

Pospelov P. N.

**THE SOVIET
INTELLIGENTSIA
IN THE
GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR**



[Moscow]: OGIZ. Gospolitizdat, 1942

**Printing house of the newspaper "Pravda" named
after Stalin**

USSR, RSFSR, Moscow

**This is a STC - SPC - DD(CP) publication.
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П. Поспелов

СОВЕТСКАЯ
ИНТЕЛЛИГЕНЦИЯ
В ВЕЛИКОЙ
ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННОЙ
ВОЙНЕ



ОГИЗ · ГОСПОЛИГИЗДАТ · 1942





I.

During the years of peaceful construction, the Soviet people, under the leadership of the party of Lenin and Stalin, accomplished a gigantic creative work, the likes of which the world had never seen. In just 10-15 years, our country advanced 50-100 years, eliminating its centuries-old backwardness inherited from the past.

The Bolshevik Party, in the shortest historical period, solved a task of enormous difficulty: it transferred our country to the rails of modern industry and mechanized collective agriculture, and led our people to socialism.

And only because, during the years of Stalin's five-year plans, our homeland transformed itself from a weak and unprepared country into a country with a powerful industry, capable of mass-producing all modern weapons of defence (tanks, aircraft, cannons, automatic weapons, etc.), did we withstand the sudden, treacherous attack of the entire colossal military machine of German fascism, despite the fact that the Nazis had plundered and put to use the entire industry of occupied Europe. The valiant Red Army routed the Nazi hordes near Moscow in the winter of 1941, went on the offensive, and pushed the German forces westward.

In the fierce battles of the spring and summer of 1942, the Red Army, still fighting single-handed against almost the entire Nazi military machine, reinforced by the troops of its German vassals, managed to thwart the plans of the Hitlerite clique. The heroic defence of Sevastopol, the stubborn fighting in the Voronezh region, where the enemy was stopped, our attacks in the Rzhev region, and finally, the heroic defence of

Stalingrad, which shook the world and whose memory will live on for centuries, the steadfastness of Red Army units on other fronts, and the superb work of our industry, supplying the front with everything it needed—all this once again disrupted the plans and calculations of the Nazi command. And although our homeland continues to be threatened by mortal danger, requiring the greatest exertion of all the forces of every Soviet patriot at the front and in the rear, the course of the Great Patriotic War with the German invaders strengthens the confidence of the Soviet people in our ultimate victory.

We owe the successful transformation of our country from a technologically and culturally backward one into a mighty socialist power primarily to the genius of Lenin and Stalin, their scientific foresight, which defined the general line of the Bolshevik Party and provided a sure compass and perspective for all our work. The steely will of the Bolshevik Party leadership daily and steadfastly guided the entire colossal work of socialist transformation of our country.

The successes of Stalin's five-year plans would have been unthinkable without the heroic, selfless, and creative labour of workers and peasants, who demonstrated that "most protracted, most persistent, most difficult heroism of mass and everyday work" that Lenin spoke of in his article "The Great Beginning." History had never witnessed such a great passion for new construction, such labour heroism as that which engulfed tens of millions of workers and peasants, who, in a strong and unbreakable alliance, day after day, under the leadership of the party of Lenin and Stalin, built a socialist, classless society.

The successes of Stalin's five-year plans, the construction of a basically socialist society in our country, would not have been possible without active creative labour of our personnel, our Soviet intelligentsia.

Connected by all its roots to the working class and the peasantry, the Soviet intelligentsia, as an equal member of Soviet society, together with the workers and peasants, in the same harness with them, led the construction of a new, classless socialist society.

Together with the workers and peasants, the Soviet intelligentsia—engineers, technicians, scientists, and organizers of socialist industry—built and continue to build first-class factories using the latest in global science and technology, mastered them, and created the latest technology and designs, making and continuing to make scientific discoveries and ingenious inventions that advance Soviet science, technology, and socialist industry. The Soviet intelligentsia—agronomists, technicians, mechanics, and public school teachers—has helped and continues to help the peasantry build and strengthen machine and tractor stations (MTS) and collective farms, and strive for high yields on collective and state farm fields. The Soviet intelligentsia is carrying out a gigantic cultural project in our country.

The party of Lenin and Stalin has always attached, and continues to attach, enormous importance to the creation and cultivation of the Soviet intelligentsia, our cadres—cadres of the party, Komsomol, Soviet, economic, cooperative, trade, trade union, agricultural, educational, military, i.e. cadres of the party, state and collective farm apparatus, with the help of which the working class and peasantry govern the Soviet country.

Comrade Stalin teaches *that a strong alliance of workers and peasants, reinforced by the alliance of these classes and our working intelligentsia, is the basis for the well-being and development of Soviet society.*

Based on socialist industrialization and the collectivisation of agriculture, and based on the cultural revolution, the material well-being of Soviet society and the cultural level of the Soviet people steadily increased with each passing year. The 18th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) set Soviet society a gigantic task—to catch up and surpass the major capitalist countries in the shortest possible historical time, not only in terms of industrial and agricultural production technology and the pace of industrial development (which we have already achieved), but also economically, that is, in terms of per capita production.

This great prospect, outlined by Comrade Stalin at the 18th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), inspired the entire Soviet people to new feats like those of Pond. And our Soviet working intelligentsia, in a strong alliance with the workers and peasants, began to work with redoubled energy to strengthen the well-being of Soviet society and further its development.

The war, caused by the treacherous attack of Nazi Germany, interrupted our peaceful, creative work. Under the leadership of the leader and teacher of the party, the leader of the people, Comrade Stalin, our entire country was transformed into a single fighting camp, delivering a crushing rebuff to the cruel, hated enemy. The Soviet state and Soviet society endured the severe, bloody trials of the war imposed on us as no other state could have.

Soviet patriotism is a powerful driving force of Soviet society. In times of peace, Soviet patriots performed labour feats to eliminate our country's backwardness and enhance its defence capabilities, to build a socialist society, and to achieve complete abundance and the highest flourishing of science, technology, and culture in our country. In the face of a brutal war forced upon us by a bloodthirsty brother, ardent Soviet patriotism propels people to glorious military exploits unparalleled in human history. It was the great moral strength of the Soviet people, their awareness of the great righteousness of their cause, their unprecedented courage, bravery, and heroism, combined with the first-class military equipment and combat skills of the Red Army soldiers, that made it possible to repel the furious onslaught of the entire Hitlerite military machine and deal a series of serious blows to the Nazi arid land.

The Soviet people—workers, peasants, and the working intelligentsia—know that the brutal, bloody battles with the German invaders are deciding life or death, the fate of the Russian people and other peoples of the USSR for decades to come. The future of all humanity is being decided in the bloody battles on the fields of the USSR.

“We must, by any means necessary,” says the cannibal Hitler, “ensure that the world is conquered by the Germans. If we want to create our great German empire, we must first of all displace and exterminate the Slavic peoples—Russians, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Bulgarians, Ukrainians, Belarusians. There is no reason not to do this.”

Carrying out Hitler’s monstrous, delusional plans for world domination, for conquering the entire world, for the extermination of the Slavic peoples, German troops, on the orders of their generals and officers, throughout the temporarily captured territory of the USSR, carry out a cold-blooded, brutal extermination of wounded and captured Red Army soldiers, kill and burn alive tens and hundreds of thousands of civilians—women, children, old people, rape women and girls, and then brutally, sadistically kill them...

Hitler’s propaganda hammers into the heads of the German soldier a truly cannibalistic “commandment”: “The Russian must die so that we can live!” (Der Russian muss sterben, damit wir leben!). And the Hitlerite bastards, with sadistic delight, photograph their nightmarish atrocities, gallows, scenes of hangings, executions, and take pictures in the foyer of piles of corpses of Soviet, Russian people they tortured.

In brochures for soldiers, Hitler’s cannibals “prove” that the Slavic peoples are “excessively fertile” and that they must be exterminated in order to “clear a place” in Europe for people of the German race and language.

The Nazis are developing plans for the complete enslavement and Germanization of that part of the USSR population that survives their atrocities.

Here’s what Mme. Preobrazhenskaya, a teacher at the Yasnaya Polyana school, told the Academy of Sciences commission after the liberation of Yasnaya Polyana from the German occupiers:

“Two officers came to see us. At the time, I was holding my eleven-month-old grandson. One officer said to the other: ‘This boy will never speak a word of Russian again. He will only speak German.’ Then one of them asked me:

— Do you know how to speak German?

— Badly.

“Of the Russian people, only the old people will remember Russian speech; the rest will speak only German.”

On January 15, 1942, the Soviet Information Bureau published a monstrous, cynical order from Hitler’s Field Marshal von Reichenau ordering the destruction of all historical and artistic treasures and the extermination of the male population in Soviet areas captured by the Germans. “*No historical or artistic treasures are of any significance in the East,*” wrote the Nazi bandit in a general’s uniform, ordering the destruction of these treasures everywhere. Undoubtedly, Hitler’s gang of crazed criminals not only developed detailed plans for the mass, brutal extermination of the peoples of the USSR, but also hatched plans for the most barbaric destruction of all cultural institutions, all historical and artistic treasures. Hitler’s vandals “planned” to wipe from the face of the earth everything that speaks of Russian culture, the greatness of the Russian spirit, and its glorious historical past. The Nazis hoped to use such shackles to quickly Germanize the great Russian people.

The destruction of Yasnaya Polyana, the desecration of the memory of the great classic of Russian and world literature, L. N. Tolstoy, the destruction of the museums of Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, Tsiolkovsky, the barbaric destruction of the most valuable monuments of art, ancient and modern Russian architecture, the widespread deliberate destruction, the arson of schools, theatres, libraries, clubs, hospitals, children’s institutions, etc. —all these are details of the insane, monstrous Hitlerite voyage of enslavement and Germanisation of the Russian people.

Anyone in whom beats the honest, ardent heart of a Russian person, a Soviet patriot, who does not want to come to terms with the monstrous, brutal extermination of Soviet people by the Germans, with the prospect of Germanisation, with the fate of the miserable slaves of the German fascists, gives all his strength and his very life to the Soviet homeland in the name of the complete defeat of the German occupiers.

And literally every day brings new examples of the boundless courage, stunning heroism, and greatness of spirit of the Soviet people and Soviet patriots. The pages of history have been preserved, and the people's memory will forever preserve, the immortal deeds of the valiant sons of the Soviet people—the Soviet Guard, born on the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War. The pages of history and the people's memory will forever preserve the heroic deeds of Soviet partisans—workers, peasants, and working intellectuals—who with boundless courage, despising death, threatened the enemy's rear, restoring Soviet power in a number of regions.

The bloody fascist dogs, through unheard-of atrocities, thought to intimidate and terrorize our people, to make them obedient slaves of the Germans, and to break their will to fight. In response to their atrocities, the Nazi monsters received the unquenchable fire of partisan warfare, which is flaring ever more fiercely.

“The Russian people will never kneel ,” collective farmers and partisans from two districts of the Leningrad region proudly declare in their letter to the Germans, the leader of the people, their beloved father, teacher, and wise commander, Comrade Stalin. More than 3,000 signatures of dedicated Soviet patriots affixed to this precious historical document, written on simple school notebooks, which crossed the front lines and tells of the unparalleled, heroic struggle of Leningrad collective farmers and partisans against a fierce, bloodthirsty enemy.

The Soviet intelligentsia, flesh of the flesh and blood of the working people, heroically fought against the German occupiers during the Great Patriotic War, together with the workers and peasants in the front ranks of the fighters.

We are waging a most just war of liberation, under the victorious banner of the great Lenin, under the leadership of the great successor of Lenin's work, Comrade Stalin. We are inspired in this struggle by the courageous images of your great ancestors, whom Comrade Stalin recalled in his historic speech on November 7, 1941. The Nazis will never succeed in

bringing the great Russian people and all the peoples of the USSR to their knees or Germanizing them.

All the numerous detachments of the working intelligentsia of the USSR, all its generations, from the young pilot to the venerable, grey-haired academician, showed themselves during the days of the Great Patriotic War as active fighters against the German occupiers, active participants in the powerful patriotic upsurge.

“A historic battle for freedom, culture, reason, and progress is now unfolding in the Soviet Union against the most reactionary, brutal, and despotic forces world history has ever known. The fate of the world, the fate of civilization, and the fate of the greatest cultural treasures won by humanity in a difficult struggle over millennia depend on the outcome of this battle,” the most prominent scientists of the USSR declared in their appeal to scientists and cultural figures from all countries , calling on all scientists and all honest people throughout the world to protest the unheard-of vandalism of Hitler’s thugs and redouble their efforts to achieve final victory over Nazi Germany.

II.

In bourgeois society, the intelligentsia is doomed to the role of hired workers for the bourgeoisie and landowners, materially and spiritually dependent on the capitalists and landowners, forced to work for the enrichment of the exploiters, for the strengthening of their rule, and often also to endure their whims and bullying.

“The bourgeoisie stripped all occupations that had previously been considered honourable and looked upon with reverent awe of their sacred aura. It turned doctors, lawyers, priests, poets, and scientists into its paid employees.”¹

The intelligentsia in Russia before the Revolution was extremely small due to the backwardness of our country and

¹ Marx and Engels, *The Communist Manifesto*, 1940, p. 21.

the fact that the tsarist government deliberately kept the masses in darkness and ignorance. The intelligentsia's dependence on the "moneybags," the capitalists and landowners, inherent in any bourgeois society, was further exacerbated under the harsh, brutal oppression of the tsarist regime.

The great Russian writer A.P. Chekhov, in his short stories, novellas, and plays, truthfully reflected the life and mood of the "gloomy people"—the generation of pre-revolutionary intelligentsia that was contemporary to him.

In bourgeois society, the ruling classes purchase the labour of engineers, inventors, scientists, doctors, musicians, writers, and so on, sometimes even paying well for those servants who bring them a reliable profit or strengthen the power of the ruling classes. But in bourgeois society, the best intellectuals, scientists, engineers, and artists who help humanity move forward along the path of progress tend to remain in the shadows, unknown, and often perish from poverty without any support. A cognac manufacturer before the revolution was far more famous in Russia than many of the most prominent Russian sailors, scientists, and inventors who advanced science and technology.

In Chekhov's short story "First-Class Passenger," the hero, a talented chemist and civil engineer who built "some twenty magnificent bridges in Rus'," complains to his interlocutor: "I could point you to a multitude of my contemporaries, men remarkable for their talent and hard work, but who died in obscurity. All these Russian sailors, chemists, physicists, mechanics, farmers—are they popular? Are Russian artists, sculptors, and literary figures known to our educated masses?"

After the Great October Socialist Revolution, under Soviet power, in Soviet society, the working intelligentsia for the first time had the opportunity to truly serve the people, not the bourgeoisie, and to work for the good of the people.

All that gigantic creative, constructive work that unfolded in our country after the October Revolution, after the defeat of foreign military intervention, was conceived and carried out

under the leadership of the party of Lenin and Stalin on a strictly *scientific* basis.

Let us recall the famous GOELRO plan (State Plan for the Electrification of Russia), which was the predecessor of Stalin's five-year plans, and the classic assessment of the significance of this plan given by Comrade Stalin in a letter to Lenin (March 1921):

“An excellent, well-written book. A masterful outline of a truly *unified* and truly *state* economic plan, without *quotation marks*. The only Marxist attempt in our time to establish a truly realistic and, under current conditions, possible technical and production base under the Soviet superstructure of economically backward Russia.”

A small part of the old intelligentsia—dozens of brave and revolutionary people who took the point of view of the working class, who linked their destinies to the end with the destinies of the working class—even before the revolution devoted all their strength, and sometimes even their very lives, to serving the people.

After the October Revolution, the best representatives of the old intelligentsia immediately understood the significance of the revolution, embraced it wholeheartedly, and marched with the people. Everyone remembers the charming, crystalline image of the “Baltic Deputy”—a great scientist who embraced the revolution without hesitation or doubt, fighting alongside the people, bringing science to the workers. Such eminent scientists as the world-renowned biologist K. A. Timiryazev (who became the prototype for the “Baltic Deputy”—Professor Polezhaev), as well as the former president of the Academy of Sciences, geologist Karpinsky, Tsiolkovsky, Michurin, Williams, and a number of outstanding scientists and engineers who worked on the GOELRO plan—immediately began to assist the Soviet government and build a new, Soviet society.

The gigantic scale and successes of socialist construction, the rapid pace of our country's transformation from a technologically and culturally backward state into a powerful socialist industrial and collective farm power, and the

irrefutable facts of life captivated and inspired the best part of the old intelligentsia, the part that understood that in the socialist construction project they could find the broadest application for their abilities and talents.

In his book, “The Life of an Engineer,” Academician Bardin describes the mood with which he began his work as one of the leaders of the construction of the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Plant:

“I was proud and overjoyed. Complex construction was of great interest to me. But building an entire American-style plant in my homeland—wasn’t this what I’d dreamed of all my life, wasn’t this what my soul, an engineer, had been yearning for? And for any engineer, this would be happiness and an ideal.

Never in the old days did I even think that I would one day be the chief engineer at such a large plant, and even less could I imagine that I would be among the construction managers, like a giant blacksmith”¹.

During the years of Soviet power, a process of differentiation, fracture, and stratification took place within the old intelligentsia. Some of it joined the people wholeheartedly and followed the Soviet regime, faithfully serving the people and the homeland, devoting all their souls and talents to building a new society in our country. Another portion of the old intelligentsia, unable to overcome the heavy burden of bourgeois ideology, and some even mired in memories of the shares, bonuses, and dividends they received from the bourgeoisie, broke away from the rest of the intelligentsia and turned to sabotage. Later, some members of this group even enlisted as saboteurs and spies for the enemies of the homeland, thereby removing themselves from the ranks of the intelligentsia. There was also an intermediate portion of the old intelligentsia, which for a long time adopted a “wait-and-see” stance, then decided to “accommodate” the Soviet

¹ I. Bardin, *Life of an Engineer*, 1938, pp. 125-126.

regime. Most of this group of Alela is already getting old and starting to fail.

“But alongside this painful process of differentiation and disintegration of the old intelligentsia,” Comrade Stalin pointed out in his report to the 18th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), “there was a stormy process of formation, mobilization, and gathering of the forces of a new intelligentsia. Hundreds of thousands of young people, coming from the ranks of the working class, the peasantry, and the working intelligentsia, went to universities and technical schools and, returning from school, filled the depleted ranks of the intelligentsia. They infused the intelligentsia with new blood and revived it in a new, Soviet way. They fundamentally changed the entire appearance of the intelligentsia, in their own image and likeness. The remnants of the old intelligentsia were dissolved in the depths of the new, Soviet, people’s intelligentsia. Thus, a new, Soviet intelligentsia was created, closely connected with the people and ready, en masse, to serve them faithfully and truly.

As a result, we now have a large, new, popular, socialist intelligentsia, fundamentally different from the old, bourgeois intelligentsia both in its composition and in its socio-political appearance”¹.

Given that the nature of the intelligentsia’s activities and its appearance fundamentally changed under Soviet rule, the need for a new theory of the intelligentsia arose. The old theory of the intelligentsia, which referred to the pre-revolutionary intelligentsia, which largely served landowners and capitalists, emphasized the need to distrust it and combat it. With the emergence of the new, Soviet intelligentsia, this old theory became obsolete.

“For the new intelligentsia,” teaches Comrade Stalin, “the new theory demands a friendly attitude towards it, concern for it, respect for it and cooperation with it in the name of the interests of the peasant class and the peasantry.”¹.

¹ Stalin, Questions of Leninism. 11th ed. p. 608.

Comrade Stalin's teaching on the socialist intelligentsia is inextricably linked with his teaching on the socialist state.

Comrade Stalin teaches that no state in the world could or can manage without its intelligentsia, without its own cadres. Even less can a socialist state manage without its own, socialist, Soviet intelligentsia, whose functions are immeasurably more complex and diverse than those of a bourgeois state. The socialist state directs all sectors, industries, and cultures, including agriculture.

In the period from the liquidation of capitalist elements in the city and countryside to the supposed victory of the socialist economic system and the adoption of Stalin's Constitution, the USSR fully developed the fundamental, most important function of the socialist state within the country—that of economic, organizational, and cultural-educational work. This function, inherent only to a socialist state, requires numerous qualified cadres of the socialist intelligentsia.

During the years of Soviet power, the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet government carried out enormous work to prepare new cadres for the socialist state and carefully cultivated the cadres of the Soviet intelligentsia.

During Stalin's five-year plans, the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet government carried out a genuine cultural revolution in our country, raising the average cultural level of the entire nation immeasurably. Illiteracy was eradicated, universal compulsory primary education in the languages of the nationalities of the USSR was implemented, and tens of thousands of new schools were built in towns and rural areas of the USSR. The number of students in the USSR (including all types of education) in the 1938/39 academic year was over 47 million.

In just six years (1933–1938), 476,600 young specialists were trained at USSR universities. This bore fruit. And so, in his report on the draft of the new USSR constitution and at the 18th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks),

¹ Ibid.

Comrade Stalin could confirm that

a large, new, popular, Soviet, socialist intelligentsia had emerged in our country.

Comrade Stalin, in his report to the 18th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks), pointed out that, despite the complete clarity of the Party's position on the question of the Soviet intelligentsia, an incorrect, dismissive attitude towards the Soviet intelligentsia, incompatible with the Party's position, is still widespread.

These incorrect views of the Soviet intelligentsia as "second-class citizens" are categorically condemned by the Party. Such views stem primarily from a failure to understand that a new, Soviet intelligentsia has emerged in our country, fundamentally different from the old, bourgeois intelligentsia—"an intelligentsia that knows no yoke of exploitation, hates exploiters, and is ready to serve the peoples of the USSR faithfully and truly" (*Stalin*).

Such views also stem from a misunderstanding of the party line, which is that "*we want to make all workers and all peasants cultured and educated, and we will do this in time*" (*Stalin*).

In recent years, our industrial enterprises have employed a significant proportion of young workers with secondary education, often obtained at the factory, without interrupting their work.

In the collective farms, agricultural labour, thanks to the abundance of new technology and hundreds of thousands of tractors and combines, increasingly approached industrial labour. This led to the emergence in the Soviet village of millions of skilled, technically literate, and technology-minded workers—tractor drivers, combine operators, drivers, machine and tractor-trailer mechanics, and so on. Large-scale, collective, mechanized agriculture requires a cadre of skilled agricultural labour organizers, and these quickly emerged in the Soviet villages, in the form of tens of thousands of agronomists, hundreds of thousands of collective farm chairmen, millions of collective farm team leaders, team leaders, farm managers, hut-laboratory managers, and so on.

The great slogan, the great vision outlined by Comrade Stalin at the 18th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks)—“We want to make all workers and all peasants cultured and educated, and we will do this over time”—is truly based on the powerful material and technical production base already created in the country of victorious socialism, on the cultural resolution we have completed. Soviet power has kindled in the people an unprecedented thirst for knowledge, a craving for culture, for education, and has provided the opportunity to study and raise their cultural level.

Only under Soviet power did truly limitless opportunities open up for the working intelligentsia to “sow the reasonable, the good, the eternal” and to see the results, the fruits of their creative and cultural activity in the shortest possible time, and to receive that “heartfelt thanks” from the people that the poet once dreamed of...

In no country in the world is the working intelligentsia surrounded by such attention and care, such respect from the people and honour, as in the country of socialism; nowhere are there such favourable conditions for the full blossoming of the strength and abilities of every gifted, talented and hardworking worker.

working intelligentsia faithfully serves its people, devoting all its talents and abilities to strengthening and developing Soviet society and bolstering its defence capability. The unbreakable, strong alliance of workers and peasants, reinforced by their alliance with the working intelligentsia, has been the foundation of the well-being and development of Soviet society, has driven and continues to drive our society forward, and strengthens its military might.

III.

During the Great Patriotic War, the working intelligentsia of the USSR, together with the workers and peasants, courageously fought against the German invaders, devoting all their strength of soul and talent, their “creative potential” to

the defence of the Soviet homeland. During the war, the alliance of the workers and peasants with the Pond intelligentsia of the USSR was further strengthened. The Soviet intelligentsia is in the forefront of the Soviet people in the great historical struggle for the complete defeat of the Germans. German occupiers, for full rout the bloodthirsty Hitlerite clique, striving to exterminate and enslave the peoples of the USSR.

The Soviet intelligentsia knows that “now lies the grave,” knows that the fate of the Russian people and other peoples of the USSR for generations to come is being decided. In the fires of a brutal and bloody war, the question is being decided: will the peoples of the USSR be free, live like human beings, continue to build and develop a new society, or will they be enslaved by the Nazi monsters—the most savage and brutal imperialists.

The Soviet intelligentsia knows that the outcome of the great struggle we are waging together with all progressive humanity against the fascist cannibals, a struggle that is unfolding primarily on the fields of the USSR, will determine the fate and future course of human history: will humanity continue along the path of progress, the development of science, culture, civilization, democracy, or will all world civilization, all the best achievements of humanity, be threatened with death and destruction, and will humanity return to the darkest and most dismal times of its history.

The delirious revelations of the fascist cannibals, the monstrous, inhuman orders of Hitler’s generals, the monstrous, widespread atrocities of Hitler’s savages in the territories they temporarily captured leave no doubt about what threatens the peoples of the USSR and all of humanity in the event of even a temporary victory of Nazi Germany.

The Hitlerite clique cynically declared themselves mortal enemies of culture and civilisation, “ideologists” and practitioners of barbarity, savagery and brutality, the complete enslavement and darkening of the masses.

“We must put an end once and for all to what is called universal education. Universal education is poison... We are

giving the vast mass of the lower classes the benefit of illiteracy.

The lower the cultural level of the working class and the entire people, the greater our chances of retaining power.

We are barbarians and we want to be barbarians. It's an honorary title... The modern world is coming to an end. Our only goal is the destruction of this world.

"Culture, civilisation, humanity, etc. are a mixture of stupidity, cowardice and conceit," this is how the narcissistic, ignorant and sadistic Hitler, who, by the will of financial capital, gained power over Germany in order to conquer Europe and the whole world, taught his bandits.

"We live at the end of the age of reason, the sovereignty of thought is a pathological degradation of normal life...

"Consciousness is a Jewish invention: it is the same as circumcision, the mutilation of a person... There is no truth either in the realm of morality or in the realm of science," declares the greatest liar Hitler.

The plans for the Germanisation of the Soviet people, which the Hitlerite "face" has, include not only the systematic, methodical destruction, the destruction of all cultural institutions, all cultural historical values in the territories they captured, but also the direct physical extermination, the "eradication" of the intelligentsia, not only during the war, but also after the war.

The Nazi newspaper *Völkischer Beobachter* wrote: "The Czechs have too numerous an intelligentsia. It must be admitted that too many young Czechs studied at universities." On this basis, in November 1939, the Nazis carried out a bloody pogrom at Prague University, universities in Brno, and other Czech cities, killing and torturing hundreds of Czech male and female students. The fascist cannibals raped the female students and then extinguished their burning cigarettes on their breasts.

One of Hitler's mad dogs openly blurted out the Nazi policy towards the Czechs (and Slavic peoples in general): "*We must tear out and destroy the cultural layer.*"

Hitler's National Zeitung newspaper declared that after the war, it would be necessary to "slowly eradicate" and exterminate any remaining intelligentsia in the territories captured by the Nazis. "The few narrow-minded intellectuals remaining in the territories we will govern after the war will be re-educated or slowly exterminated," writes this cannibalistic newspaper.

The Nazis held the Soviet intelligentsia in particularly savage hatred. The German command developed a special questionnaire for its officers and soldiers, "For a Conversation with the Burgomasters," which listed the institutions and categories of people the Nazis targeted for extermination first.

This document contains the following characteristic questions: "Are there any out-of-town youth (especially students from the Leningradsky and Moscow districts)?" "activists"; "former teachers"; "former collective farm administrators"; "former community secretaries"; "schools"; "clubs", etc.

Hitler's bandits and savages blew up and burned thousands of schools, hospitals, clubs, libraries, and scientific institutes in the territories they temporarily occupied, destroying numerous valuable historical and cultural monuments of the Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian, and other peoples of the USSR. Hitler's cannibals shot, hanged, tortured, and committed the most savage violence and abuse against thousands of teachers, doctors, engineers, Soviet employees, and their families who had not managed to escape during the retreat.

For example, the Nazis hanged teacher Vera Bukreeva in the town of Oboyan. In Rostov, Nazi beasts raped and tore apart the wife of engineer Gordeyev, and executed the entire family of Professor Rozhdestvensky. Hundreds and thousands of similar incidents could be cited.

In the territories temporarily occupied by the Germans, the Soviet intelligentsia was subjected to the most vile abuse and humiliation. For example, in Kharkiv, in the first days of their arrival, the Germans forced Ukrainian performers to

carry barrels of water throughout the central streets of Kharkiv.

During the Great Patriotic War, during the days of difficult trials, the Soviet intelligentsia demonstrated courage and fortitude, ardent Soviet patriotism, and a burning hatred of the German bandits.

When the Germans occupied Kalinin, more than six-sevenths of its population fled. Everyone who could left, abandoning homes they had cherished for decades, leaving behind all their belongings and possessions, just to avoid breathing the same air or walking the same streets as the bloody German invaders.

Tellingly, during their two months in Kalinin, the Germans failed to restore a single public utility. Their attempts to restore even one enterprise failed. This happened because they couldn't find a single engineer, technician, or specialist willing to collaborate with the Germans.

Both at the front and in the rear, the Soviet intelligentsia, flesh of the flesh and blood of the working people, selflessly fights together with the workers and peasants against the German occupiers.

Here, seven brave young Stalinist pilots, young Soviet intellectuals, are fighting against 25 fascist planes: Captain Eremin, Captain Zapryagayev, Lieutenant Skotnoy, Lieutenant Martynov, Lieutenant Sedov, Lieutenant Salamatin, and Senior Sergeant Korol. They are attacking the enemy in powerful, beautiful Yak fighters, created by the talented Soviet designer and Hero of Socialist Labour, Comrade Yakovlev. They defeat the enemy not by numbers, but by courage and skill, shooting down seven fascist planes, dispersing the rest, and returning without losses.

Hundreds of thousands of Soviet intellectuals heroically fought on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War as commanders, political workers, pilots, artillerymen, tank crews, doctors, military engineers, military technicians, and so on.

While at the front, they maintain contact with their teams, inspiring them to fight in the rear. For example, the

researchers and students of the Saratov Teachers' Institute read with deep satisfaction a letter from the front written by Lieutenant V. Petrov, who had recently been a student at the institute.

"I really want to live, study, and pursue my beloved science, and this love for life and for the homeland gives birth to a contempt for death, fearlessness, and courage. I knew for certain: the Russian land was and will be a grave for invaders; our great people are invincible. With thoughts of my native land, with the name of Stalin, I go into battle!" writes the young Soviet patriot.

Here is a touching letter from the executive secretary of the Komsomol bureau, Ivan Balabanov, found in his pocket after his heroic death, with a note on the envelope: "Read this in case I am killed":

"Guys, Komsomol fighters! I am writing this letter to you before the decisive attack. You will read it only if I am killed. I write in it about the thoughts dearest to me. It contains everything I will think about in my final moments, if they come today or ever.

I'm 21 years old, and I love life. And all of us, children of our great homeland, our beloved Stalin, raised and educated by him, love life, love to live. That's why we don't fear death. Each of us has looked death in the face many times and despised it, because we fight for life, for our joyful youth, for the happy youth of our girls, for the peaceful old age of our fathers and mothers, for the happiness of our entire people.

We fought well, guys, we laid down a lot of fascists, and if I am killed in battle, my last order to you is: be worthy of our father, the great Stalin, be fearless fighters of Stalin's army, and may your heart never calm down and your hand never tire, as long as there is at least one German invader on Soviet soil!

Farewell, my comrades in arms! I shake your hands and wish you new achievements and victories.

Your Vanya Balabanov."

Modern warfare is the greatest test of all the strength of the state and the people, a test of technology, the economy,

and all the physical and moral strength of the people.

Our country withstood the severe test of war imposed by the sudden, treacherous attack of Nazi Germany and found itself technically, economically, and spiritually equipped for a gigantic struggle. This struggle demonstrated the greatest moral and political unity and solidarity of the Soviet people around the Party of Lenin and Stalin, around the Soviet government, around their beloved leader, father and teacher of the people—the great Stalin. Our homeland survived this incredibly difficult struggle only because the party and government steadfastly implemented Stalin’s teachings on socialist industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, the strengthening of the socialist state, and the socialist intelligentsia. Our homeland survived thanks to the unbreakable fraternal friendship of the equal peoples of the great Soviet Union.

In the modern war of motors and reserves, not only troops at the front are fighting, but also factories, laboratories, design bureaus, and “engineers of the soul”—writers and poets, artists, musicians—are fighting with their creative weapons.

How did all these numerous detachments of Soviet intelligentsia perform in the Great Patriotic War?

The war has shown that our military equipment is not only equal in quality to, but even superior to, that of the enemy. It is well known that our aircraft are superior in quality to the Germans, and our tanks are superior to the Germans. The high quality of our artillery and automatic small arms is also well known.

Even before the war, the creative minds of Soviet patriots—scientists, engineers, and designers who bolstered the country’s defences—were bursting with energy. It’s enough to list the names of the Heroes of Socialist Labour who were awarded this high title and their achievements. Our country and the Red Army are well aware of the outstanding achievements of Hero of Socialist Labour Comrade Degtyarev, awarded for the invention of new, particularly important weapons for the Red Army. For his outstanding scientific achievements in aerodynamics, which opened up broad

possibilities for significantly increasing the speed of combat aircraft, Academician Chaplygin, the leader of the Soviet school of theoretical aerodynamics, was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labour.

For outstanding achievements in the field of creating new types of weapons (small arms, aircraft, aircraft engines), the title of Hero of Socialist Labour was awarded to a group of bold innovators, people of advanced technical thought—Tokarev, Polikarpov, Shpitalny, Grabin, Yakovlev, Mikulin, Klimov, Ivanov, Krupchatnikov.

In 1941, numerous figures in science, technology, and art were awarded prizes named after the greatest scientist of our era—Comrade Stalin—for outstanding scientific work, inventions, and artistic achievements. The names of the Stalin Prize laureates, who advanced science, technology, and art, became known throughout our country.

Among them are scientists who enriched the physical and mathematical sciences with their works: Academician Vinogradov, Major General of Artillery Gelvikh, Academician Kapitsa, Academician Muskhelishvili; scientists who advanced the technical sciences: Professor Vlasov, the oldest Russian shipbuilder Academician Krylov, the shipbuilder scientist Shimansky; scientists who advanced Soviet chemical science: Academicians Bakh, Semeniv, Frumkin; scientists who successfully developed the biological sciences: President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Komarov and Academician Orbeli.

Stalin Prize laureates Academicians Lyenko, Pryanishnikov, and Skryabin are widely known for their work in agricultural science. Academician Bogomolets, Academician Burdenko, Professor Lurye, Academician Pavlovsky, and Academician Filatov enriched Soviet and global medical science with their scientific work. Academician Obruchev, Professor Pustovalov, and Doctor of Geological Sciences Senyukov made valuable contributions to geological and mineralogical sciences. A number of outstanding scientists, both old and young, were awarded the Stalin Prize, second degree.

A large number of Stalin Prizes of the first, second, and third degrees were awarded for outstanding inventions, including military ones. Among the laureates of the Stalin Prizes were Degtyarev, Tokarev, and other Heroes of Socialist Labour, as well as dozens of other prominent figures in advanced Soviet technical thought.

During the war, the family of Heroes of Socialist Labour was expanded with new distinguished figures in science, technology, and socialist industry. For outstanding achievements in the invention and design of a type of weapon that enhanced the combat power of the Red Army, Comrade Kostikov was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labour. Important advances in aircraft engine building were made by Hero of Socialist Labour Comrade Shvetsov. The formidable Ilyushin combat aircraft, designed by Hero of Socialist Labour Ilyushin, earned well-deserved fame at the front. For outstanding achievements in organizing and implementing the serial production of new types of combat aircraft, the title of Hero of Socialist Labour was awarded to senior officials of the People's Commissariat of the Aviation Industry—Shakhurin, Dementyev, Voronin, and Tretyakov.

For outstanding achievements in the creation of new types of tanks and in the organization of serial production of new types of tanks, the title of Hero of Socialist Labour was awarded to Kotin and Zaltsman.

For exemplary fulfilment of government assignments to create and develop new types of weapons, for exemplary fulfilment of government assignments to produce weapons, ammunition, and fuel, for the successful completion of assignments for shock construction projects and the construction of defensive lines, even during the war, many thousands of engineers, designers, business executives, and working men and women who distinguished themselves with their heroic and selfless labour in defence of the Soviet homeland were awarded. Orders and medals of the Soviet Union were awarded to workers of the People's Commissariat of Armaments and the People's Commissariat of Ammunition, to workers in the oil industry who successfully resolved the

most difficult problems of increasing the production of high-quality fuel, to workers in shock construction projects, and to workers in Moscow and Leningrad.

During the war, the role of Soviet science, the role of creative, cutting-edge scientific thought, and the role of bold innovators in science and technology grew even more. The importance of the USSR Academy of Sciences as the center of advanced Soviet science, which was to lead the movement of innovators in science and industry in line with the country's increased demands during wartime, grew even more pronounced.

The Bolshevik Party and the Soviet government always cared about the flourishing of science in our country. Nowhere in the world is science held in such high esteem, and nowhere in the world are such favourable conditions created for scientists and inventors as in the socialist country. Even during the war, the Soviet government devoted exceptional attention to the further development of scientific activity in our country.

On March 24, 1942, the President of the Academy of Sciences, V. L. Komarov, received a telegram from the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, Comrade Stalin, which, along with organizational instructions, stated: "I express confidence that, despite the difficult conditions of wartime, the scientific activities of the Academy of Sciences will develop in step with the increased demands of the country, and the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences, under your leadership, will do everything necessary to implement the tasks facing the Academy."

President of the Academy of Sciences V. L. Komarov, expressing the thoughts, feelings, and aspirations of all the leading scientists of our country, wrote in his reply to Comrade Stalin: "Highly respected and dear Joseph Vissarionovich! Your telegram has deeply moved me, and I wholeheartedly thank you for the great happiness brought to this veteran Russian scientist by the lines he received directly from the leader of his homeland and people. Your confidence that, despite the difficult conditions of wartime, the scientific work of the Academy of Sciences will develop in line with the

growing demands of the country greatly increases my strength. I am convinced that all Soviet scientists share these feelings; they see in your telegram the unwavering concern of the Party and government for the needs of Soviet science during the terrible days of the Great Patriotic War and are determined to justify the trust placed in them. I would like to respond to you, Joseph Vissarionovich, with action—intensified work to mobilize the resources of the Urals and other eastern regions for defence needs, and a turn by the entire Academy toward maximum and immediate assistance to the front.”

Under the leadership of the President of the Academy of Sciences, V. L. Komarov, a number of proposals were developed for the development of the activities of the scientific institutions of the Academy of Sciences aimed at strengthening the military power of the Soviet Union.

The Council of People’s Commissars of the USSR approved the proposals submitted by the President of the Academy of Sciences, V. L. Komarov. The second telegram from the Chairman of the Council of People’s Commissars, Comrade Stalin, to the President of the Academy, V. L. Komarov, stated: “The government accepts with satisfaction your proposals for the comprehensive expansion of the activities of the scientific institutions of the Academy of Sciences, its full members, and corresponding members, aimed at strengthening the military might of the Soviet Union.”

I hope that the USSR Academy of Sciences will lead the movement of innovators in the field of science and production and will become the center of advanced Soviet science in the unfolding struggle against the worst enemy of our people and all other freedom-loving peoples - the Germans. fascism .

“The Government of the Soviet Union expresses confidence that during the harsh times of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against the German occupiers , the USSR Academy of Sciences, headed by you, will honourably fulfil its lofty patriotic duty to the Motherland.”¹

¹ Quoted from the article by *M. Mitin*: “Lead the movement of innovators in science and production”, “Under the Banner of

These instructions from Comrade Stalin were of historic significance for the subsequent work of all scientific workers in the Soviet Union. Inspired by the instructions of the leader of the Motherland and the people, Soviet scientists began to fulfill their patriotic duty to the Motherland with even greater energy.

On April 11, 1942, a government decree was published on the awarding of Stalin Prizes for outstanding work in the field of science and technology, as well as for outstanding inventions and improvements in production methods.

The awarding of Stalin Prizes for the best works of 1941 (106 prizes were awarded) was a vivid demonstration of the major achievements of Soviet scientists, inventors, and production organizers, who, together with the entire people, selflessly worked for the sake of victory over the hated enemy.

As is well known, the Urals and Siberia, with their powerful metallurgical and machine-building plants, inexhaustible and diverse natural reserves of iron, non-ferrous and light metals, fuel, and raw materials for chemical plants, play an exceptionally important role in the military-industrial base for the defence of our homeland.

A valuable contribution to the defence fund for the homeland was the work "On the Development of the Ural National Economy in Wartime," which was awarded the first-degree Stalin Prize. It was conducted by a group of academics and researchers under the leadership of V. L. Komarov, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Workers from factories, transport, agriculture, and party organizations in the Urals were involved in this work. Academician V. L. Komarov's commission addressed such important issues related to the development of the Ural national economy during wartime as raw materials, technological, and economic measures in the ferrous metallurgy, construction materials, energy, fuel, water management, forest chemistry, rail transport, and agriculture.

This work facilitated the efficient deployment and utilisation of enterprises evacuated to the Urals and the overall development of the Ural defence industry.

In 1942, a commission commissioned by Academician V. L. Komarov, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, continued to develop issues of mobilizing the resources of the Urals, Western Siberia, and Kazakhstan for the country's defence needs. At one of the commission's meetings, reports by Academicians I. P. Bardin and E. V. Britske detailed measures to develop Kazakhstan's ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, increase coal production, expand reserves for electricity generation, expand cultivated areas, and so on. Among the Stalin Prize laureates were our most prominent scientists, heads of research institutes, and teams who were advancing Soviet and global science.

In the field of physical and mathematical sciences, Stalin Prizes were awarded to Academician A. F. Ioffe for his work on the study of the electrical properties of semiconductors, Academician S. N. Bernstein for his mathematical research, and Academicians L. I. Mandelstam and N. D. Papaleksi for their research in the field of oscillation theory and radio wave propagation.

In the field of medical sciences, prizes were awarded to Academicians A. I. Abrikosov and N. N. Anichkov for their work in pathological anatomy, and to Academician S. I. Spasokukotsky for his work in surgery. In the category of inventions, the Stalin Prize, second degree, was awarded to Honoured Scientist A. V. Vishnevsky for the development and implementation of new treatment methods for a number of diseases (novocaine block and oil-balsamic dressing). In the field of biological sciences, the Stalin Prize, first degree, was awarded to Academician Ya. O. Parnas for his research in biochemistry.

In the field of technical sciences, prizes were awarded to Academician B. G. Galerkin for research on the theory of elastic equilibrium of cylindrical shells, and to Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences S. A. Khristyanovich for work on the theory of aerodynamics.

In the field of geological sciences, the prize was awarded to Academician A. E. Fersman for his work on the study of mineral resources on the Kola Peninsula. The first-degree Stalin Prize was awarded to Azerbaijani geologist A. A. Yakubov for his work on mud volcanoes and their relationship to oil production, which was of great scientific and practical importance, providing industry guidance in the search and exploration of new oil-bearing areas. Of great scientific and practical value are the works of Kazakh geologist K. I. Satpayev, a second-degree Stalin Prize laureate. These works identified the geological reserves of the Dzhezkazgan copper ore deposit, the largest in the USSR, and contain valuable insights into copper, iron, manganese, and polymetallic ore deposits.

Among the innovators of socialist agriculture, a prominent place belongs to the director of the All-Union Institute of Plant Growing, I. G. Eikhfeld, who received the Stalin Prize first degree for his work on the theory and practice of agriculture in the USSR's Far North. He developed varieties of potatoes, oats, berries, and forage crops adapted to northern conditions.

In the chemical sciences, the Stalin Prize, first degree, was awarded to one of the most prominent chemists, Academician N. D. Zelinsky, for outstanding scientific work in organic chemistry. Academician N. D. Zelinsky was a world-renowned scientist who founded an entire school of Soviet chemists. He is credited with such an invaluable service to humanity as the invention of the gas mask.

The Stalin Prize, first class, was awarded to a team of historians led by Professor V. P. Potemkin for their remarkable book, "The History of Diplomacy." This invaluable work has already received high praise from Soviet readers and is widely distributed.

A significant portion of the scientific works awarded Stalin Prizes in 1941 also had direct military significance. These include the work of Academician I. V. Grebenshchikov in the field of optics, M. V. Keldysh and E. P. Grossman on aircraft damage prevention, S. S. Yudin on military field surgery, and others.

Soviet scientists, engineers, inventors, and leading industrial workers produced many outstanding inventions and fundamental improvements in production methods; most of these inventions have significant military significance. Among the laureates of the Stalin Prize for inventions are Heroes of Socialist Labour A. S. Yakovlev and S. V. Ilyushin, who created new combat vehicles even during the war; Hero of Socialist Labour A. G. Kostikov, who, together with his team, created one of the types of weapons that increased the combat power of the Red Army; Hero of Socialist Labour V. A. Degtyarev, who created anti-tank weapons; designer S. G. Simonov, who was awarded first prize for the creation of anti-tank weapons; Hero of Socialist Labour A. A. Mikulin, who, together with M. R. Flissky, developed a new aircraft engine design; and Hero of Socialist Labour B. G. Shpitalny, who invented a new type of aircraft armament.

The inventors and designers of a new type of medium tank, A. I. Morozov, N. A. Kucherenko, and M. I. Koshkin, were awarded the Stalin Prize. Designer N. A. Astrov received the Stalin Prize for developing the design of new types of light tanks. A number of workers in industry and research institutes were awarded the Stalin Prize for the development and implementation of new important technological processes. Among them were G. I. Nosov, director of the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Works, with a group of workers from the plant, employees of the Izhora Plant, and the People's Commissariat of Tank Industry, who developed a new grade of armour steel and the process for its production; Deputy People's Commissar of the Oil Industry B. M. Rybak and an employee of the People's Commissariat A. I. Skoblo, as well as a number of workers in the oil industry and research institutes who developed and implemented a method for increasing the production of aviation gasoline at existing installations in factories.

Alongside the most prominent academicians, world-renowned scientists, and 1941 Stalin Prize laureates are outstanding Stakhanovites of industry and transport—Semyvolos, Yankin, Bosy, and Lunin. They revolutionised their

fields by radically improving production methods. Comrade Stalin spoke of precisely such people in his speech on advanced science:

“It also happens that new paths in science and technology are sometimes paved not by people well-known in science, but by people completely unknown in the scientific world, ordinary people, practitioners, and innovators.”

Among other glorious feats of Soviet patriots, the deeds of Soviet patriotic scientists, engineers, and designers will forever remain in history. Like the great ancient scholar Archimedes, who, during the siege of his hometown by enemies, applied all his genius to the defence of the fatherland and the creation of military weapons, Leningrad scientists, defending the Soviet homeland, Lenin’s great and native city, from the German occupiers, directed their creative energy and talents toward the production of weapons and ammunition. A number of Leningrad scientists—engineers and designers—have already received high awards for the successful completion of important defence projects, and some scientists have been awarded the Stalin Prize (Professor A. N. Kuznetsov of the Leningrad Mining Institute, Professor A. N. Sidorov, and others).

Many scientific institutes and laboratories in Moscow, which played a particularly important role during the heroic defence of Moscow, provide enormous assistance to the defence of the socialist fatherland and the production of weapons and ammunition.

During the war, our country’s leading scientists, academics, and hundreds of research workers from expeditions, laboratories, and institutes carried out enormous work to further mobilize the rich resources of the Urals and other regions of the USSR for defence needs. Soviet scientists are exploring new raw materials and energy resources, developing new technological methods and new designs to hasten our victory. Many scientists, designers, engineers, and technicians provided invaluable assistance in restructuring industry for wartime, developing new types of products, and streamlining production processes.

Soviet doctors and all medical workers selflessly fulfilled their noble duty during the Great Patriotic War. The names of hundreds and thousands of courageous Soviet doctors, paramedics, nurses, and orderlies who saved hundreds of thousands of lives will remain in the annals of the Great Patriotic War and in the memory of Red Army soldiers. Soviet medical science continued to advance during the war, solving a number of defence-related problems. Valuable scientific advances were made in improving blood transfusion techniques. Combined with the powerful patriotic movement of Soviet donors, this made it possible to save the lives of many thousands of seriously wounded soldiers. Blood transfusions were administered to 11 percent of all wounded. This demonstrates the enormous number of people who donated their blood to save lives and heal seriously wounded heroic soldiers.

By the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of June 1, 1942, a large group of medical workers of the USSR People's Commissariat of Emergency Situations were awarded orders and medals for the successful implementation of anti-epidemic measures and selfless work in evacuation hospitals for the treatment of Red Army soldiers and commanders wounded in battles with the German invaders.

Soviet scientists—botanists and agronomists—conducted extensive work during the war. They worked tirelessly to increase the yields of wheat, rye, sugar beets, kok-saghyz, cotton, and potatoes. Efforts were underway to transport a number of agricultural crops to the East. The work of Academician Lysenko, who made a number of valuable proposals aimed at ensuring grain and potato harvests, was particularly relevant. These proposals were published in the press.

During the Great Patriotic War, Soviet teachers proved themselves to be glorious and devoted patriots of the Soviet people. Together with the entire Soviet people, teachers courageously fought for the life, honour, and freedom of their homeland. Many thousands of teachers fought with arms in

the Red Army and in partisan detachments. Among the heroes of the front were many people's teachers. Such were, for example, tank commander Timofey Shashlo, Sergeant Sokur, pilot Kurbati Kardanov, and many others.

The Belarusian teacher A. Tsybulko spoke about the heroic work of Soviet teachers behind enemy lines at an anti-fascist rally of teachers on October 11, 1942:

“Thousands of teachers are fighting partisans in the forests of Belarus, many of them leading partisan detachments and spreading panic among German garrisons with their bold, surprise raids. Partisan teachers are attacking German supply trains and warehouses, blowing up railways, and eliminating fascist police officers and traitorous village elders. Teachers are actively working among the population, exposing the false promises of Hitler's ‘rulers.’ Teachers are telling the people the truth about the Red Army's struggle against the enemy, strengthening the masses' fervent faith in a swift liberation from the bloody occupiers”¹.

The Nazis attempted to turn Belarusian teachers into their serfs. Having failed, they tried to intimidate them with brutal repression. In the town of Petrikov, Nazi bandits subjected the child of teacher Kustanovich to excruciating torture, then threw him into a fire before the eyes of his distraught mother. In the village of S., German soldiers tortured two Komsomol teachers to death. Partisan teachers who fell into the clutches of the Nazi monsters were subjected to horrific torture: their eyes were gouged out and they were buried alive. But no amount of torture or the threat of death could intimidate these heroic teachers or stop them from fighting the German invaders.

Anya, a partisan teacher from one of the German-occupied districts of the Kalinin region, spoke at a rally about the unbearable suffering of the population under the oppression of

¹ “Teachers' Newspaper” from October 13, 1942.

the German occupiers and the heroic struggle of Soviet patriots, including teachers. In six village councils, the German monsters burned down all the collective farm buildings. The Germans shot over 150 Soviet civilians, hanged the principal of one school, tortured two young teachers to death, burned six young men alive, and buried a Komsomol member alive on March 8th. But all these atrocities fail to intimidate Soviet patriots.

“Many teachers—I can’t name them—are actively assisting the partisans in their fight against the fascist beast,” Comrade Anya said at the rally. “They report on enemy forces, conduct political work among collective farmers, exposing fascist demagoguery, and help supply partisan units. And the most remarkable thing is that they secretly work with schoolchildren, instilling in them a fervent love for our great homeland and a fierce hatred of the enemy.”

Teacher-partisan Anya participated in 6 combat operations, conducted 15 reconnaissance missions, participated in 4 railway bombings, delivered 62 reports and talks to the public, and distributed hundreds of our leaflets and newspapers. Thousands upon thousands of Soviet teachers are heroically fighting on the front lines and behind enemy lines.

Under the difficult conditions of wartime, Soviet teachers tirelessly carried out their noble work, educating and educating millions of Soviet children, cultivating conscientious, courageous, and disciplined Soviet youth, instilling in them a passionate love for their homeland and a burning hatred for the enemies of their homeland. And many, many Soviet teachers feel a sense of justifiable pride when they learn of the glorious deeds of their students on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. Together with their students, Soviet teachers provided significant assistance in such crucial tasks for victory as fieldwork and harvesting.

In their address to Comrade Stalin, the participants of the anti-fascist rally of teachers said:

“We remember your words that ‘the phalanx of people’s teachers constitutes one of the most essential parts of the great army of workers of our country.’”

The Motherland has entrusted us with the education of Soviet children. We will do everything in our power to educate and raise a strong, disciplined, and combat-ready young generation who love their homeland and their people.

Thousands of teachers are fighting in the Red Army and in partisan detachments. Many of them have already proven themselves worthy sons of their homeland, devoted to their people to the last drop of blood.

We will unwaveringly fulfill your order: “to serve the cause of our people, the cause of their freedom and independence.”

We swear to you, our dear teacher and leader, that, despite any difficulties and trials, we will continue, sparing no effort, to preserve and strengthen our Soviet school, teach and educate the children of our country, and selflessly serve the cause of education, culture, freedom, and independence of our people.”

There’s a well-known saying: “When the guns roar, the muses are silent.” While the creative activity of scientists ceases during wartime, research and Soviet art have brilliantly demonstrated that in the land of socialism, even under the difficult conditions of war, the creative energy of scientists, inventors, writers, poets, musicians, actors, and artists does not wane. On the contrary, engulfed in the great patriotic fervor of the entire Soviet people, they participate alongside the people in the daily struggle against the enemy and create significant works that are valuable contributions to the cultural treasury, monuments of our era.

The awarding of the Stalin Prizes for outstanding works in the field of art and literature in 1941 showed that Soviet art is unfading, that it is nourished by the powerful sources of folk creativity, inspired by the great patriotism of the Soviet people, the great history of our homeland and the heroic struggle of our days.

Stalin Prizes were awarded to outstanding works of 1941 in the fields of music, painting, sculpture, architecture, theatre and drama, opera, feature and newsreel cinema, fiction, poetry, and drama. Some of these works were created or completed during the war.

The Stalin Prize of the first degree for outstanding work in the field of music was awarded to Professor A. V. Alexandrov for the “Hymn of the Bolshevik Party” and for Red Army songs, and to Professor D. D. Shostakovich of the Leningrad Conservatory for the 7th Symphony.

During the Great Patriotic War, our country produced a musical work so outstanding in its artistic power and beauty as Shostakovich’s 7th Symphony, reflecting the grandeur of our historical struggle against the bloodthirsty and dark forces of destruction, barbarity, and atrocities embodied in Hitler’s bandit gangs.

Here is what the composer himself wrote about his 7th Symphony:

“My symphony is inspired by the terrible events of 1941. The insidious and treacherous attack of German fascism on our homeland rallied all the forces of our people to repel the cruel enemy. The 7th Symphony is a poem about our struggle, about our coming victory...”

We defend the freedom, honour, and independence of our homeland. We fight for the finest human ideals in history. We fight for our culture, for science, for art, for everything we have created and built. And the Soviet artist will never stand aside from the historical battle now waged between reason and obscurantism, between culture and barbarism, between light and darkness.

I composed almost the entire symphony in my hometown, Leningrad. The bloody bands of Hitler’s hordes were tearing through the city. The city was being bombed from the air, and enemy artillery pounded it. All Leningraders rallied together and, together with the glorious soldiers of the Red Army, swore to repel the arrogant enemy.

These days, I’ve been working on a symphony. I worked hard, intensely, and quickly. I wanted to create a piece about our times, about our lives, about our people who become heroes, who fight for our triumph over the enemy, who become heroes and win. While working on the symphony, I thought about the greatness of our people, their heroism, the best ideals of humanity, the wonderful qualities of man, our

beautiful nature, humanism, and beauty. It is in the name of all this that we wage a fierce struggle.”

Soviet fiction, poetry, and drama produced a number of remarkable works that were awarded the Stalin Prize.

Soviet readers were deeply moved by the patriotic poem “Kirov is with Us” by the soldier-poet N. S. Tikhonov, written in late November 1941 during one of the most difficult periods of the siege of Leningrad. For this poem and other works, N. S. Tikhonov was awarded the First Degree Stalin Prize. The Second Degree Stalin Prize was awarded to poet S. Ya. Marshak for his verses for posters and caricatures.

Stalin Prizes were awarded for outstanding works of Soviet fiction: to I. G. Ehrenburg for the novel *The Fall of Paris*, to V. G. Yanchevetsky (V. Yan) for the novel *Chingnie Khan*, to S. P. Borodin for the novel *Dmitry Donskoy*, and to A. A. Antonovskaya for the novel *The Great Mouravi*.

The novel “*The Fall of Paris*” fosters hatred for the German-Faktor enslavers and exposes those who betrayed France, disarmed it, and threw it under the feet of the Nazis. The novel “*Burning Paris*” shows that the French people, betrayed by their rulers, will never submit to cruel, impudent conquerors.

Historical novels by V. G. Yanchevenko, S. P. Borodin, and A. A. Antonovskaya depict daunting moments in our country’s distant history, the courageous struggle of the glorious ancestors of the peoples of the USSR for honour, freedom, and independence, for the life of their people. The artistic and educational value of these novels is particularly great today.

Stalin Prizes were awarded to K. M. Simonov for the play “*A Guy from Our Town*,” to A. E. Korneichuk for the play “*In the Steppes of Ukraine*,” and to the Azerbaijani writer Samed Vurgun for the play “*Farhad and Shirin*.”

In recent months, our press has published such outstanding works from the Great Patriotic War era as K. M. Simonov’s play “*Russian Lyuli*,” M. A. Sholokhov’s novella “*The Science of Hatred*,” A. E. Korneichuk’s play “*The Front*,” and V. L. Vasilevskaya’s novella “*Rainbow*.” Such significant works as F. I. Panferov’s novella “*Through My Own Eyes*” and

L. M. Leonov's play "Invasion" have aroused great interest among Soviet readers.

During the war, many Soviet writers contributed to frontline, army, and divisional newspapers and leaflets, worked as war correspondents for central newspapers, and defended their homeland with arms in hand as rank-and-file soldiers, commanders, and political workers in the Red Army. Prominent Soviet writers and poets—A. N. Tolstoy, I. G. Ehrenburg, N. S. Tikhonov, K. M. Simonov, Demyan Bedny, A. A. Surkov, Vera Inber, and others—inspired the workers of our country to fight to complete victory over the Nazi bandits with their vivid and moving journalistic articles, poems, stories, and essays, regularly published in the central press and locally. Writers and poets from the fraternal union republics performed great patriotic work in support of the front.

One of the most significant works of Soviet literature during the Great Patriotic War is Alexander Korneichuk's play "The Front".

This play, with all its sharpness and truthfulness, in artistic form reveals the shortcomings of the work of a certain part of our military personnel, our military intelligentsia, and calls for their speedy correction.

But the play doesn't just feature military personnel. Its significance is broader. It could be called a play about the Soviet intelligentsia, about our cadres who emerged during the revolution.

One of the central figures in the play "The Front" is Miron Gorlov, a talented business engineer and director of a major aircraft factory. With brief but vivid touches, the author shows how Miron Gorlov's education, knowledge of modern technology, and business experience were not easy to come by. After graduating from college, he was sent to America, to a Ford factory. There, he worked for two years in the forge shop, on the assembly line, and everywhere as a common labourer. "When I remember the Ford assembly line," he tells his brother, "I still get the chills. It was hard at first; I was going crazy trying to keep up, I'd be fired. I could barely drag myself

out of the shop after work. I couldn't eat, I couldn't sew—I'd drop dead."

And now Miron Gorlov, along with the entire aviation plant team, is working tirelessly to provide the Red Army with the latest high-speed aircraft. It's no wonder he went grey prematurely from his tireless work.

"I assure you," he says, "no aviation industry in the world could have adapted as quickly as ours, but it took a great deal of effort. Thanks to that effort, we now have modern, high-speed aircraft... I don't know who could have withstood such pressure."

A brand-new German aircraft is shot down at the front. On orders from Comrade Stalin, Miron Gorlov immediately flies to the front to personally study the characteristics of this new enemy aircraft.

We have thousands of industrial leaders and Bolshevik business executives like Miron Gorlov. They were nurtured by the Bolshevik Party and Comrade Stalin during the years of socialist industrialization. During Stalin's five-year plans, our industrial leaders grew and matured, overcoming the difficulties of construction and the launch and development of new enterprises. The knowledge, initiative, experience, and will of business executives like Miron Gorlov, combined with the labour heroism, knowledge, and initiative of workers, men and women, engineers, and technicians, work miracles. It's no wonder that our industry, under the difficult conditions of war, managed to restructure itself, organizing and launching many factories in new locations, and is operating remarkably well, providing the front with a continuous flow of weapons, ammunition, and equipment in ever-increasing quantities.

Miron Gorlov's direct opposite is his brother, Ivan Orlov, a prominent military figure. He never truly studied military affairs and now refuses to learn from the experience of modern warfare. Ivan Gorlov is even willing to show off his backwardness, his disdain for military culture and military art, and his refusal to study modern military technology.

The play makes it clear that Ivan Gorlov was given the opportunity to expand his military knowledge. He was also

sent abroad—to Germany, to France. But how did he utilize these opportunities? Not at all. “I didn’t like Germany. Boring. But I did live in France,” he tells his brother. Ivan Gorlov believes that war can now be waged solely on the basis of the experience of the Civil War. He refuses to understand that the war situation itself has completely changed, that modern warfare is a war of engines, and that victory requires a thorough understanding of modern military technology and its skilful use.

“The unwillingness to learn from the experience of modern warfare, narcissistic ignorance—this is a characteristic feature of Ivan Gorlov and the workers around him.”

Workers like Ivan Gorlov once existed in our industry. The Party demanded that our cadres master technology and persistently and diligently trained them. The Party advanced the slogan, “cadres decide everything.”

In his historic speech at the graduation of the Red Army academicians in 1935, Comrade Stalin pointed out:

“To set technology in motion and utilize it to its full potential, we need people who have mastered it, we need cadres capable of mastering and using this technology according to all the rules of the art. Technology without people who have mastered it is dead. Technology, led by people who have mastered it, can and must work miracles. If our first-class factories and plants, our state and collective farms, our transport, our Red Army had a sufficient number of cadres capable of harnessing this technology, our country would achieve three and four times the effect it has now. That is why the emphasis must now be placed on people, on cadres, on workers who have mastered technology. That is why the old slogan—‘technology decides everything,’ which was a reflection of a period already past, when we were starved for technology—must now be replaced by a new slogan: ‘cadres decide everything.’” This is the main thing now...”

Those industrial leaders who were unwilling to learn and master the techniques of their trade were replaced by new people who knew the technology and were capable of advancing it. This was a drastic but necessary change. Miron

Orlov recalls it this way in his play “The Front”: “At first, in many factories and trusts, the directors were old, distinguished, and authoritative comrades who boasted of their calloused hands, their powerful forge, and their strong words, but they knew nothing of the technology of the trade and didn’t want to know it; they didn’t know how to manage a factory. They chattered about their poor origins at every turn, but they didn’t want to learn, didn’t want to expand their old knowledge with new experience. And what good did it do?” The factories were operating dismally because almost everywhere they were staffed by “authoritative” and narcissistic ignoramuses. If the Party Central Committee hadn’t taken a sharp turn and installed engineers, technicians, and knowledgeable people at the helm of the enterprises, the workers would undoubtedly have said, “To hell with you and your old “authoritative” people if you don’t know how to manage. That’s a fact. And no matter how much the ignoramuses screamed, no one supported them. The people love and demand only knowledgeable and intelligent leaders.”

Ivan Gorlov in the play “The Front” is a composite character. His character traits and shortcomings, satirically highlighted by the play’s author, are common to several of our commanders. Only a strong army, confident in its might and victory, can so sharply and openly criticize the shortcomings of some of its commanders as is done in “The Front.” Harshly criticizing shortcomings in order to correct them more quickly—such is the Bolshevik method of training cadres, as outlined by Lenin and Stalin.

Could Ivan Gorlov, like any other veteran military leader, work on himself, learn from the experience of modern warfare, develop, and become an expert in the techniques of modern warfare? Of course, he could, if he had wish to study , there was no conceit, no arrogance.

“Can veteran commanders develop and become experts in the techniques of modern warfare? Of course, they can, no less, and perhaps more than the young, if only they are willing to learn from the experience of war, if only they don’t consider it shameful to learn and develop further,” Gaidar, a member of

the front's military council, tells Ivan Gorlov as he leaves. Ivan Gorlov doesn't want to learn; he's brimming with conceit, and so he must leave, making way for new people capable of growing and advancing. Ivan Gorlov imagines yesterday as the Krasnoyarsk Army. The Regional Army has outgrown such commanders. More and more, it is growing and advancing with virtuous cadres who know and love technology, who are able to master it, and who are willing and able to learn from the experience of modern warfare.

The young General Ognev is such a Red Army commander. He can, in fact, be called the play's central figure. He represents the Red Army today, the prospects for its further growth and victories. People like General Ognev now provide the fundamental tone and direction for the Red Army.

Ognev is appointed front commander. Confused, Ognev declares that he is too young and that he will find it difficult to handle command of the front. In response to Ognev's objections regarding his youth, Gaidar declares:

"Stalin says that we must more boldly promote young, talented commanders to leadership positions alongside old commanders, and we must promote those who are capable of "conducting war in a modern way, not in the old way, capable of learning from the experience of modern warfare, capable of growing and moving forward."

During the Great Patriotic War, the command cadres of the Red Army endured the greatest trials, grew and became hardened in battles with the German occupiers.

"The Great Patriotic War against the German invaders," states the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "On the Establishment of Complete Unity of Command and the Abolition of the Institution of Military Commissars in the Red Army," "tempered our command cadres and produced a vast rank of talented new commanders, battle-tested and faithful to the end to their military duty and commander's honour. In harsh battles with the enemy, the Red Army commanders proved their devotion to our homeland, acquired significant experience in modern warfare, and grew and strengthened their military and political ranks."

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During the Great Patriotic War, Soviet people found within themselves a great courage and strength of spirit, unsurpassed in history, an indestructible will to fight, to win, to completely defeat the vile, bloodthirsty, furious enemy.

“The enemy is not as strong as some frightened intellectuals portray him,” Comrade Stalin pointed out in his historic speech on November 7, 1941. “The devil is not as terrible as he is painted. Who can deny that our Red Army has repeatedly put the vaunted German troops to panic flight? If we judge not by the boastful statements of German propagandists, but by the actions and position of Germany, it will not be difficult to remember that the German fascist invaders are facing catastrophe.”

Now the Germans themselves have begun to admit that in the winter of 1941 they were very close to a “Napoleonic catastrophe.”

The bulk of the Soviet intelligentsia, the numerous cadres of the socialist state, carefully and lovingly nurtured and educated over 25 years of Soviet power by the party of Lenin and Stalin, by the great Stalin, did not adopt the position of some “frightened intellectuals,” did not waver, did not lose their heads in the terrible hour of trial, and “did not fear fascism.” The Soviet intelligentsia, together with its entire people, demonstrated lofty examples of steadfast, ardent patriotism.

In the Soviet Union there were not and never will be any despicable “Quislings” on whom the Nazis counted, based on the experience of the European countries they occupied, when they treacherously attacked the USSR.

The party of Lenin and Stalin and the Soviet people had early on destroyed the viper’s nest of the enemy “fifth column”—Trotskyist-Bukharinist and bourgeois-nationalist traitors, spies, and saboteurs. These slavish souls, “people without clan, without tribe,” who never had a homeland, who

were ready to shamefully lick the fascist boot, were routed and wiped off the face of the earth by the Soviet people even before the war.

Who are the Germans able to recruit in the temporarily occupied areas of the USSR? The traitors to the Motherland are the most stinking dregs of society—all manner of thieves, robbers, moral degenerates, embezzlers, former kulaks, and the like. The Soviet people, Soviet patriotic partisans, mercilessly exterminate these vile traitors. Not one of them will escape the terrible people's judgment and reprisal.

The Lenin-Stalin party carried out and continues to carry out serious ideological and educational work among the Soviet intelligentsia. Stalin's "Short Course in the History of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks)" played a major role in the ideological forging of our Soviet intelligentsia, with approximately two dozen million copies of it distributed throughout our country.

And during the war, this book inspires Soviet patriots to heroic deeds.

This is what D. Ivanov says in his article "Communists of the Occupied Region":

"The life of a partisan behind enemy lines is very difficult. It takes great endurance and fortitude to overcome and endure everything—frost, snowstorms, constant vigilance, and the danger lurking at every step. (Communists steadfastly endure all hardships and difficulties; their fortitude inspires others and serves as an example for all. The detachment, commanded by the communist Comrade B., had to spend the winter in the forest. At night, the partisans went on operations, and during the day they sat out in dugouts dug in the thick of the forest. It was hard to sit in dugouts and boring. The communists kept the fighters cheerful and knew how to fill their forced leisure time. We conducted several classes on the "Brief Course in the History of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks)". The chapters describing the struggle of the Bolshevik Party underground made a particularly strong impression. How instructive they were for us, how they inspired the partisans to fight!"¹.

The Soviet intelligentsia, its core cadres, know that the great cause of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin rests on the entire previous history of humanity, on the scientifically discernible laws of human development. The Soviet intelligentsia knows that the Marx -Engels-Lenin-Stalin cause is invincible, no matter what twists and turns the historical path may throw us.

That is why, with such firmness and courage, the Soviet intelligentsia is waging and will wage the struggle against Hitler's Germany, against the barbaric Hitler clique, which dreams of world domination, which dreams of throwing humanity back to the bends and thousands of years ago—to the slave-owning era.

The multinational, working intelligentsia of the Soviet Union knows that the Nazis harbor a particular hatred for the Soviet intelligentsia. The Nazis want to physically exterminate the majority of the USSR's working intelligentsia, in order, as they put it, to “tear out the brains” of the Soviet people, and they want to turn the rest into faceless, Germanized lackeys of fascism.

“The German invaders want to restore capitalism in our country and impose the yoke of exploitation on the workers and peasants; they want to depersonalize our multinational working intelligentsia and turn it into people at the beck and call of the fascist German intelligentsia”¹.

But these bloodthirsty and vile plans of the Nazis, like all their plans, are doomed to failure. The multinational, working Soviet intelligentsia will never renounce its centuries-old cultural traditions, the great legacy of its ancestors, and will never become slaves, “gofers” for the fascistized German intelligentsia.

And the Soviet intelligentsia, through its creative work, daily demonstrates its superiority over the fascistized German intelligentsia, which is held in thrall by the Hitlerite clique and is incapable of true scientific and technical creativity. The

¹ Pravda, March 16, 1942.

¹ Shcherbakov, Under the Banner of Lenin, 1942, p. 7.

Soviet intelligentsia, however, gripped by great patriotic fervour and inspiration, advances science and implements the most daring design ideas, which are transformed in our factories into streams of weapons for the complete defeat of the German occupiers.

One of the serious miscalculations of the Hitler clique was the failure to understand the powerful force of Soviet patriotism, which moves Soviet people to heroic deeds, to glorious military and labour exploits in the name of defending the homeland.

The stupid Nazis “underestimated” the creative potential of the Soviet intelligentsia, now directed towards the defeat of the Nazi cannibals.

Inspired by the noble, lofty goals of the most just Patriotic War against the predatory, Hitlerite imperialism, the Soviet intelligentsia, under the banner of Lenin and Stalin, courageously wages, together with all the Soviet people, a great historical struggle for the life, honor, and freedom of the peoples of the USSR, for a bright future for all humanity.

On the 25th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the fraternal alliance of workers, collective farmers, and intellectuals of our country is stronger than ever. Their confidence in victory over the Nazi invaders is stronger than ever.

The entire course of the Great Patriotic War confirmed with renewed vigor Lenin’s words that “a people who have managed to create Soviet power cannot perish,” and showed that the Germans would never conquer our people!

Could the Germans really conquer such a people, defeat such an army, which has behind it the heroic defence of Leningrad, the defeat of the Germans near Moscow, the heroic defence of Sevastopol, and in recent months the heroic defence of Stalingrad, which has shaken the entire world?

We endured the most severe trials of the summer-fall offensive of 1942, waged by the Germans and their vassals. In the face of enormous difficulties and dangers, the Soviet people and their Red Army did not falter, did not become confused, or despondent. The Soviet people rallied all their

strength, rallying ever closer around the Bolshevik Party, the Soviet government, and the great commander—Comrade Stalin.

We withstood the enemy's furious onslaught in the summer and fall of 1942. We have every opportunity to stop the presumptuous enemy, push them back, and defeat them. Further mobilization of all national forces to assist the front, improved organization and discipline in the Soviet rear, further strengthening the resilience and military skill of our troops will save our homeland from plunder and enslavement by the German invaders.

To defend the gains of the Great October Socialist Revolution, to liberate the Soviet land from the German-fascist monsters, to push them back and defeat them—this is the thought, this aspiration that every Soviet patriot lives with today.

On the eve of the 25th anniversary of the October Revolution, the Soviet people are especially closely united around the party of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet government, and the State Defence Committee, which enjoy the people's boundless trust and love. Through all trials and hardships, we are confidently led to victory by the great leader of the party and the people, the great commander of the Red Army—Comrade Stalin.

And victory will be ours!

Editor I. Petrov,
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