German airplanes were shot down on August 11. Our losses were 34 planes. According to verified data, two German planes were brought down during the raid on Moscow on August 11.

Warships and planes of the Red Banner Baltic Fleet destroyed four enemy torpedo boats and two enemy transports on August 11.

Morning Communique, August 13

On the night of August 12 no important action occurred on any front.

Our airforce, in cooperation with ground troops, continued to strike at enemy moto-mechanized troops and infantry and attacked enemy aircraft at airdromes.

On August 11 three groups of German planes attempted to break through to Leningrad but were driven off by our airforce and anti-aircraft artillery. Three enemy planes were brought down.

* * * * *

As previously reported in our evening communique of August 11, Soviet fliers destroyed the Rumanian railway bridge across the Danube near Cernavoda, west of Constanta.

This bridge, built in 1907, is reputed to be one of the world's largest. Its total length is about 5,500 feet and its main span 2,450 feet. From the west it is approached by a viaduct about 3,000 feet long. The bridge's stone piers are 110 feet tall, and at the highest point its span rises 245 feet above river level.

The bombing of this bridge by Soviet fliers is of great military significance. All railway traffic between the principal centers of Rumania and the Rumanian Black Sea coast passed over it. Its destruction has halted all railway transport between Bucharest and the military port of Constanta. The right bank of the Danube and the Rumanian Black Sea harbors will be cut off from the interior of the country for a long time.

The oil storage tanks on the Black Sea coast cannot be refilled for a long time, since the oil pipelines slung

On August 11 [illegible] a group of German planes attempted to break through to [illegible] but were driven off by our airforce and anti-[illegible] anti aircraft artillery. Three enemy planes were brought down.

* * * * *

As previously [illegible] noted in our evening bulletin of August 11, Ravie [illegible] destroyed the Irrawaddy River bridge across [illegible] near Myinmu, 15 miles of Sagaing.

This [illegible] built in 1907, is reported to be one of the world's longest [illegible] total length is about 2,300 feet and its main [illegible] span. Upon the news of its destruction by Ravie [illegible] Prime Ministers. The bridge's stone piers are 110 feet [illegible] at the highest point the open girder 50 feet above [illegible] level.

The [illegible] the British Military in or around [illegible] military [illegible] in [illegible] the amount of fuel was enough [illegible] evacuation [illegible] all military [illegible] south between [illegible] and the military port of Rangoon. The right bank [illegible] Irrawaddy and the Rangoon Branch Canal harbors will [illegible] for from the Burmese of the country for a long time.

The oil [illegible] tanks on the Rangoon coast cannot be refilled for a long time, since the oil refineries along

on the under side of the bridge were destroyed along with the upper structure.

The operation resulting in destruction of the Cernavoda bridge was directed by Red Airforce officer Shubikov, who previously had been twice decorated. Our planes reached the Rumanian coast in several waves at high altitude. Anti-aircraft batteries in the 60 kilometers between the coast and the bridge opened intense fire, but the Rumanian gunners proved poor marksmen and not a single shell splinter touched our planes.

Soon the arches of the Cernavoda bridge were sighted, the criss-cross girders and giant piers clearly visible against the river surface. The buildings of the Columbia Oil Refinery and the Oriental Cement Plant were sharply outlined on the right bank.

Our air unit separated into flights, which flew along the line of the bridge and successively dive-bombed it. Anti-aircraft guns protecting the bridge opened fire. Soviet planes dived on the Rumanian gunners, silencing first one and a few minutes later another battery. The machineguns remaining in action were unable to repulse our attacks on the bridge, which was hit with heavy bombs.

One 450-foot span of the bridge collapsed almost entirely into the river. The bridge was successfully

on the under side of the bridge were fastened along with the upper structure.

The overall [illegible] remaining in demolition of the German bridge was directed by Red Airforce officer Shubkov, who previously had [illegible] bridge demolished. Our planes bombed the Russian zones [illegible] several times on high altitude. Anti-aircraft batteries [illegible] the Ju 88 [illegible] between the enemy and the bridge opened fire [illegible], but the [illegible] proved poor [illegible] and not a single shell [illegible] our plane.

Soon [illegible] of the German bridge were [illegible], the [illegible] [illegible] slowly slightly [illegible] the fixed [illegible]. The buildings of the Ukraine [illegible] on Sovietsky [illegible] the Dnieper [illegible] Right Bank were [illegible] destroyed on the right bank.

One [illegible] released bombs [illegible], [illegible] the line of [illegible] [illegible] frequently [illegible] it, Anti-aircraft [illegible] [illegible] the bridge [illegible] fire. Every plane dives [illegible] [illegible] more or [illegible] [illegible] the objective [illegible] modern battery. The [illegible] [illegible] in action were [illegible] [illegible] on the bridge [illegible] which was [illegible] very hard.

One 450-ton [illegible] of the bridge [illegible] [illegible] entirely [illegible] over. The bridge was successfully

destroyed. The Soviet fliers had carried out their orders brilliantly.

SLAV CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

Proceedings of the Moscow Conference of Slavic Peoples, which was addressed by representatives of all Slav nationalities, were reported in the Soviet press today. Among those who spoke was the Yugoslav Professor Bozhidar Maslaric, who said in part:

"To achieve its purpose Hitlerism has pursued a treacherous policy, inciting the Slavic peoples against each other and strangling those who would not submit to its will. This is the eternal German expansionist policy toward the peoples of Yugoslavia.

"But the Slavic peoples are not lambs going under the knife without resistance. This was proved in the past by Serbs, Montenegrins and other Yugoslav peoples. It is being proved today by Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians and many others.

"In this struggle, truth, progress and civilization are on the side of the Slavs, with whom the great freedom loving peoples of Great Britain and the United States now side."

The Croat leader Yuro Salai spoke in part as follows:

"Hitler has imposed on the Croat people a king -- his vassal the Italian Duke of Spoleto, brother of the Duke of Aosta, who proved a total failure as commander of Italian troops in Abyssinia. This king sits in Rome and is afraid to go to Croatia.

"In Croatia Hitler found the degenerate criminal Pavelic, who carries out the orders of his Nazi masters. Scores of thousands of the best sons of the Croatian people are being thrown in concentration camps. Hundreds of their most courageous fighters are being shot.

"To attain his dark aims, Hitler, through his underling Pavelic, tries to fan national discord, mainly between the Serbs and Croatians, following the well known maxim 'divide and rule.'

"But Pavelic, and his bosses Hitler and Mussolini, have made a bad blunder. The memory of the great champions of the unification of all Slavs, Josip Juraj Strossmeier and Stepan Radic, is fresh in the minds of the Croatian people. The freedom loving Croats never tolerated oppression and will not tolerate it from Hitler."

The Czechoslovak poet, Professor Ondra Lysogorsky, spoke in part as follows:

"For two years Death, marked with the Nazi swastika, has been rampant in Europe. The Prussian boot trampled Austria; bloody hands raised the swastika over Gradcany; and German bombs and tanks demolished Warsaw.

"Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Yugoslavia and Greece have been enslaved by the same bombs and tanks. It was not until it tried to devour London that the Nazi hyena broke its first tooth.

"Now 170 divisions of brown bandits have pounced on the Soviet Union. But the Soviet Union is standing like a wall, against which the hyena will smash its remaining fangs.

"But shall enslaved Europe stand by and wait for help from Russia? Every week, every day counts. The issue is not one of war between Berlin-Rome and London-Moscow, but of war between barbarism and culture, between beasts and humanity.

"Every derailed train load of German soldiers or munitions is an act of humanity. Every Nazi bomb sabotaged in the factory so that it will not explode will save many innocent lives. To hate and destroy all who would harm our Slavic fatherland is the sacred duty of everyone whose cradle once stood beneath our skies."

The Slovenian journalist Ivan Regent said in part:

"Slovenians! The weapons trained on the Soviet Union are aimed at all the Slavic peoples and at us too. True, our people is the smallest member of the great Slavic family, but the unhappy idea that we can do nothing because we are so few has fatally affected our national life.

"What matters is not to count our numbers, but to value freedom and independence as they are valued by men and nations who know that 'night in the darkness of the grave is less terrible than slavery under the bright sun's rays.'

"In our struggle against Nazism we shall not be alone. The great Russian people, which has always defeated its enemies, fights beside us. Beside us fight all the Slavic peoples. Beside us fights the heroic British people, and we have on our side the great might of the United States and all the democratic and freedom loving peoples of the world."

Speaking for the Bulgarian delegation, Dr. Stoyanoff said in part:

"Hitler's aim is to wipe the Slavic nations from the face of the earth and turn future generations of Slavs into serfs. He fosters artificial strife among the Slavic peoples, making use for this purpose of the lowest traitors within each country.

"In Bulgaria Hitler has found mercenaries and scoundrels who would drive the Bulgarian people toward economic, political and cultural slavery. Despite the unanimous desire of the Bulgarian people for a mutual assistance agreement with the Russian people, these individuals are now ruthlessly impelling Bulgaria toward war against Russia.

"What have Hitler, his generals and his Gestapo brought to the Bulgarian people? And what are they bringing now? Everyone knows. Like conquering masters they bring us iron control of the lives, property, blood and honor of our people. They bring us the fetters of slavery which they have forged for us. But the people of Bulgaria who more than once have revolted against a foreign yoke will never ally themselves with those who enslave other peoples."

COLLAPSE OF GERMAN BLITZ PLANS

The following article was written by the prominent Soviet journalist E. Borisov, whose signature is familiar to readers of the Moscow press.

Six weeks of the Soviet people's great patriotic war against bloody Nazism have now passed. August 1 has gone by -- the day allegedly appointed by Hitler as the date of his triumphant entry into Moscow. Six weeks -- such was the term for completion of a German victory over Russia -- a term set by the German military attache in Ankara, according to the Istanbul correspondent of International News Service.

But there were some hot-headed Nazis for whom even this term seemed too long. On June 25 Reuters reported German

"In Bulgaria Hitler has found mercenaries and accomplices who would drive the Bulgarian people towards economic, political and cultural slavery. Despite the monstrous desires of the Bulgarian people [illegible] mercenaries [illegible] with the Russian [illegible] individuals are worthlessly implicated Bulgaria towards [illegible] Russia.

"What [illegible] this remarkable [illegible] cargo brought to the Bulgarian [illegible] Just what are they bringing now? Everyone knows [illegible] corresponding machines they bring us iron [illegible] property, blood and honor of our people. They [illegible] of slavery which they have formed for us. [illegible] of Bulgaria who have thus open-mouth [illegible] Vera will never allow [illegible] other peoples."

[illegible] GERMAN [illegible]

[illegible] article [illegible] written by the government [illegible] newspaper, [illegible] is [illegible] to [illegible] press.

[illegible] Bulgarian people's [illegible] radiophone was [illegible] have now passed. [illegible] one by one — the day [illegible] months by [illegible] the [illegible] Stalingrad [illegible] Kursk. Six weeks — [illegible] the [illegible] for completion [illegible] German victory over [illegible] — [illegible] by the German [illegible] strength in Africa, [illegible] the [illegible] of Internationale from [illegible].

But there [illegible] some far-fetched [illegible] for [illegible] even this term seemed too long. On June 27 Reuters reported German

opinions that "the campaign in Russia will be finished in 10 to 15 days."

And what is, in fact, the present state of affairs? Developing their plans for attacking the Soviet Union, the Nazis emerged with their notorious blitzkrieg theory. They successfully employed this method in Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, Yugoslavia and Greece. In all these cases the blitz victory plans had the most solid material foundations in the form of decisive superiority of forces, which the Nazi war theoreticians themselves consider an imperative premise for success.

Good luck and continuous victories made the Nazi generals dizzy with success. Easy victories reinforced the myth of the "invincibility" of the German army and its decisive superiority over any foe. On this myth were based their self-opinionated, prideful plans for war in the east.

Counting on swift victory, the Germans prepared for it painstakingly and sedulously attended to all details in advance. They moved stupendous forces against the U.S.S.R., double and triple the forces of the Red Army border guard.

The number of German troops was considerably more than during operations in France. It is sufficient to state that while at that time the Germans had 10 armored car and tank divisions, they now have 30. Then they had 5,000 frontline planes and 7,500 tanks, while now they have about double that. The Nazis banked on smashing the covering units of the Red Army with blitz blows and seizing the vital centers of our

country before the main forces could be mobilized. The Germans also placed definite hopes on methods of internal diversion and on the imagined collapse of Soviet transport.

Staking everything on a blitzkrieg victory, Hitler planned to avoid actual warfare on two fronts. Today it is clear that he gambled on easily forcing Great Britain and the United States, after defeat of the U.S.S.R., to conclude a peace advantageous to Germany -- and peace today spells victory for Germany.

Supported by the entire multi-millioned Soviet people, the armed forces of the Soviet Union have frustrated these plans of the Hitler gang.

Like a thief in the night Germany perfidiously launched an unexpected attack on the Soviet Union, and this accounted for a peculiar feature of the initial period of the war. Well beforehand the Nazis concentrated 170 divisions on the Soviet borders, not less than one-third of these being tank and motorized divisions. In this war the German Army faced no problem of mobilization. Strategic concentration and deployment of Nazi forces were accomplished beforehand, under cover of international agreements violated by Hitler and his gang.

The launching of this grandiose attack was to be initiated by a massed blow of Nazi aviation against Soviet airdromes, with the object of gaining domination in the air. As in Poland, in western Europe and in the Balkans, German tanks and motorized units were assigned to wedge deep into Soviet border zones and disunite Red Army forces, meanwhile continuing a headlong movement eastward. The main mass of regular German troops was to follow in the wake of the mobile units, mop up local centers of resistance and wipe out surrounded groups.

In outlining these tasks the German High Command counted on the suddenness of the attack but completely underestimated the strength of the Red Army and the might of the Soviet people, who in answer to Stalin's call rose as one man in a great patriotic war against the Nazi enslavers.

In the first phase of the war, when our covering units were compelled to retreat and German moto-mechanized columns succeeded in thrusting a deep wedge into Soviet territory, the Nazis with trumpet flourishes gave out daily reports that stunned the world with stupefying claims of victories. The Nazis already saw the towers of Moscow's ancient Kremlin in their dreams, the great squares of Leningrad and the streets of Kiev. This continued until the middle of July. But then the tone of German reports and press utterances abruptly changed. The problem of conquering Moscow was suddenly declared not to be of pressing importance.

This sharp divergence in Nazi estimates of the situation at the front and of the immediate prospects of the war bear indisputable witness to the failure of the blitzkrieg. As wittily remarked by the American magazine Time, the German "krieg" lacked "blitz."

The first major miscalculation of the Nazis was the failure of their plan to destroy the Soviet airforce. Though as early as a month ago Nazi reports gave the obviously fantastic figure of 5,000 Soviet planes destroyed and later raised this by 25 - 30 percent, and still later increased the figure to 9,000, it is clear to every impartial observer that the Germans have failed to destroy the Soviet airforce. Later the Nazis were compelled to acknowledge and daily confirm in their reports that the Soviet airforce exists and plays a serious role in the action of the Red Army.

Hitler's calculation of the effectiveness of blows dealt by German tank and motorized units has also far from justified itself. With chagrin the Nazis themselves now speak of the new tactics of the Red Army, which does not wage war "European style," which is not afraid of being surrounded, which is able to fight tanks, successfully cutting them off from the German infantry and continuing an engagement even when their position seems hopeless.

The momentum of the initial German blow is exhausted, and the war has entered a new phase. The Nazis have encountered colossal difficulties, and the ever growing might and activity of the Red Army in places is compelling them to shift from attack to defense.

The Nazis have been forced furtively to refute or simply to pass by in silence the boasts in the Finnish and Swedish press concerning the fall of Leningrad, the approach of advance tank units to Moscow, the complete surrounding of Kiev, etc.

A radio review broadcast from Berlin on July 30 is particularly characteristic. Here is what the reviewer said:

"Possibly it is sometimes hard for us to imagine on what large scales operations are conducted here. In the west the depth of the front reached 40 kilometers and at the most 100, while here the front stretches to a depth of 300 and more kilometers. Then the front stretched for 400 kilometers, while today it is six times longer. Without smashing the enemy's striking force, territorial conquests mean nothing. The march on Moscow will give the German people nothing until the living military force of the enemy has been destroyed."

And the flunkeys echo the words of their Berlin taskmasters. On July 31, for instance, the Finnish newspaper

Uosi Suomi declared that "Not a single Finnish or German soldier should be sacrificed merely for achieving a speed record or to capture a few well known places. One must make haste slowly."

Indeed, willy-nilly the Nazis now have to "make haste slowly." The results of six weeks of war irrefutably prove that Hitler's plans for a blitz victory have collapsed. The initial advantage gained by the Nazis, thanks to their sudden and predatory assault on the U.S.S.R., is now lost. German units have suffered tremendous casualties, which seriously sap the strength of the Nazi troops. Their morale declines as, instead of the anticipated military picnic, they encounter death and destruction. And finally, the Nazis have failed to avoid a war on two fronts. The joint action of the armed forces of the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain have become a real and telling factor.

Naturally, it is still too soon to speak of the final results of the tense battles being waged along the huge stretch of front. The fight will be most stubborn and the Germans will use frenzied efforts to realize at least part of the promised program of brilliant success. But we gaze confidently ahead: our resistance strengthens day by day and our ripostes are ever stronger and on a greater scale.

General Erfurt, chief of the military history department of the German General Staff, ends his book Victory With Complete Destruction of the Enemy with the following utterance: "When one wishes to gain victories, and big victories, one must always risk a little."

Hitler wanted inordinately big successes and he risked too much. There can be no doubt that the retribution will be as great as the risk.

RED ARMY RETAKES TWO TOWNS

The Soviet press today reported the recapture of the German occupied towns "N" and "V" by Red Army tanks, infantry and artillery.

Strong German forces occupying the town of "N" had heavily fortified all its approaches. Soviet forces were commanded by Red Army officer Viaznikov, who ordered heavy tanks to attack the town on three sides while the infantry launched a direct assault. Two groups of light tanks were detailed to out-flank and destroy the anti-tank guns.

After brief artillery preparation, the Red Army tanks advanced. Enemy artillery opened fire and Nazi bombers attacked the advancing forces without success.

Soviet anti-aircraft gunners repulsed the enemy aircraft and brought down two planes. Cutting behind the town, Red Army tanks entered it and directed point blank fire at the enemy. The German infantry fled in disorder.

At least 25 German armored cars, 10 heavy and 30 light tanks were put out of action. The enemy suffered extremely heavy losses: Red Army troops wiped out one regiment and two entire field artillery battalions.

* * * * *

After several days of stubborn fighting a German tank unit had occupied "V." The Nazis fortified their positions in the town and trained artillery on all its approaches.

A Red Army unit commanded by Colonel Grachev was ordered to dislodge the Germans from the town. After three hours of artillery preparation, Red Army advance units approached the town while anti-tank guns opened fire on the belfries and lofts where enemy machineguns were stationed.

Vanguard units commanded by Major Grigorenko advanced into the town. Platoons under Junior Lieutenants Chemodanov and Shelekhov fought with especial success, destroying seven enemy machineguns and two armored cars. The Germans could not withstand the attack and began to retreat. Within two hours after the assault began, Red Army forces held the town.

The Germans left behind 400 dead, four tanks, 12 pieces of artillery, 16 machineguns, five trucks, 42 carts and a large quantity of ammunition. One hundred and twelve Nazi soldiers and one colonel were taken prisoner.

* * * * *

The Soviet press reported today that a German bomber containing the bodies of the entire crew has been fished out of the Moscow River, where it crashed after three-fourths of one wing was sheared off by a balloon cable during the German raid on the night of August 10. Its cargo of bombs was still intact. The body of the Nazi commander was decorated with the Iron Cross and the insignia "Narvik--1940."

* * * * *

The new Katta-Kurgan reservoir in the Zariavshan Valley, biggest construction job ever undertaken in the Uzbek S.S.R., was formally put into service yesterday one year ahead of schedule, the Moscow press reports. Its waters will irrigate new cotton plantations in wide desert areas near Bukhara and Samarkand.

[Russia, Embassy]

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D. C.

Friday, August 15, 1941

No. 28

THE FRONT ON AUGUST 13 - 14

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, August 14.

Evening Communique, August 13

On August 13 our troops fought against the enemy in the directions of Kaekisalmi, Staraya Russa, Smolensk and Belaya Tserkov.

A few days ago our troops evacuated Smolensk.

Our airforce continued operations against enemy troops and attacked enemy airdromes. On August 12, forty-three German planes were shot down. Our losses were 35 planes.

One of our submarines sank a German oil tanker of about 15,000 tons in the Baltic Sea.

* * * * *

As previously reported (in the Evening Communique of August 12), ships and airplanes of the Baltic Fleet recently sank four enemy torpedo boats and several transports. A convoy of German ships was observed by our reconnaissance planes at dawn in sector "N" of the Baltic Sea. Our planes and torpedo boats set out to intercept the enemy.

Finding escape impossible, the Nazis prepared for battle against our planes and boats. The German torpedo boats,

after covering the transports with a smokescreen, sped to counter-attack. Two of our torpedo boats dashed to meet them while the others attacked the transports. The enemy torpedo boats, unable to face our heavy machineguns and artillery, laid down a second smokescreen and retreated.

The Soviet torpedo boats launched their torpedoes at the transports, one of which was badly hit and began to list to port. German troops and officers were distinctly observed milling in panic about the transport's deck. Artillery and caissons loaded on the deck slid into the sea. A second torpedo hit the ship amidships and broke it in two. Five minutes later it disappeared beneath the surface.

While the torpedo boats were attacking the first transport, a second transport was trying to get out of range, but at this point Soviet planes appeared over the scene of battle. Despite heavy German anti-aircraft fire, they boldly attacked the Nazi ships. There was a powerful explosion and black smoke hid the transport. After several minutes, when the smoke cleared, only wreckage and a large patch of oil were observed floating on the water.

The Nazi torpedo boats also suffered. One of them was hit by a shell at point blank range. Two others were overtaken by Soviet torpedo boats and sunk. The fourth torpedo boat fled at full speed, swerving repeatedly to dodge our

after covering the [illegible] people with a [illegible], used to counter-attack. The [illegible] our [illegible] could be [illegible] than while the others [illegible] the transport. The enemy [illegible] about, unable to [illegible] heavy machineguns and artillery, laid down a [illegible] between and [illegible].

The Soviet [illegible] is been lowered their [illegible] transports, [illegible] a fully air [illegible] to life to [illegible]. Dense [illegible] artillery were distinctly observed [illegible] the transportation [illegible]. Artillery and [illegible] land into the sea. A [illegible] [illegible] fighting and [illegible] it [illegible]. Even [illegible] lasted longer the [illegible].

Until, the [illegible] some [illegible] the first [illegible] [illegible], a [illegible] [illegible] out of [illegible], but [illegible] [illegible] over the [illegible]. Despite [illegible] [illegible] fire, they [illegible] the [illegible]. [illegible] a powerful [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] observed [illegible] [illegible].

The last [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by a small [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] taken by Soviet [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] full [illegible], by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

airplanes, but its maneuvering failed. A direct bomb hit blew it to pieces. Soviet air and sea pilots of the Baltic Fleet in this battle destroyed an important German infantry unit, including artillery, tanks, airplanes and trucks.

Morning Communique, August 14

On the night of August 13 nothing of importance occurred at the front.

Our aircraft, in cooperation with ground forces, continued to strike at enemy moto-mechanized units, infantry and airdromes.

* * * * *

Zdenek Firlinger, Minister of Czechoslovakia in the U.S.S.R., and J.H. Retinger, Polish Charge d'Affaires in the U.S.S.R., arrived at Moscow August 13, the Soviet press reported.

Both were greeted on their arrival by Acting Chief of Protocol of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs Molochkov, Assistant Chief of the Fourth European Department of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs Pushkin, the British Ambassador at Moscow Sir Stafford Cripps and members of the Embassy staff, the Minister of Yugoslavia at Moscow Milan Gavrilovitch, and the Polish Military Mission to the U.S.S.R. headed by Brigadier General Sigismund Szisko-Bogusz.

airplanes, but its [illegible] ular Italian. A dirigible bomb hit blew it to pieces. Several [illegible] and the pilots of the Italian Air Force in this battle deserve [illegible] an important German factory unit, including artillery [illegible], etc, airplanes and tanks.

Moreover [illegible] action against Warsaw.

On the [illegible] is by nothing of importance occurred at the front.

Our airforces [illegible] operation with ground forces, bombed to aiding [illegible] motor-mechanized units, infantry and aircraft.

* * * *

Admiral [illegible] Minister of Commerce Vlin in the [illegible] S.S.S.R., and [illegible] operation during a visit to the [illegible] S.S.S.R., [illegible] Admiral 13, [illegible] reported.

Both [illegible] in their arrival by Marshal Chief of Protocol of the [illegible] Molochkov, Ambassador [illegible] of the French Embassy [illegible] of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs Vorshin, the British Ambassador [illegible] Air Attaché Corps and [illegible] of the Embassy staff. [illegible] Ministers of Industry [illegible] Milan Gavrilovitch, [illegible] Public Military Attaches to the U.S.S.R. headed by Brigadier General Sir Frank Smith-Hughes.

People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs Vyacheslav Molotov received J.H. Retinger, Polish Charge d'Affaires in the U.S.S.R. on August 14, the Soviet press reported today.

GERMAN LOSSES ON THE CENTRAL FRONT

The authoritative Soviet newspaper Pravda yesterday published the following article on German losses in the western direction:

The German offensive is breaking against the mighty rebuff of the Red Army, which is wearing down the German forces. Many German divisions have been annihilated in the western direction. Dozens of other divisions, after several engagements with the Red Army, have lost almost half, and some more than half, of their effectives. The Red Army is able to make public to the whole world the names of German divisions that have felt the strength of Soviet arms.

In fighting in the Nevel direction on July 8 the 464th and 453rd Infantry Regiments, belonging to the 253rd German Infantry Division, were completely wiped out. By July 28 this division had lost over 60 percent of its strength.

The 110th Infantry Division arrived at the front on July 23. Beginning July 24, this division took part in fighting in the Nevel direction. It first entered action without its full complement of men, at only 65 to 70 percent of its normal strength. Within a few days the division was at less than

Reply to Comintern of Soviet Marshal Vyacheslav Molotov delivered U.N. Meeting, Polish Chargé d'Affaires in the U.S.S.R. - Dated 14, the Soviet press reported today.

GENERAL ROKOSSOVSKY ON THE CENTRAL FRONT

The newspaper Izvestia devoted most of their lengthy war bulletin of the following extracts of report broken down in the following sections:

The German offensive is in full swing. Until the army group of the Red Army, which is pressing from the Kursk forces, [illegible] divisions have been annihilated in the [illegible] region. Dozens of other divisions after terrible [illegible] and Army, have lost almost half, and some more than [illegible] their effective. The Red Army is able to push public [illegible] world-wide range of German divisions that have lost [illegible] of Soviet arms.

[illegible] in the above [illegible] on July 5 the Soviet [illegible] Army formations, battering in the [illegible] front, were [illegible] by [illegible] and [illegible] over 60 percent of the [illegible].

[illegible] British infantry divisions arrived at the front on [illegible] Army Day 24, this division took part in fighting in the [illegible] region. Its first combined action without the full complement [illegible], at only 60 to 70 percent of the normal strength. [illegible] a few days the division was on long [illegible]

half normal strength, and by the first days of August retreated and was forced to admit that it had lost its fighting capacity.

The 14th Motorized Division during 10 days' fighting in the Vitebsk direction lost 60 killed and wounded soldiers out of every 100 stormtroopers.

By July 30 only 42 tanks were left in the 20th German Tank Division. The 10th German Tank Division lost its tanks altogether and became a peculiar "tank unit without tanks."

As a result of several days' fighting in the Smolensk direction most companies of the 12th Nazi Tank Division lost up to 70 percent of their strength.

The 7th German Tank Division within a short period lost between 40 and 60 percent of its strength under the blows of Soviet bombers. It lost its fighting capacity and was withdrawn to the rear to be reformed, as were the 121st Infantry Division, the 206th Division and many others.

The 20th Motorized Division during the week of July 16 - 23 lost 30 to 40 percent of its strength. On the night of July 27, to save the situation, even the headquarters company was sent into action. Over half the division's equipment was destroyed.

The 18th Motorized Division also lost half its men and equipment. The debacle of the 5th Division in the same direction was reported earlier. Of the 28th Infantry Division, half the companies have only one officer apiece. The 137th Division, which arrived in the Smolensk direction late in July, was thrown into action immediately as it dismounted from its trucks. In two days the division had less than half its men left.

Particularly heavy losses were suffered by SS divisions. The 11th and 30th SS Divisions were sent to the area of Mogilev. The deadly fire of Soviet artillery, tanks and infantry wiped out thousands of Nazis. Among the first to be annihilated were the pontoon and signals battalions of the 30th Division. By the end of July, the remnants of both divisions were withdrawn from the front and hastily sent to the rear. Between July 9 and 16, the so-called "Imperial" 3rd SS Division lost from 32 to 50 percent of its strength.

At the River Drut, the 18th Infantry Brigade of the 18th Tank Division lost 70 percent of its strength. By the end of July the 18th Division had no more than 40 percent of its men left.

The 17th Motorized Division twice lost its entire complement of officers in the course of fighting. On July 9, one of its regiments was practically annihilated in the Lepel direction. By July 21, the 52nd Infantry Division had lost over 50 percent of its effectives. Both the 34th and 36th Infantry Regiments, which belonged to the 27th Motorized Division, were practically wiped out in fighting in the Lepel direction. Soon the whole division ceased to exist altogether.

The list of German divisions which "won so many victories" could be extended. The finest German divisions have been either annihilated or bled white. The German Command is hurling fresh reserves into battle. It sends its routed divisions to the rear, reorganizes them and once more sends them to the front.

AT THE FRONT
and
BEHIND THE LINES

Soviet Airmen Describe Cernavoda Bombing

Details of the Red Airforce bombing of the Cernavoda railway bridge across the Danube River were reported in statements in the Soviet press today by Navigator Lieutenant Zhuravlev and Pilot Lieutenant Popkov, both of whom participated in the operation.

Lieutenant Zhuravlev's statement follows:

My crew had orders to strike the first blow at the Cernavoda bridge. We took off for our flight toward evening. It was fine flying weather and shortly before sunset we sighted the Rumanian shore. Night was falling and the Rumanian and German anti-aircraft batteries guarding the bridge failed to observe us.

The moon distinctly lit up the girders of the bridge. Ten minutes before we reached our target Pilot Evdokimov cut off the plane's motors and we descended silently to the altitude required for bombing. When the bridge appeared in the bombsight we released several large high-explosive bombs.

As the plane was turning I saw the flame of the bomb explosions lighting up the central spans of the bridge. Gunner Anishenko, one of the members of our crew, also distinctly saw the direct hit made by our bombs. Only after the explosions did the enemy anti-aircraft open fire.

Pilot Lieutenant Popkov made the following statement:

My plane followed Zhuravlev's. Our crew had previously bombed Rumanian military objectives 15 times. We took part in the bombardment of Constanta, Ploesti and other places.

The raid on Cernavoda was carried out at night. Leaving Constanta, we climbed to a high altitude and soon reached our objective. I guided the plane directly over the target, and when the plane jolted I knew it meant that our navigator had released our bomb load. After a moment he reported that the pattern of bomb bursts covered the target.

At this point I sighted German fighters taking to the air. Hiding in the clouds, we evaded the Heinkels and reached our airdrome safely.

At dawn six planes commanded by Senior Lieutenant Kovalev again bombed the bridge. They succeeded in setting fire to and destroying the oil pipe running under its lower planking. The final blow was delivered by a group of Soviet dive bombers, commanded by Red Airforce man Pereverzev. All planes which participated in this action returned safely to their bases and today are bombing other enemy objectives.

Soviet Artillery Repulses Nazi Tanks

The Soviet press today reported that Red Army forces in the vicinity of "N" had successfully repulsed a Nazi tank attack with serious losses for the enemy.

An artillery regiment commanded by Red Army man Eremenko was defending a position at "N." Soviet scouts reported that German tanks were massing in a forest near the Red Army positions. Precise information on the enemy's forces now being available, the Soviet batteries prepared to go into action in a night battle.

As night fell the enemy machines began to advance and emerged directly in front of the camouflaged guns of a Red Army unit commanded by Captain Glushchenko. Soviet artillerymen allowed the enemy to advance to within 400 - 500 meters, at which point several Red Army guns opened fire simultaneously.

A gun crew commanded by Red Army man Kudryashev put three Nazi tanks out of action. Observing that several of their machines had been destroyed, the advancing German tankists slowed down for a moment. That moment was enough for the Soviet gunners to disable four more tanks. The accurate fire of Red Army artillery definitely discouraged the Nazis.

Now the Nazis veered to the left, only to fall under the fire of a fully camouflaged right flank artillery battery. The Nazi tanks presented an excellent target for two Red Army batteries.

Regrouping their forces, the Germans once again rushed the Soviet batteries. This attack was also repulsed with heavy enemy losses. The battle, which lasted several hours, resulted in destruction of 32 Nazi tanks.

TACTICS OF ENCIRCLEMENT

The following analysis of Red Army tactics against Nazi tank attacks was written for the Soviet press by Colonel Boltin, Soviet military writer:

One of the most involved and difficult of all military maneuvers is a break-through to their own lines by troops which have been surrounded by the enemy.

Troops caught in this position are, of course, without supplies or communications and without possibility of rein-

forcement. They must rely entirely on their own courage and cool-headedness and their commander's knowledge of military strategy. Troops that possess these assets may often not only emerge safely from the situation, but inflict heavy losses on the enemy in the process.

The mobile action of modern warfare creates an ever present danger of encirclement for both large and small units. Red Army units have already learned never to lose their heads when surrounded. The three following instances, selected from many during recent fighting, illustrate successful tactics on the part of small, large and medium units surrounded by the enemy:

1. A platoon commanded by Sergeant Savchenko, with only eight men left after an engagement, was retreating to a new position when it found itself cut off by an enemy force of 75 soldiers. The platoon had already exhausted all its rifle ammunition and grenades. Instead of surrendering, Savchenko's men spread out and charged the enemy with their bayonets. The attack was so unexpected that the Germans retreated in confusion and the Red Army men succeeded in breaking through the German position and escaping.

This illustrates the great possibilities of bold and decisive action on a shifting and confused battlefield.

2. In action at "P" an advanced force of German tanks and motorized infantry broke into the positions of one of our infantry regiments. This first Nazi force was completely destroyed by our fire. Meanwhile, our scouts reported the approach of a large enemy tank column, followed by infantry. Our reserves were placed in position for a counter-attack, and as soon as the enemy tanks were engaged, our regiment attacked the enemy infantry, cutting it off from the tanks and routing

it. Under direct fire of our artillery, the enemy tanks found it impossible to assist their infantry effectively.

This illustrates how a mobile enemy attempting to carry out an encirclement may itself be surrounded and destroyed.

3. One of our infantry divisions was holding defense positions along an extended front. The approach of a strong column of German tanks was reported. Anticipating Nazi "smash-through" tactics against his lightly held line, the Soviet commander decided to allow the Germans to pass without serious resistance -- with the happy impression that they were surrounding the Red Army forces.

About 300 tanks passed through our lines about evening and, as had been expected, bivouacked at a strategic point to the rear of our division, bunching closely together in a small wood. Soviet scouts kept close watch on the enemy, and as soon as night fell units of our division began to surround the wood on all sides. Several batteries of artillery were brought up and placed for point blank fire against the enemy tanks. Seemingly lulled by overconfidence, the Germans failed to detect our division's activities during the night.

At dawn our batteries opened fire. The greatest confusion was caused among the enemy. Some tanks got under way and attempted to escape, but not one broke through. All 300 were destroyed.

This action illustrated both the value of surprise and the advantage to be gained by attacking the enemy at a place and time of one's own choice.

All these examples show that the independence and initiative displayed by Soviet units -- large or small -- when thrown on their own resources often stagger and confuse the Nazi military mind.

Nazi bafflement was revealingly described by the Stockholms Tidningen correspondent with the Germans on the eastern front, who wrote:

"In France, when a military unit was surrounded, it drew the logical conclusion and surrendered. But the Russians keep on fighting as long as one of them can still crook a finger.

"German soldiers are dumfounded to see Russian tankists climb out of their machines to unlimber guns or make repairs under a hail of bullets.

"The Russians never surrender, and the usual German technique of undermining enemy morale by overwhelming attacks has resulted in a complete fiasco in the east."

FORCED CONFESSIONS OF THE ENEMY

The Soviet newspaper Pravda under the above title printed the following article, here reproduced in part, concerning the role of the German press in the war:

The contradictory fabrications of Nazi propaganda in connection with the most recent failures of the German blitzkrieg on the eastern front testify to the embarrassment and uneasiness that Hitler is experiencing today. For the first time since the outbreak of the war a number of valuable admissions as to the state of German morale were printed recently in the official Nazi organ, Voelkischer Beobachter, which referred threateningly to those Germans who are alarmed by the obvious lack of success of Nazi blitz plans.

In an editorial titled "The Most Dangerous Enemy," the Voelkischer Beobachter was forced to admit the bankruptcy of Hitler's hopes for an early victory over the Soviet Union. The editorial then proceeds to try to prove that Hitler never prophecied a "lightning war!"

The Italian fascist writer, Virginio Gayda, has raised the question whether Hitler committed a blunder in attacking the Soviet Union. It goes without saying that in Gayda's opinion Hitler is infallible. Yet the very fact that the word "blunder" was not only uttered but actually printed in the fascist press is significant.

Nazi communiques and newspaper articles of late have taken to admitting the enormous difficulties encountered in their fight against the U.S.S.R. These admissions run counter to everything that they reported or predicted previously.

In the aforementioned article the Voelkischer Beobachter writes: "Today in the East we realize how far the Bolsheviks' war preparation had been carried. Soviet troops are still putting up stiff resistance and are throwing new materiel into the fighting."

The Nazi newspaper Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger said: "To smash or even weaken the Bolshevik might is a herculean task."

Confusion and discomfort also permeate the Nazis' propaganda concerning their war aims. The Voelkischer Beobachter continues to write about this war being fought for the "salvation of Europe from Bolshevism." But the Schwartze Korps, in a much discussed article titled "The Salvation of Germany," recently declared that the old slogan no longer fits the situation. This abrupt change of tone was doubtless caused

by the enormous losses on the eastern front. Whole regiments and divisions have been wiped out, whereas the Nazis had expected a mere military parade.

Goebbels' reports of victory are no longer given credence by his readers. Nazi propaganda is compelled to prepare the German population for ever greater difficulties in the war.

That is why the Frankfurter Zeitung wrote the other day: "We must make great sacrifices to achieve results in the east. We realize that Germany's fate is at stake."

A growing feeling of alarm and hopelessness is sweeping over the German people as the Red Army strikes back boldly at Hitler's troops. This is the most important conclusion to be drawn from the forced admissions of the Nazi press.

* * * * *

The Red Army newspaper Krasnaia Zvezda yesterday reported destruction of a Nazi headquarters by Red Army artillery.

Observers sighted pillboxes near village "V." Motorcycles were seen coming and going. The observers discovered that these pillboxes protected an enemy headquarters, the approaches to which were brilliantly lighted at night by searchlights and star shells.

Red Army artillery quickly concentrated its fire on the headquarters, which was reduced to ruins. Shattered fortifications and German bodies were later found on the site. Two tanks and several motor cars were found nearby, with smashed machineguns, mortars and officers' dispatch cases containing valuable documents.

Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

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THE FRONT ON AUGUST 14 - 15

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, August 15.

Evening Communique, August 14

On August 14 our troops fought stubborn battles against the enemy along the whole front from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea. In the southern direction, our troops evacuated the towns of Kirovograd and Pervomaisk.

Our airforce, in cooperation with ground troops, continued to strike at enemy troops and destroyed enemy aircraft at airdromes.

On August 13, 74 German planes were brought down in air battles or destroyed on airdromes. We lost 27 planes.

In the Baltic Sea, our ships sank a German submarine.

Morning Communique, August 15

On the night of August 15 our troops continued to fight the enemy stubbornly in the directions of Kaekisalmi, Staraya Russa and Smolensk, and in the Estonian sector of the front.

Our airforce, in cooperation with ground forces, continued to strike at enemy troops.

THE MONTH IN [illegible] - 14

[illegible]
[illegible], August 1944

Brilliant Operations, August 1.

On August 1st our troops [illegible] not the enemy's [illegible] and [illegible] the Dniester. In this [illegible] we [illegible] the [illegible] of Bucharest and Ploesti.

Our aircraft, in cooperation with [illegible] continued to [illegible] enemy transport [illegible] and [illegible] aircraft.

On August 13, the German [illegible] air bombing or destroyed [illegible].

In the Baltic Sea, our [illegible].

Heavier Counting, August 14.

On the night of August 14 our [illegible] Ploesti the enemy authority in the [illegible] Slovak Russo and Romania, and [illegible] the front.

Our [illegible] continued to [illegible].

Evening Communique, August 15

On August 15 our troops continued fierce fighting with the enemy along the whole front. Our airforce, in cooperation with ground troops, continued to strike at enemy troops and attacked enemy aircraft at airdromes.

According to incomplete information on August 14 our airforce destroyed 21 German aircraft; we lost 11 planes.

* * * * *

The Soviet Information Bureau announced today that the Chairman of the Moscow Soviet Pronin received the following message from Sir George Henry Wilkinson, Lord Mayor of London:

"As Lord Mayor of the Capital of the British Empire I greet the Moscow Soviet. We here know what it means to withstand continuous attacks of a merciless enemy, but in spite of them our residents have remained unshakeable and fearless in their struggle. We are proud of your determination to annihilate the fascist menace and are conscious of the fact that your people display unparalleled courage and tenacity in our common struggle for freedom."

Chairman Pronin sent the following reply to the Lord Mayor of London:

"I thank you for your greeting. The people of Moscow are replying to enemy raids by redoubled vigor in their work for the consolidation of our country's defense. The enemy feels this indomitable energy of our people and will feel it increasingly in the near future. The courage and perseverance of our peoples is forging victory over our common foe."

Evening Conversation, August 14

On August 14 our troops continued their retreat
[illegible] along the whole front. Our airforce, in cooperation with ground troops, continued to strike at enemy troops and [illegible] enemy aircraft on airfields.

According to the Soviet Information Bureau among the enemy aircraft destroyed 21 German aircraft in less 24 hours.

* * * * *

The Soviet Information Bureau announced today that the Chairman of the London Czech National Committee, Professor Masaryk, from Our Foreign Ministry, Jan Masaryk, broadcast:

"As Lord Mayor of the Capital of the Czechoslovak Empire I speak the Queen Mother. We must learn that it means to withstand continuous attacks of a merciless enemy, but all sorts of them our ancestors have withstood undaunted and fearless in their authority. We are proud of your determination to annihilate the Nazis and are conscious of the fact that your people live by unprecedented courage and sacrifice for our common cause for the [illegible]."

Chairman Masaryk said the following reply to the Lord Mayor of London:

"I thank you for your [illegible]. The people of Czechoslovakia replying to enemy raids by redoubled vigor in their work for the consolidation of our country's defense. The people feels this indomitable energy of our people and which [illegible] increasingly in the near future. The [illegible] of our people in forging victory over our common foe."

Moscow, August 15.

People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs Vyacheslav Molotov received in Moscow today the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia, Zdenek Firlinger, the Soviet press reported.

S.A. LOZOVSKY ON GERMAN PLUNDERING

At his regular press conference on August 14, S.A. Lozovsky, Assistant Chief of the Soviet Press Bureau, told foreign correspondents that, as a result of the routing of several German divisions, secret documents issued by orders of the Chief Command and the Command of several units of the German army recently came into the hands of Soviet authorities. Mr. Lozovsky stated that these documents clearly reveal the "malignant ulcer that is corroding the German Army."

"The German documents," Mr. Lozovsky said, "deal at length with the debauchery of Nazi officers and privates, their thefts, their banditry, their plundering of private property, their attacks on women and the moral corruption of their officers and of the rank and file of the army. All these crimes are associated with the behavior of German soldiers and officers in the occupied districts."

Mr. Lozovsky referred foreign correspondents to an order issued by the Nazi Commander-in-Chief Brauchitch on Aug. 31, 1940, which flays German officers for their behavior in France. "This document which is already a year old," Mr. Lozovsky said, "shows that moral corruption has been a characteristic of the German army for a considerable period of time."

It was further disclosed by Mr. Lozovsky that a document now in the hands of Soviet authorities, issued by the headquarters of the 125th Infantry Division of the German Army on July 25, 1941, emphasizes that individual German soldiers "have no right to undertake requisitions of private property on their own initiative." Another significant document referred to by Mr. Lozovsky in this press conference was the report of a delegate from the Supreme Command of the German Army, dated July 24, 1941 and titled "On the Plunder and Destruction of Populated Places in Soviet Russia occupied by German Troops."

"The author of this report," Mr. Lozovsky told correspondents, "stated that he inspected the town of "V" after its occupation by German units and established the fact that one hour after the retreat of Soviet troops a savage bacchanalia of plunder and destruction began. Even the Nazi delegate was amazed at the senseless cruelty with which German soldiers destroyed everything that they could seize." Quoting the author of the report, Mr. Lozovsky said: "One might think that these soldiers were seized with a general craving for destruction."

Instructions of the General Staff of the German Army, issued on July 13, 1941, were also discussed by Mr. Lozovsky, who said that they referred to the seizure of "trophy footwear" and revealed how German soldiers take footwear not only from the living but also from the dead. "These instructions," said Mr. Lozovsky, "state that 'footwear must also be taken from captured Russian soldiers' and recommend direct, organized marauding."

Mr. Lozovsky referred foreign correspondents to an order issued by [illegible] Supreme Commander-in-Chief in Moscow on June 21, 1940, which [illegible] German officers for their back-up in France. "This [illegible] which is already a year old," Mr. Lozovsky said, "[illegible] certainly has been a [illegible] of the German army [illegible] considerable period of time."

He was [illegible] disclosed by Mr. Lozovsky that a document now in the [illegible] of Soviet authorities, issued by the headquarters of the [illegible] Infantry Division of the German Army on July 25, 1941, [illegible] German soldiers "have no right to [illegible] property on their own initiative," [illegible] Mr. Lozovsky [illegible] the report of a [illegible] from the [illegible] of the German army, dated July 24, 1941 and [illegible] Finland on Reparation of Impounded Place in Soviet [illegible] occupied by German Troops."

"[illegible] of this report," Mr. Lozovsky told correspondents, "[illegible] be impounded has been of 944 [illegible] occupation by [illegible] and obtained has been that are poor after the [illegible] of Soviet troops [illegible] of plunder the [illegible] Again." Even the [illegible] "was engaged in [illegible] actually with German [illegible] destroyed everything [illegible] they could either." Quoting [illegible] of the report, [illegible] Lozovsky said: "The [illegible] soldiers were [illegible] with a general order for [illegible]."

[illegible] of the General Staff of the German army, issued on July [illegible], [illegible], were also disclosed by Mr. Lozovsky. [illegible] said that [illegible] referred to the [illegible] of "[illegible] soldiers" revealed [illegible] soldiers were ordered not only to [illegible] the living but [illegible] the dead. "These instructions," said Mr. Lozovsky, "[illegible] that Hitlerites must also [illegible] taken from captured Russian soldiers' and recovered air [illegible], organized [illegible]."

Mr. Lozovsky concluded the conference with the following remarks: "These documents show by undisputed facts the real life of the German army. They refute the legend circulated by the German Propaganda Bureau of the 'high moral level' of the Nazi army, that the German army is 'faultless' and that plunder and violence are 'fabrications of the Soviet propagandists.'" The originals of the documents referred to by Mr. Lozovsky were examined by foreign correspondents at the end of the interview and photostatic copies were given to them.

AT THE FRONT and BEHIND THE LINES

Red Airforce in Action

The Soviet Information Bureau today reported that, under the command of Red Airforceman Shelukin, a Soviet Airforce unit in a night bombing attack recently destroyed over 200 Nazi tanks and large motorized forces which had been concentrated in a forest near the town "B." A considerable number of the enemy infantry was also annihilated.

Another unit of Shelukhin's formation succeeded in the course of a daytime attack in smashing two groups of Nazi troops, destroying 15 tanks and 100 trucks carrying infantry and ammunition.

A similar attack was carried out by a Soviet Air unit, commanded by Red Airforce Colonel Avakumov, which bombed a German column and set fire to 60 trucks carrying ammunition and infantry.

Mr. [illegible] concluded the conference with the following remarks: "[illegible] Communists show by unabashed force the [illegible] life of the German [illegible]. They reduce the [illegible] established by the German Frequenzbuch. [illegible] of the high moral [illegible] of the Nazi army. [illegible] man away is 'Punishment' and that [illegible] and violence [illegible] violations of the Twelve Commandments." The official [illegible] conference referred to Nazi Concentration [illegible] camps by [illegible] regulations [illegible] of the [illegible] of observation [illegible] are given in [illegible].

[illegible]
[illegible]

Sea Airforce [illegible]

The Sea [illegible] Observation Bomber Lodge reported that, under the [illegible] Commander Christian, a [illegible] patrol in a [illegible] actually attacked [illegible] 500 tons tank and [illegible] Admiral [illegible] in convoy [illegible] a fierce [illegible] 19.8. A [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] indicate [illegible].

Another [illegible] of Christian's formation [illegible] to the source of a [illegible] attack in [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] troops, [illegible] 37 [illegible] and 100 [illegible] and ammunition.

A similar [illegible] was conducted by a [illegible] Air unit, commanded by Rod [illegible] Colonel [illegible], which hunted a German column and [illegible] 50-60 lorries carrying ammunition and infantry.

A single Soviet Air unit has accounted for 175 Nazi bombers and fighters since the outbreak of the war, according to a dispatch received from the Soviet Information Bureau today. Heading the unit is Red Airforce Commander Zakharov who has 85 air combats to his credit. Zakharov has personally brought down nine enemy aircraft and destroyed four others jointly with his fellow Soviet pilots.

Red Airforceman Senior Lieutenant Plotnikov accompanied by five Soviet planes, recently attacked 24 enemy fliers. Seven of the Nazi planes were brought down and the rest dispersed. All the Soviet planes returned safely to their base.

Twenty-five Nazi bombers were attacked by Soviet Junior Lieutenant Kuznetsov and his Flight fighters. Kuznetsov set fire to one Junkers plane and the rest of the Nazis fled. An hour later Kuznetsov took off with six other Soviet fliers to attack 18 enemy bombers. Again Kuznetsov brought down a Nazi aircraft though he was wounded severely in the right leg. He continued to fight, however, until the enemy was completely routed.

Soviet Engineers Repair Tanks Under Fire

The manner in which Red Armymen and Engineers of the Auxiliary Repairs Battalion of the Soviet forces carry on their work on the war front was related in an article published this week in the Soviet press.

During an engagement near the village "E," Red Army Military Technician Astaterev noticed that two Soviet tanks had stopped. Under heavy machinegun fire, accompanied by Assistant Political Instructor Kartashev and Red Armyman Batischev, he

A single Soviet Air unit [illegible] for 1V7 that [illegible] and fighters since the outbreak of the war, according to a dispatch received from the Soviet Information Bureau [illegible]. The unit is the Red Airforce Guards [illegible] to his credit. Lieutenant [illegible] personally brought down a enemy aircraft and damaged five other probably [illegible] a lone Soviet pilot.

Red Airforces [illegible] recently [illegible] five Soviet planes, reportedly [illegible] 24 enemy fighters. [illegible] of the Nazi planes were brought down and the [illegible] disposed. [illegible] Soviet planes returned safely to their bases.

Twenty-Five Yank bombers are attached by Soviet Senior Lieutenant Tsvetayev and his fighter squadron. After long air fire so one Russian plane and the rest of the Yank [illegible]. An hour later Tsvetayev took off with [illegible] squadron [illegible] to attack 18 enemy bombers. Again Russian [illegible] Yank [illegible] aircraft though he was invited [illegible] in the fight, [illegible] T. until the enemy was completely routed.

Soviet Marksmen Rounds Nazis under Fire:

The manner in which Red Army [illegible] and Marines [illegible] of the Auxiliary Reserve Marksmen of the Soviet [illegible] are [illegible] work on the war front was [illegible] to an article [illegible] in the Izvestia.

During an engagement on [illegible] the village [illegible] Red Army Military Technician Antonov noticed that the Soviet [illegible] stopped. Under heavy machine-gun fire, accompanied by Political Instructor Kotsanov and [illegible] Antonov [illegible]

crawled to the disabled tanks and repaired them within one hour. A group under the command of Red Army Sergeant Mitsenko, also working under heavy enemy fire, in less than 12 minutes repaired several Soviet howitzers damaged by Nazi shells.

* * * * *

Nazis Harrassed by Red Army Unit

In the rear of the German army a Red Army unit, commanded by one Captain Karmanov, has been engaging in a series of fierce battles with Nazi forces, according to the Soviet press. Karmanov's unit has destroyed 22 Nazi tanks, 14 armored cars and ammunition transports, 27 fuel tank cars and 16 trains bearing provisions. In these engagements over 450 German soldiers and officers were killed and wounded.

Two battalions of infantry and one motorized battalion was sent by the Nazi command against Karmanov's unit which was compelled to retreat and take up a defensive position. When the Nazis continued the attack they were met by heavy fire from Red Army machinegunners, infantrymen and snipers.

Four German attacks were repulsed by Karmanov's unit within a few hours and 200 German soldiers were killed in these actions. That night Captain Karmanov's machinegunners opened fire on the enemy's left flank and broke through the Nazi encirclement. The German forces fled, leaving behind them 150 soldiers killed in this one night's engagement. Twelve machineguns, eight trench mortars and many automatic rifles were captured by the Red Army forces.

* * * * *

Nine Junkers and 88 German dive bombers failed to dislodge two Soviet anti-aircraft gunners who were guarding a bridge across the "S" River, according to a report in the Soviet press. Two gunners, Red Armymen Demchenko and Aleynik, brought down three Nazi planes.

crawled to the disabled tanks and repaired them within one hour. A group under the command of Red Army Sergeant Mitsenko, also working under heavy enemy fire, in less than 15 minutes repaired several Soviet howitzers damaged by Nazi shells.

* * * * *

Nazis Harassed by Red Army Men

In the rear of the German Army's Red Army men, commanded by one Captain Kuzmenov, succeeded in capturing in quantities of three battles with Nazi forces, according to one Soviet press. Kuzmenov's unit has destroyed 22 Nazi tanks, 14 armored cars and ammunition transports, 27 Nazi tank cars and 16 trains carrying provisions. In these engagements over 400 German officers and soldiers were killed and wounded.

Two battalions of infantry and one motorized artillery unit were sent by the Nazi command against Kuzmenov's unit which was completely in retreat and set up a defensive position. When the Nazis resumed the attack they were met by heavy fire from Red Army mech machineguns, infantry and artillery.

Many German attacks were repulsed by Kuzmenov's men within a few hours and 200 German soldiers were killed in these actions. The night Captain Kuzmenov's machine gun, on which fire on the enemy's left flank was broken through and that enemy retreated. The Nazis fled, leaving behind them 120 soldiers killed in this one minute engagement. Their machine guns, eight German motors and many automatic rifles were captured by the Red Army forces.

* * * * *

Nine Nazis and 20 Czech dive bombers failed to disabled two Soviet anti-aircraft gunners who were guarding a bridge across the "S" River, according to a report in the Soviet press. Two gunners, Red Airman Demchenko and Alyanik, brought down three Nazi planes.

SOVIET GUERRILLA ACTIVITY INCREASES

As the Soviet-German war begins its eighth week the Soviet press reports ever-increasing guerrilla activity behind enemy lines. The following are a few of the accounts of guerrilla fighting that have appeared during the past week.

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The fires of guerrilla warfare are mounting high in the Ukrainian districts occupied by Hitler's troops. Guerrilla fighters in this area trap German motorcyclists carrying dispatches, cut enemy telegraph and telephone lines and disrupt Nazi supplies of fuel and ammunition.

A guerrilla group operating in the area "O" destroyed over 10 fuel tank cars and an ammunition train and ambuscaded a German infantry detachment a few days ago. Over 200 Germans were killed and wounded and the rest fled panic stricken.

Like dozens of similar guerrilla groups this unit always eludes pursuit. The strength of the guerrillas is multiplied by the fact that the whole population cooperates with them and serves as their scouts.

A detachment commanded by a Ukrainian veteran guerrilla fighter, one Oliinik, has in its ranks many gray-haired men who helped smash the German invaders and the Petliura troops during the Civil War after the 1917 revolution. Women and children keep these guerrilla fighters informed of every action of the Nazi forces. More than once these gray-haired guerrillas have waylaid German soldiers and derailed enemy troop trains.

The Ukrainian people render splendid assistance to the Red Army not only by their military actions, but by the aid they give to the intelligence service of the Soviet forces. Regular communication exists between most guerrilla detachments

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In the Soviet-German war begins the eighth week the Soviet press reports over-large enemy guerrilla activity behind enemy lines. The following are a few of the accounts of guerrilla fighting that have appeared during the past week.

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The cities of Guerrilla region are mounting high in the Dnepr-Pripet electrics occupied by Nazi armed troops. Guerrilla fighters in trains upon trucks motorized infantry-carrying, are every telegraph and telephone lines and strong wire supplies of fuel and ammunition.

A guerrilla group operating in the area was destroyed over by small tank cars and an ammunition train and captured a German infantry detachment a few days ago. Over 200 Germans were killed and wounded and the rest fled panic stricken.

Like dozens of similar guerrilla groups this with always radio circuit. The stronghold of the guerrillas invariably by the Nazis that the whole population cooperated with them in a fight to a finish.

A detachment commanded by a Ukrainian Western guerrilla fighter, one Gilitsk, has in the tanks very gray-haired man who bears, known the German inventory and is "Soldiers tracks" during the Civil War after the 1917 revolution. Women and children the Kuop Kiev. Guerrilla fighters inflicted of every action of the local iron. Iron than one lines, gray-haired guerrillas are worthy German soldiers are distinguished among their ranks.

The Ukrainian people render spiritual assistance to the Red Army not only by their military actions, but by the aid they give to the Soviet Military service of the Soviet Union. Regular communication exists between local guerrilla detachments

and the Red Army regular troops. Often Red Armymen notice in the midst of battle that the enemy artillery which has been shelling them suddenly turns and fires at its rear; the Soviet soldiers know then that the guerrilla fighters are active.

Ukrainian guerrillas have their own newspaper: Za Radiansku Ukrainu which is distributed widely in enemy territory and is extremely popular among the people of the occupied areas. This newspaper tells of the exploits of the partisans and serves as a means of communication between the guerrilla groups.

* * * * *

Guerrilla detachments operating in the rear of German troops in the northwestern direction within the last few days have caused tremendous damage to the enemy. Ninety-six German trucks carrying ammunition and provisions have been destroyed by them, in addition to 17 tanks and armored cars, 35 motorcycles, three planes, four tank cars and four fuel stations.

In this same period two German troop trains were derailed, ammunition dumps, provision stores and several bridges were blown up, telephone communications in 14 enemy sectors were cut and 400 German soldiers and 16 Nazi officers were killed. Many trophies were captured by the guerrilla fighters which are being used today in the unremitting fight against the Nazi invaders.

A guerrilla detachment, commanded by the Chairman of the District Soviet "O" captured a small railway station "G" recently. Within half an hour his guerrillas had removed several kilometers of wire, destroyed telephone and telegraph communications, blown up the water pump and set the station on fire.

and the Red Army [illegible] fascism. Thus the German revolt in the midst of both [illegible] this army exhibition which has been [illegible] then suddenly [illegible] in the heart [illegible] Soviet soldiers know than ever [illegible] fascist fighters are [illegible].

German [illegible] that [illegible] Radzinsky Ukraine [illegible] is a [illegible] and is extremely [illegible] This newspaper [illegible] as a means of [illegible] between the [illegible].

* * * *

Guerrilla [illegible] operations in the rear of Germany troops in [illegible] have caused [illegible] to the enemy. Infantry-air German troops [illegible] and [illegible] have been destroyed by them, in [illegible] tanks and armored cars, 35 [illegible] 5070 planes, [illegible] cars and four [illegible] locomotives.

In [illegible] Soviet the German army [illegible] failed, [illegible] Previously [illegible] and several [illegible] were blown up. [illegible] commandoes in the [illegible] the air and 400 [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] Many trophies [illegible] by the [illegible] being used today [illegible] against the [illegible] invaders.

A [illegible] detachment, [illegible] the Commander of the Western District [illegible] operations [illegible] recently. [illegible] in many [illegible] kilometers of which, [illegible] battalions [illegible] tions, blown up the water [illegible] and [illegible] on [illegible].

In a forest near the village "A" guerrillas arranged several pit traps for a stretch of over a mile and mined them. The next day scouts discovered two smashed German tanks and one armored car in these pits.

* * * * *

The Red Army newspaper Krasnaia Zvezda printed several letters recently which had been found on captured German soldiers.

In a letter to his fiance, German Corporal Birkbauer wrote: "Dear Poldi: You at home have no idea of what is going on here in Russia. We are always hungry because food comes irregularly and the retreating Russians destroy and burn everything in their path. We are happy if we can find a few potatoes and on some days we have to take crusts of bread from the people in the villages. In addition to this our life is continually in danger. In broad daylight their guerrillas shoot at our columns. I have little hope of coming home alive out of this inferno."

Captain Private Rittel of the 168th Regiment wrote in another letter: "There are many killed and wounded in our regiment because guerrillas shoot at us constantly while we are on the march. During one such skirmish our soldiers got panic stricken and we shot many of our own men."

Sergeant Major Eger who was questioned by Red Armymen said: "German officers told us that the Russians had poor arms. Now we know that the Red Army has arms which we don't possess. And your guerrillas! In this country every bush, every peasant's house shoots at you. That is why so many German soldiers surrender."

* * * * *

A guerrilla detachment commanded by a Captain Zerkalin has been operating recently behind German lines and has had 16 engagements with Nazi troops in the course of three weeks. In these engagements 12 enemy tanks, 23 trucks, 22 pieces of artillery, 16 machineguns and a number of fuel tanks were destroyed.

In a former [illegible]
several pit traps [illegible].
The next day [illegible]
armored car [illegible].

* * * * *

The [illegible]
letters recently [illegible].

In a [illegible]
wrote: "Best [illegible]
on here in [illegible]
regularly and [illegible]
ing in their [illegible]
and on some days [illegible]
in the villages, [illegible]
danger. In [illegible]
columns, I [illegible]

[illegible]
another letter: [illegible]
[illegible] began [illegible]
on the march, [illegible]
mistaken and we [illegible]

Sergeant [illegible]
said: [illegible]
Here we know that [illegible]
and your guerrillas [illegible]
whose people [illegible]
surrender."

* * * * *

A [illegible]
has been operating [illegible]
engagements with [illegible]
these engagements [illegible]
lery, 15 machineguns [illegible]

Zerkalin's guerrilla fighters captured nine German supply trains, 19 machine guns and over 300 rifles which were distributed among guerrilla inhabitants of the area. Over 550 Nazi soldiers and officers were killed in these engagements with Captain Zerkalin's troops.

* * * * *

Red Armymen from the company of Senior Lieutenant Likhachev captured a group of Nazi soldiers at the front recently, among whom was a German Private Kraus. Kraus, who was captured along with other Nazi soldiers, was a member of a battalion of German reservists who had just arrived at the front. In the following statement he specifically relates how Soviet guerrillas are hampering the transport of Nazi reserves.

"Our battalion was continuously attacked along the whole route from Warsaw to the front," said Private Kraus. "We sustained particularly heavy losses in the last 100 kilometers that we traveled. After spending a night in the town of "Z" our truck column set out in the morning through a forest. Suddenly the leading truck fell into a pit trap and heavy machine-gun fire spattered us from the thickness of the woods."

"In this skirmish," Kraus continued, "twenty-eight German soldiers were killed and six were gravely wounded. Seventeen more soldiers and two officers were shot before we left the forest. We carried on a continuous rifle fire at bushes, trees, suspicious looking hummocks and tree stumps."

"Leaving the forest behind," Kraus concluded, "our column reached a river and found the bridge destroyed. While we were restoring the bridge we were shot at by a group of mounted Soviet guerrillas. Several soldiers and one officer

in the truck next to ours were killed. Twenty-five kilometers from our destination our column was fired on by two trench mortars, the first of which set fire to the truck that was leading the column and the second of which killed 14 soldiers immediately. The guerrillas retreated only after we had opened fire with anti-tank guns, machineguns and trench mortars. In this engagement we had many killed and wounded and eleven trucks were burned to the ground.

"Altogether, from the beginning of the march until we reached the front, we lost more than 160 men and six officers who were killed or wounded."

SEARCHLIGHTS ON THE NAZIS

This article was written for the Soviet press by M. Merzhanov.

Night descends, and from the roofs of tall buildings one can see the dark of evening covering the streets of the city. The last glint of the trolleycar wires has vanished in the darkness.

The city seems to hold its breath in silence when suddenly a piercing "alert" siren is heard. It is followed by a second, a third and a fourth. A chorus of sirens whine out now against the silence, joined by the shrill intermittent whistle of locomotives. Air raid!

A telephone man at the searchlight lookout post reports to Sergeant Levin: "Planes heading from the west!"

We look to the west and see a wall of searchlight rays swinging upward.

in the truck near [illegible] mortars killed. Twenty-five bilocations from our destroyed [illegible] our column was fired on by one [illegible] mortars, the [illegible] leading the [illegible] and the second of which kill[illegible] immediately. [illegible] fire with [illegible] one, machine gun and bazooka [illegible] this engagement [illegible] many Italian-made wounded and [illegible] trucks were [illegible] and prisoners.

"[illegible], from the beginning of the [illegible] we rescued [illegible] who were [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible] OF THE [illegible]

This [illegible] was written for the [illegible] by M. [illegible].

[illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] city. [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] which [illegible] unknown.

[illegible] seems to have [illegible] in [illegible] when suddenly [illegible] "[illegible]" and. It is followed by a second, [illegible] and a fourth. [illegible] of [illegible] now against [illegible] joined by the [illegible] [illegible] whistle of [illegible]. This [illegible].

A [illegible] from [illegible] ports to [illegible]. "[illegible] leading from the [illegible]

We [illegible] the work and [illegible] [illegible] days swinging [illegible].

German fliers hate and fear the blinding threat of these searchlights. After the first raids, when the rays of the searchlights helped anti-aircraft gunners shoot down many enemy planes, the Nazis changed their tactics. Now they fly at high altitudes beyond the reach of the lights. This tactic, however, prevents the Nazi airmen from dropping bombs on specific objectives and often causes them to lose their bearings.

Whenever a German plane descends upon the city, the command rings out from the watchtower: "Searchlight on target!"

Immediately men of the searchlight detachments turn on their huge lights and the blinding rays shoot skyward. The reflector turns on its axis and a ray hits the target it is seeking. Neighboring searchlights converge from left and right upon the enemy plane, catching it in a criss-cross of beams, until it is clearly visible. Blinded by the rays, the Nazi aviator side-slips, seeking escape. But he is caught like a thief by the scruff of the neck. Murderous fire is opened on the plane by our anti-aircraft guns as the Nazi pilot flings his machine left, right, up and down. Shells burst on the target as the enemy plane makes one last effort to evade the searchlights by plunging downward. But the lights are everywhere and the German aviator cannot escape them nor the artillery fire.

The Nazi pilot comes at us in a dive, his machinegun sending a round of bullets against the persistent searchlight.

"Keep calm, and don't let him get away from the light!" commands Sergeant Levin.

A second hail of bullets pours down upon the heads of the searchlight crew, but the rays never leave the plane. Levin gives the order: "Open fire!" and a machinegun hammers at the diving plane. Enraged, the Nazi zooms upward, still followed by the blinding light. Another burst from an artillery battery, and the plane hurtles toward the ground. It is no longer in the grip of the searchlights, but a tongue of flame marks its course as it falls.

Searchlight units beyond the city limits seek out enemy planes in the sky with the aid of sound detectors. Every searchlight detachment has its own special sky area to cover. If a Nazi plane, spotted by the rays some distance away,

breaks through to the city, it is accompanied by the beams from one zone to another. It is passed from one searchlight station to the next like a baton in a relay race. Such a journey is often the last one the Nazi plane makes.

The searchlight detachment under Sergeant Levin spotted eight Nazi planes during the first air raid, a record figure. Levin was awarded the Order of the Red Banner for the fine work of his squad.

Every attempt to reach Moscow, from south, east or west, is driven off by the searchlight operators. They have their own codes, talking to each other with dipping and whirling rays and thereby considerably speeding dispatch of orders. And if, after the Nazi planes have been disposed of, some search light station in the east is still fingering the sky with its sharp beam, an imperative ray will cut across the inquisitive beam. In searchlight language this means: "Douse your light, mister!"

Thus ends our night. The low clouds begin to glimmer, foretelling the sun the east. The barrage balloons, which also play their part in trapping Nazi planes, become clearly visible over the city -- witnesses and participants of the night's engagement.

L Russia

Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Information Bulletin

Washington, D.C.

Monday, August 18, 1941
No. 30

THE FRONT ON AUGUST 16 - 17

Soviet Information Bureau
Moscow, August 17.

Morning Communique, August 16

On the night of August 15 our troops continued to fight the enemy along the whole front and with special stubbornness in the south.

Our airforce struck at enemy troops.

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A small group of German planes attempted to raid Moscow on the night of August 15, the Soviet press reported. The planes were dispersed and prevented from reaching Moscow by anti-aircraft fire and night-fighters.

* * * * *

On the night of August 15 Soviet planes raided the Berlin area and the city of Stettin, the Soviet press reported.

Many incendiary and large high-explosive bombs were dropped on military and industrial objectives of both cities and many resulting explosions and fires were observed.

All Soviet planes returned to their bases.

Evening Communique, August 16

On August 16 our troops continued fighting the enemy along the whole front.

Our aviation, in cooperation with ground forces, continued to strike at enemy troops and attacked enemy aircraft at airdromes.

According to precise data now available, 26 German planes were destroyed on August 14, and not 21 as previously reported. On August 15 twenty-nine German planes were destroyed. We lost 24.

Morning Communique, August 17

On the night of August 16 our troops continued fighting the enemy along the whole front.

Our airforce, in cooperation with ground troops, continued to strike at enemy troops and attacked enemy aircraft at airdromes.

* * * * *

On the night of August 16 a small group of German planes attempted to raid Moscow, the Soviet press reported. The enemy planes were not permitted to reach the city.

SOVIET RESPONSE TO THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL TO CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS STALIN

Stalin's Reply

On behalf of the peoples of the Soviet Union and on behalf of the Soviet Government, Stalin asked Ambassadors Steinhardt and Cripps to convey to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill his warm thanks for their readiness to give aid to the U.S.S.R. in its war of liberation against Nazi Germany.

Stalin stated that he welcomes the suggestion of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill regarding convocation of a conference of representatives of the three countries in Moscow for allocation of raw materials and armaments.

Stalin stated that he is ready to take every measure in order that this conference may be held as soon as possible.

People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs Vyacheslav Molotov was present at the conversations.

"Izvestia":
The United Front of Peoples Against Hitler
Is Growing and Strengthening.

Under the above title the Soviet Government newspaper Izvestia on August 17 editorially commented as follows on the message of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars Stalin:

The personal message from British Prime Minister Churchill and United States President Roosevelt to Stalin is a document of vast international importance. This message and the practical suggestions contained therein signify a new stage in the development of cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain -- the activization of this cooperation -- and inaugurate a practical combination of the efforts of three great powers for complete victory over Nazi Germany.

The message of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill is evidence that the peoples of the United States and Great Britain clearly understand the gravity and historical importance of ensuring complete victory over Nazism and the tremendous role and special position of the Soviet Union in the great struggle for this victory.

The forthcoming conference at Moscow will undoubtedly be a highly important event. It must result in further extension and consolidation of the anti-Nazi front of peoples united under the standard of struggle against Nazi tyranny. From now on the three great powers can join their strength and resources to attain complete victory over the worst enemy of all peoples.

The message of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and Stalin's reply thereto, together with the establishment of practical cooperation among the three great powers have inflicted a major political defeat on Nazi Germany. Reports on the forthcoming conference of representatives of Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union in Moscow dismayed the ruling clique of Nazi Germany. At Goebbels' order the German press is trying to conceal its nervousness by malicious attacks on the mighty anti-Nazi coalition of powers.

However, no matter how the Nazi scribes try to belittle the importance of the Roosevelt-Churchill message and the forthcoming conference in Moscow, they cannot conceal from the German people the dread truth that the progressive forces of the whole world have united against the Nazi savages. And these forces will destroy Nazism. The whole world is commenting on the joint message from President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to Stalin and on the forthcoming conference in Moscow. The press of all free peoples acclaims this new step leading to unification of all forces fighting against the tyranny of Nazi Germany.

The great powers united by the task of routing Nazi Germany possess inestimable resources, which should be utilized in the most sufficient and well considered way to inflict telling blows on the enemy and ensure and accelerate victory over Hitler. This is required in particular by the gigantic scale of military operations now in progress on the main front -- the front of the Soviet-German war.

Cooperation of the peoples of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union for military defeat and annihilation of the Nazis has been warmly acclaimed by the entire population of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is now bearing the brunt of the great onslaught of Nazi troops. Stubbornly repulsing the blows of the German hordes, and dealing them devastating blows, the Soviet Union is firmly convinced that the United Front of freedom loving peoples of the U.S.S.R., Great Britain and the United States, together with the peoples now languishing under the Nazi yoke, will bring the historic struggle against Nazi tyranny to a victorious end.

"Krasnaia Zvezda"

The Red Army newspaper Krasnaia Zvezda on August 17 commented as follows in part on the message of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars Stalin:

The Red Army's struggle is contributing to the growth and strengthening of the anti-Hitlerite coalition of peoples, which came into being in the first days of Nazi Germany's dastardly attack on the Soviet Union.

The Red Army, fulfilling with honor and glory the great mission of destroying Nazi barbarism, receives with special satisfaction the assurances given by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill to the head of the Soviet Government and People's Commissar of Defense, Stalin.

President Roosevelt's and Prime Minister Churchill's message is the more significant in that it came at a moment when the Soviet people and its Red Army are exerting great efforts to make their blows at the enemy ever more crushing. The assistance which the United States and Great Britain intend to give the Soviet Union will assist in the smashing of Nazism through the three nations' joint efforts.

The peoples struggling against the Nazi beast still have many difficulties ahead. This makes it all the more important to ensure timely and correct coordination of all efforts in this struggle. The solidarity of the anti-Nazi coalition of peoples is the guarantee of victory over Nazism.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DECLARATION

In an editorial under the above title the authoritative Soviet newspaper Pravda said on August 16:

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have deemed it appropriate to make a joint public declaration which lays down the general principles of the national policies of their countries.

In its spirit and essence the declaration is permeated with firm determination to bring to a victorious conclusion the struggle against Hitlerite oppression and to secure the final annihilation of Nazi tyranny. There is no shade of doubt that this determination expressed in the decisions of

policy by the leaders of Great Britain and the United States will be welcomed with the deepest satisfaction by all freedom loving peoples, all opponents of bloody Nazi tyranny.

The meeting of Roosevelt and Churchill was unquestionably an event of vast political significance. It signified not only further extension and consolidation of Anglo-American cooperation, but also further consolidation of the anti-Hitlerite front of peoples who have raised the banner of struggle against Nazi tyranny.

The decisions adopted at the conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill deal a fresh damaging blow to Nazi Germany and increase its international isolation. Anglo-American cooperation and the large scale assistance which the United States has given and is giving, have enabled the British Government to organize resistance to the enemy and inflict on him ever more telling counter-blows. The Lend-Lease Act, promulgated in the United States in March of this year, opened prospects of placing the entire powerful industrial machinery of the United States at the service of Great Britain in its struggle against Hitler.

American armaments, aircraft, strategic raw materials and food are flowing to England. It is no longer a secret that powerful American bombers of the latest types were widely used during recent highly effective air raids on Germany's vital industrial centers. American deliveries are directed not only to Great Britain but also to the Middle East, where large British armed forces have been concentrated.

United States assistance to Britain was not and is not restricted to armaments. Such measures as extensive patrol activities by American warships and dispatch of American troops to Iceland have considerably assisted the British in solving

the problems of the battle of the Atlantic.

The extension of Anglo-American cooperation acquires particular significance in the light of the present rallying of all forces fighting against Nazi oppression. The agreement between the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain on joint military action against Nazi Germany and the agreement between the United States and the U.S.S.R. on economic cooperation, along with ever closer Anglo-American cooperation, are evidence of the fact that the mightiest forces in the world are uniting ever closer to fight Hitler's tyranny and will be able to bring to a successful end the noble task of freeing humanity from the Hitlerite menace.

Hitlerite Germany faces a front of the three greatest powers of the world, which enjoy the active cooperation and support of all freedom loving countries -- those conquered by Germany as well as those over whom the threat of enslavement by the Nazi hordes as yet merely looms.

The extension and continuous consolidation of the United Front of the peoples which have risen for struggle against Nazi tyranny fully confirm the words of Stalin: "In this war of liberation we shall not be alone. In this great war we shall have loyal allies in the peoples of Europe and America, including the German people who are enslaved by Nazi despots. Our war for the freedom of our country will merge with the struggle of the peoples of Europe and America for their independence and for democratic liberties. It will be a United Front of peoples standing for freedom, against enslavement and the threat of enslavement by Hitler's Nazi armies."

The meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, as well as the declaration they issued, caused obvious alarm and confusion in Berlin. This comfusion and

alarm Germany's rulers try to cover up with Goebbels' drumming about the "levity" of these consultations. Berlin's alarmed and malicious attacks will hardly surprise anyone, as the join declaration of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill is irreconcilably opposed to Hitler's aggressive criminal policy of conquest.

A declaration which rejects the policy of territorial annexations, opposing Nazi tyranny, a declaration based upon respect for the sovereign rights of all peoples, calling for renunciation of the use of armed force as an instrument of policy, a declaration which in the name of world peace proposes the disarming of such aggressive countries as Nazi Germany -- such a declaration naturally was not to the taste of the Hitlerite usurpers, whose policy is based solely upon treacherous violation of international agreements, destruction of national independence and sovereign rights of nations and peoples, upon savage extermination and oppression of millions whom the Hitlerite savages describe as "inferior races," and upon total elimination of democratic liberties.

The whole Soviet public acclaims the decisions adopted at the conference of the leaders of the United States and Great Britain, seeing in them a pledge of further and stronger struggle against Hitlerite oppression, which should immediately be embodied into broad practical measures for the final annihilation of Nazi tyranny. The Soviet people are unshakably confident that by the joint efforts of all freedom loving peoples this struggle will be brought to a victorious conclusion.

REJECT BULGARIAN PROTEST

On August 12 the Secretary General of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Shishmanoff, made a statement to the Counsellor of the Soviet Legation in Bulgaria, Alexandrov, to the effect that on the night of August 11 Soviet planes allegedly dropped several bombs on Bulgarian territory. Shishmanoff added that the bombs might have been dropped by Yugoslavs or Greeks flying Soviet planes.

In this connection the Bulgarian Government lodged a protest and requested the Soviet Government to take measures against repetition of similar incidents in the future.

In reply to this statement the Soviet Minister in Bulgaria, Alexander Lavrishchev, made the following statement to the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"The statement made on August 12 of this year by the Secretary General of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry, Shishmanoff, to the Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy, Alexandrov, concerning alleged flights of Soviet planes over Bulgarian territory and bombs allegedly dropped by them is as ill-founded as previous statements of this kind.

"The Soviet Government most categorically rejects this fresh attempt to ascribe to the Soviet Airforce actions to which it has no relation, since Soviet planes have never made

flights over Bulgarian territory and have no reason to do so. Such flights, and the bombing of Bulgarian territory, could have been effected only by agents of Nazi Germany for the purpose of provocation.

"In view of the above considerations the Soviet Government rejects the protest made by the Bulgarian Government as devoid of any foundation.

"The Soviet Government also firmly rejects Shishmanoff's statement to the effect that bombs might have been dropped by Yugoslavs or Greeks allegedly flying Soviet planes. This statement has no basis, as neither Yugoslavs nor Greeks have a single Soviet plane at their disposal. Such underhanded statements concerning Yugoslavs and Greeks could be made only as a pretext for slanderous fabrications against the U.S.S.R., made in the interests of Nazi Germany which is attacking the U.S.S.R."

* * * * *

Large exhibitions of Red Army trophies captured from the German Army opened recently in Moscow and Leningrad. Included in the exhibitions are German machineguns, rifles and automatic pistols; several Nazi planes including a Junkers-88, a Heinkel-111 and a Dornier-215; and enemy wireless code books, notebooks and briefcases. Identification flags of Nazi units are also displayed along with dozens of Iron Crosses, Nazi party badges, decorations, ribbons and medals abandoned on the battlefield.