

STAT

Page Denied

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RED ARMY

STAT

For Service Use only

STAT

PARTY POLITICAL WORK UNDER BATTLE CONDITIONS

Partiynno-Politicheskaya Rabota v Boyevoy Obstanovke, Moscow, 1940, pp 3-190.

Collection of documents issued during the
liberation campaign in the West Ukraine and
West Belorussia

Military Publishing House - 1940

- 0 -

PREFACE

The war into which Poland was drawn by her rulers and English-French imperialists resulted in the fact that the Polish State with its ill-starred, shortsighted leaders at the head ceased to exist after some 12-15 days of hostilities.

Disgracefully bankrupt, the Polish military command proved unable to organize the defense of the country. The Polish government together with the supreme command shamefully abandoned their country and their people to the mercy of fate, and sought refuge in Roumania.

The Soviet government could not remain neutral when Poland became a convenient ground for all kinds of incidents and unexpected occurrences which could create a threat for the USSR. She could not remain indifferent to the fate of her own brothers, Ukrainians and Belorussians, living in Poland, she could not leave them unprotected.

All that compelled the government of the USSR to issue an order to the Commanders-in-Chief of the Red Army to command the troops to cross the border and to take under its protection the life and property of the population of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia, thus securing peace on the frontiers of our country.

September 17, 1939, the troops of the Red Army crossed the border.

The great Soviet people extended a helping hand to its own brothers, Ukrainians and Belorussians oppressed by the Poland of gentry.

Red warriors of the country of socialism under the leadership of the Bolshevik party and great STALIN moving rapidly ahead struck a crushing blow at the Polish army and by doing that fulfilled the assignment of the government and the party to liberate our own brothers,

- 2 -

-2-

the toilers of the Western Ukraine and Western Belorussia from the yoke of Polish landowners and capitalists.

In a number of locales our troops had serious engagements with units of the Polish army.

"In its moving ahead in these regions the Red Army units had in places serious engagements with the Polish units, and, naturally, there were casualties. The following shows how high the casualties were. On the Belorussian front we had in the units of the Red Army - Killed in battle, 246, and wounded 503, total - 749 including officers and enlisted men. On the Ukrainian front we had - killed in battle - 491 and wounded - 1,359, total 1,850 including officers and enlisted men. So the number of casualties in the Red Army suffered on the territories of West Belorussia and the Western Ukraine was: killed in battle - 737, wounded - 1,862, i.e. 2,599 in all" 1.

During that liberation campaign the warriors, commanders, and political workers showed courage and valor, and proved their boundless devotion to the Bolshevik party and to the leader of the workers of the whole world - comrade STALIN.

In the battles for the liberation of the toiling masses of the Western Ukraine and West Belorussia from the yoke of the Polish landowners and capitalists commissars and political organs, party and kom-somol organizations conducted a large scale political work in mobilising the army unit personnel of the Ukrainian and Belorussian fronts for the carrying out of the emergency assignment of the party and the

I. V. M. Molotov, On the Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union, a report at the extraordinary Fifth Session of the Supreme Council of the USSR, Military Publishing House, 1939, p.13

- 3 -

-3-

government.

This work had its own peculiarities, for it was conducted under the conditions of a rapid offensive campaign with a relatively weak resistance on the part of the enemy; at the same time the political organs, party and komсомол organizations were carrying out a large scale campaign explaining to the population the home and foreign policy of the Soviet government, and expounding before them the happy and well-to-do life of the toiling masses in the USSR.

Forma and methods of political work corresponded to these peculiarities.

The collection of the documents "Party-Political Work under the Battle Conditions" offered in this publication aims at helping the supreme political personnel of the Red Army to get acquainted with the basic documents which were issued under battle conditions.

The collection contains political orders of the War Councils of the fronts, directives of the Political Administration of the Red Army, of political administrations of fronts and armies, special newspaper issues, addresses, leaflets, notes, and other documents.

The material of the collection is arranged in accordance with the following 11 sections.

SECTION ONE - political orders of the War Councils.

SECTION TWO - the directives of the Political Administration of the Red Army, and political administrations of the fronts and armies.

SECTION THREE - addresses, and leaflets of the command and the political organs of the Red Army to the warriors, commanders, and political workers explaining the aims and tasks of the Red Army in carrying out the emergency assignment of the party and government.

- 4 -

-4-

SECTION FOUR - directives of political organs regarding the increase of the party membership, minutes of party meetings under the battle conditions, and applications of the battle participants for party membership.

SECTION FIVE - political notes issued by the political organs on the Belorussian and Ukrainian fronts on keeping military secrets, on the work of agitators, notes for a war correspondent, etc.

SECTION SIX - notes for the warrior and junior commander on behavior during the main battle campaigns: during an offensive, a reconnaissance, etc.

SECTION SEVEN - letters to comrades Stalin, Molotov, Voroshilov from the participants in the battles and the toilers of the Western Ukrainians and West Belorussia.

SECTION EIGHT - letters from workers, kolkhozniks, intelligentsia, girls to warriors, commanders, and political workers of the active Red Army. Letters home written by warriors and commanders.

SECTION NINE - the work of the press under the battle conditions. This section contains special issues of newspapers published on the eve of the battles on the Ukrainian and Belorussian fronts. Separate copies of the front, army, and division papers, and battle sheets are quoted here.

SECTION TEN - the work amidst the troops of the enemy. Samples of leaflets and addresses to the soldiers of the Polish army.

SECTION ELEVEN - the work among the population occupied by the Red Army. In this section are included the decrees of the War Councils of the

-5-

32

-5-

Ukrainian and Belorussian fronts regarding the organization of temporary administrations on the territory of the Western Ukraine and Western Belorussia, and regarding the institution of organization committees for elections to the People's Assemblies; the directives of the political organs regarding the organization of the work among the population, addresses, leaflets of the command and the political organs of the Red Army addressed to the population of the occupied districts in the Ukrainian, Belorussian and Polish languages.

Every section of the collection has a short introduction.

-6-

-6-

SECTION ONE
POLITICAL ORDERS

The first section includes the orders issued by the War Councils of the Ukrainian and Belorussian fronts regarding the carrying out of operation tasks set up by the commanders at the crossing of the border of former Poland by the units of the Red Army.

The orders explain to the warriors and commanders their battle assignments and mobilize them for heroic deeds and feats of courage in honor of our motherland. These orders were issued in large number and were handed to every warrior, commander and political worker.

The order to the troops of the Ukrainian front calls the personnel of the units and combined units, to a decisive offensive to liberate the Ukrainian and Belorussian brothers from the oppression of the Polish gentry.

The order of the War Council of the Belorussian front mobilizes the warriors, commanders and political workers to increase their political vigilance, demands to allow no political carelessness. It calls to the fight for good organization and iron military discipline.

On the bases of these as well as other political orders political organs, party and komсомol organizations conducted a large scale work mobilizing the Red Army men and officers for successful carrying out of operative tasks.

- 7 -

-7-

FOR A DECISIVE OFFENSIVE! FOR MOTHER LAND! FOR STALIN! LET US
LIBERATE OUR UKRAINIAN AND BELORUSSIAN BROTHERS FROM THE OPPRESSION
OF THE POLISH GENTRY.

Order of the Commander of the Ukrainian Front gen. Timoshenko

Comrades Red Army Men, Commanders, and Political Workers!

The Polish government of landowners and generals drew the peoples
of Poland into a war adventure. In a few days Poland lost a great part
of its territory, and her most important industrial centers. The Polish
army suffered a crushing defeat.

The Polish ministers and generals, carrying away with them gold
funds, cowardly abandoned the country, leaving the army and people
at the mercy of their fate.

For twenty years our Ukrainian and Belorussian brothers have been
under the oppression of the Polish landowners and capitalists. During
the hard years of the civil war the avaricious Polish landed gentry
seized the huge territory of the Soviet Ukraine and Soviet Belorussia.
They enslaved our Ukrainian and Belorussian brothers, doomed them to
misery and starvation. The lands of the Ukrainian and Belorussian
peasants were turned over to the military colonizers, faithful ser-
vant dogs of the Polish landed gentry.

The Western Ukraine and Western Belorussia have been turned by
the ruling circles of Poland into a colony deprived of any rights,
and left to be plundered and devoured by the gentry.

The Ukrainian and Belorussian languages are forbidden to be used
in all the state and administrative offices, cultural institutions and
press in these languages have been prohibited. The madacity of the Polish
gentry reached the limit when the children of the Ukrainians and Belo-

- 8 -

-8-

Russians cannot study their native languages at school. The ruling circles of Poland wanted to maintain their rule by means of punitive expeditions, court-martials, white terror, and incitement of national animosity. By forcing them to turn into Poles the Polish gentry wanted to raise to the ground these two brother nations of ours.

But here came the time of reckoning for our Ukrainian and Belorussian brothers. All over the Western Ukraine and Western Belorussia uprisings against the enslavers of the Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples are spreading.

Comrades! Let us extend a brother's helping hand to the Ukrainians and Belorussians who are under the rule of Polish landlords and bourgeoisie, let us liberate them from the oppression of landed gentry and generals.

I order the troops of the Ukrainian Front to enter the Western Ukraine in order to liberate for ever our Ukrainian and Belorussian brothers from the oppression of the Polish gentry, to set them free for ever from the threat of ruin and extermination by the enemy.

We are going into the Western Ukraine not as conquerors but as liberators of our Ukrainian and Belorussian brothers. We shall liberate Ukrainians and Belorussians once and for ever from all the oppression and exploitation, from the rule of landlords and capitalists.

Workers' and Peasants' Red Army will raise to the ground every one who will try to prevent it to carry out its great historic mission of the liberation of our brothers.

-9-

POOR ORIGINAL

Comrades! Fight courageously and bravely, as it behooves the warriors of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, fight ably, with dignity, don't spare your blood, nor even life itself to gain victory over the enemy.

For the liberation of our Ukrainian and Belorussian brothers!
For our happy life!
For motherland! For great Stalin!
Forwards, toward the complete rout of the enemy!

Commander of the Ukrainian Front
Army Commander of the First Rank
S. Timoshenko

Members of the War Council
of the Ukrainian Front

N. Khrushchov, V. Borisov, Kozhevnikov

BE VIGILANT! DON'T PERMIT ANY POLITICAL CARELESSNESS!
FIGHT FOR GOOD ORGANIZATION AND IRON MILITARY DISCIPLINE

Order to the troops of the Belorussian Front

Comrades Red Army men, Commanders, and Political Workers!

The military power and indestructible strength of our valiant Workers' and Peasants' Red Army is based on the iron military revolutionary discipline, on the high level consciousness and organization. Political vigilance, class awareness, irreconcilable hatred for all the enemy of the people, the knowledge how to keep a secret and how to cut short undue talkativeness - these constitute the basic qualities of the Red Army warrior.

The government and the party placed upon us a historical mission of an international significance - the liberation of our class brothers Belorussian and Ukrainians from the yoke of the Polish landowners and capitalists.

POOR ORIGINAL

-10-

To carry out this task successfully is the point of honor, valor and heroism of every warrior, commander and political worker. When eradicating the debris of the hands of landowners and capitalists, every warrior, commander and political worker must remember that in their death agony the enemies will try to use in fighting us all forms and methods, and first of all the carelessness of some of our comrades.

The class enemy will try to appear in the mask of a friend, and attempt to win us over to his side, and then continue his dark hostile doings. In these circumstances it is especially important to distinguish an enemy from a friend in a real stalinist manner in order to be able to cope successfully with the tasks facing us.

Every warrior, commander and a political worker must bear in mind and unswervingly follow the sacred words of his military oath: he is an honest, courageous, well-disciplined, and vigilant warrior; he carefully keeps every military and state secret; he carries out all the articles of the military code, and the orders of his commanders, commissars, and chiefs in an absolute submission; he studies military art conscientiously; takes a good care of the army and national property, and is devoted to the last breath to his people, the Bolshevik party, Comrade Stalin, and his socialist fatherland.

To keep strictly a state secret, to be vigilant in a bolshevik manner, to uphold the iron revolutionary discipline and organization - such are the prerequisites for winning the victory over the enemy.

The one who breaks the revolutionary army discipline, permits carelessness and poor organization that one abandons his military oath which must permeate all the life and behavior of a Red Army warrior.

Every warrior must bear in mind that carelessness on duty, on patrol

- 11 -

POOR ORIGINAL

-11-

rounds, on secret missions, sleep while on duty, - all this leads to treason, to great losses in the unit and sections. Panic in battle is the worst enemy, and it should be cut short at the first sign of its appearance. Every warrior and commander and political worker must bear in mind that when order and organization are firmly preserved, it is possible to break through a complete encircling even, and to defeat the enemy.

During halts, rest time, pause in fighting, the warrior of the Red Army is an example of discipline and organization. He never leaves his unit without the permission of his commander, he does not loiter in the midst of crowds of civilians, does not gather a crowd around himself, and minding his oath, does not permit anybody to provoke his unprepared hand, thoughtless answers to the questions asked.

Preserving and strengthening the fighting traditions of the Red Army as a sacred heritage, every warrior, commander and a political worker must bear in mind that carelessness, disorganization and lack of discipline are used by the enemy to his advantage in activities directed against us.

Comrades warriors, commanders and political workers! Raise higher the revolutionary banner of the liberation war!

Be vigilant! Don't permit any political carelessness! Fight for good organization and iron revolutionary army discipline in a real bolshevist manner! Finish up the roots of the hands of landowners and generals! Carry off victory decisively!

-12-

Historically carry out your revolutionary duty in liberating our class
brothers!

Long live the glorious warriors, commanders and political workers
of the Belorussian Front!

Long live our favorite commander, the Iron People's Commander of
Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union Klim Voroshilov.

Long live great Stalin!

War Council of the Belorussian Front

Commander of the Belorussian Front,

Army Commander of the First Rank M. Kovalev

Members of the War Council

Army Corps Commander Susaykin

Division Commander Smokachov

POOR ORIGINAL

SECTION TWO

DIRECTIVES OF POLITICAL ORGANS

Section Two includes directives of political organs on the basic problems of party and political work which were issued under the battle conditions. It opens with the directives of the Political Administration of the Red Army which explain the position of toiling masses in the West Ukraine and West Belorussia as well as the tasks of the Red Army.

Directives of the Political Administration of the Red Army are: on the study of the editorial in the Pravda "The Internal Causes of the Military Defeat of Poland", on the study of the speech of the head of the Soviet government comrade MOLOTOV, on the party and political work in connection with the end of hostilities, and on conducting the elections to the People's assemblies of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia.

The Section includes the directives of Political Administrations of the front, Political Administrations of the army regarding the work of the party and political apparatus at various stages of the battle, regarding the contents of agitation and propaganda work, regarding the propaganda on the question of the army oath and the law on the punishment for the betrayal of Motherland. In the same Section are collected the directives of political organs on the tasks of the party and komsomol organizations under the battle conditions, on the vanguard role of communists and komsomol youths, on the spreading of the battle socialist competition, on fighting for an iron military discipline and the organization of a regular work in the rear, on prevention of cases of amoral behavior, on the work of the political apparatus among the inhabitants and prisoners of war.

POOR ORIGINAL

disobedient oppressed Ukrainian and Belorussian peasants are the style of statesmanship in Poland.

5. The Ukrainian and Belorussian languages have been forbidden to be used in the state and administrative apparatus on any level. No Ukrainians or Belorussians are admitted to any government post. White terror, courts-martial, the incitement of national hatred - these are the means with the help of which Polish landowners are trying to maintain their power.

6. All kinds of cultural institutions and schools in the Ukrainian and Belorussian languages have been reduced to naught. The children of the Ukrainian and Belorussian peasants cannot study in their own language. The policy of polonization of the Ukrainians and Belorussians can be discerned in the fact that all national literature, press and art have been suppressed.

7. The Ukrainian and Belorussian peasantry in Poland is under a heavy double burden - national and social. And this is at the time when Poles form only 60 percent of the population while the other 40 percent are mostly Ukrainians, Belorussians and Jews. There are at least 8,000,000 of Ukrainians in Poland, and about 3,000,000 of Belorussians.

8. In conducting the explanatory work large scale comparisons should be done between the position of the Ukrainians and Belorussians in Poland and the position of the Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples in the Soviet Union. The achievements of the Ukrainian SSR and Belorussian SSR should be fully revealed as well as the flourishing of the Ukrainian and Belorussian literature, press and art.

9. For commanding and political personnel a number of lectures should be conducted in connection with the editorial in the Pravda

POOR ORIGINAL

The readers' attention is drawn to the directive of the War Council and the Political Administration of the Southern group of the troops of the Ukrainian front ("Two Armies - Two Orders") which was issued in connection with the recall of German troops, and the entrance of our troops in the districts formerly occupied by German troops. It calls the warriors and commanders to an exemplary behavior, to an organized entrance into the towns and villages left by the Germans, and it demands from the political organs to demonstrate to the population the culture, discipline, good organization, military skill and vigilance of the Red Army, to show the difference in the behavior and relationship with the population of the Red Army and those of a bourgeois army.

In a number of units the rear work was unsatisfactory. They did not supply the troops with food (in connection with their speedy advance), they did not take measures for timely evacuation of the wounded and the sick, and had great shortcomings in the work of automobile transport. Party and political work was poorly organized. In connection with this a number of directives concerning the work in the rear and the improvement of the party political work in the rear was issued. A specially great attention in the directives and instructions was given to the armed protection of the rear from the raids of Polish bands. Some of these directives have also been included in this collection.

POOR ORIGINAL

I. DIRECTIVES OF THE POLITICAL
ADMINISTRATION OF THE RED ARMY

On the study of the editorial of the Pravda "The Internal Causes of the Military Defeat of Poland".

Directive of the head of the Political Administration of the Red Army, army commissar of the 1-st rang comrade Mekhlis

KOVO -- to Pozhidaev,

BOVO -- to Ivanov

LVO -- to Shmanenko,

KVO -- to Shamanin

MVO -- to Lobachev,

ORVO -- to Pigurnov

1. The Pravda editorial "The Internal Causes of the Military Defeat of Poland" is to be published in all the district, army and division newspapers. If there is no division paper, it must be immediately published as a bulletin in a sufficient number of copies.
2. On the basis of this editorial a large scale oral explanatory work must be carried out. The editorial must become the property of each commander, political worker and red army man. A political information on the editorial must be given.
3. A special attention should be given to the explanation of the position of the Ukrainian and Belorussian peasants of the Poland of the gentry. Newspaper material on the unrest and uprisings among the Ukrainian and Belorussian peasants in Poland must be utilized on a large scale. It must be explained that national oppression brought Poland to her military defeat.
4. The West Ukraine and West Belorussia were turned into a colony deprived of any rights by the ruling circles of Poland, and surrendered to the Polish gentry for plunder and devastation. The lands of the Ukrainian and Belorussian peasants were seized by the dogs-settlers, Polish landowners and military colonizers. Punitive expeditions against the

POOR ORIGINAL

on such topics as: the position of the Belorussian and Ukrainian peasantry in Poland; national composition of population in Poland and the policy of forced polonization of national minorities; national and social oppression in Poland; forcible colonization and seizure of the lands of the Ukrainians and Belorussians by Polish settlers-landowners, punitive expeditions, courts-martial, white terror, the incitement of national animosity - the methods of the ruling circles to retain their power - as the cause of the military defeat of Poland. NT0254

L. Mekhlis

City of Moscow. PURKKA (Political Administration of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army). September 15, 1939

On the study of the speech of the head of the Soviet government comrade V.M. Molotov

Directive of the Political Administration of the Red Army

Head of the Soviet government comrade Molotov delivered a speech over the radio today concerning the decision of the Soviet government to take under its protection the life and property of the population of the West Ukraine and Belorussia. The government advised the Commanders-in-Chief of the Red Army to issue an order to the troops to cross the border of Poland.

I suggest that comrade Molotov's speech be published in all the district, and division newspapers, and issued in the form of leaflets for mass circulation. In the units meetings must be conducted devoted to comrade Molotov's speech. At those meetings fervent political resolutions must be passed which would express the approval of the measures

POOR ORIGINAL

POOR ORIGINAL

taken by the Government, which would express the readiness of the personnel of the RKKA (Workers' and Peasants' Red Army) to carry out any battle assignment of the party and Soviet government. The resolutions of the meetings are to be sent to the editorial offices of the central, district army and oblast party newspapers. By means of a series of talks, political information, reports, and lectures, and all the mass media the speech of comrade Molotov must become the property of all the red army men and commanding personnel.

When explaining the speech of comrade Molotov a special attention should be given to the explanation of the tasks facing the Red Army. The Red Army is carrying out an honorable task set before it by the Party and Government in helping its brothers - Ukrainians and Belorussians living in Poland. The government, as comrade Molotov said, is quite sure that our Red Army this time as before will show its fighting efficiency, consciousness, and discipline, that in carrying out its great task of liberation it will cover itself with new achievements, heroic deeds and glory.

The situation created in Poland makes the Soviet government especially apprehensive for the security of its state. During two weeks of the war Poland lost all her industrial and cultural centers.

The Polish state ceased to exist. Former leaders of the Polish government abandoned the people to the mercy of their fate. Under those conditions the Soviet government considered it their sacred duty to lend a helping hand to its brother-Ukrainians, and brother-Belorussians living in Poland, and to take all the measures in order to put an end to the war for the Polish people.

POOR ORIGINAL

A particular care should be taken to explain that the West Ukraine, and West Belorussia were turned into a colony deprived of any rights by the ruling circles of Poland, and surrendered to the Polish gentry for plunder and devastation. The lands of Ukrainians and Belorussians were taken over by the Polish gentry and military colonizers-settlers. The Ukrainian and Belorussian languages were banned from the state and governmental apparatus. No Ukrainian or Belorussian can occupy a governmental post. The children of Ukrainians and Belorussians cannot study their native language at schools. The policy of polonization, so zealously conducted by the Polish gentry brought about the suppression of almost all cultural institutions of the Ukrainians and Belorussians in Poland. Ukrainians and Belorussians - eleven millions in all, are subjected to a double oppression - social and national. White terror, punitive expeditions, courts-martial, the incitement of national animosity, forcible colonization of the lands of the Ukrainians and Belorussians - all this led to the military defeat of Poland.

In the explanatory work it is necessary to show the contrast between the position of the Ukrainians and Belorussians in Poland and the position of the Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples in the Soviet Union. The achievements of the Ukrainian SSR and Belorussian SSR must be demonstrated as well as the flourishing of the Ukrainian and Belorussian literature, press, and art. The editorial of the Pravda "The Internal Causes of the Military Defeat of Poland" and other newspaper material must be used on a large scale for the talks and uprisings of peasants in West Belorussia and the West Ukraine.

The units of the Red Army have crossed the border of Poland bringing liberty and happiness to the Ukrainians and Belorussians living in Poland, and peace for Polish people.

Now, as never before, every red army man, commander, and political worker must prove by the deeds his readiness to carry out his army oath to be faithful to his people, to his Motherland, to the Government of Workers and Peasants, and to the Party of Lenin-Stalin. The Red Army will fulfil its duty to the Motherland with honor and glory. The peoples of the Soviet Union rallied around the Soviet Party and great Stalin will achieve new and yet unheard of success in industry and kolkhozes to secure new glorious victories of the Red Army in battles.

Talks must be conducted with the families of commanding personnel as well as with the hired workers and employees. They should be explained the meaning of comrade Molotov's speech, and the fact that our country has all the necessary supplies and can do without rationing. The task of every worker and peasant, every employee and intellectual is to work selflessly at his post, and thus assist the Red Army.

Political workers, commanders, communists and komsomols must constantly mix up with red army men, talk to them give them information on the course of events, and to study carefully their mood.

Exhaustive information regarding the response of red army men, commanders, political workers and their families to the speech of comrade Molotov should be collected. The brief information must be sent to PURKKA daily not later than 22 o'clock. NRO259.

Kuznetsov

Moscow. PURKKA, September 17, 1939

POOR ORIGINAL

On the Party-Political Work in Connection with the Cessation of Hostilities.

Directive of the Political Administration of the Red Army
TARNOPOL UKRAINIAN FRONT, TO BORCSOV, KOZHEVNIKOV, PCZHIDAEV
VOLOKOVYSK BELORUSSIAN FRONT, TO SUSAIKOV, SMORKACHEV, IVANOV

Hostilities have ceased. The new border line of the state has been drawn by the treaty of friendship and frontiers between the USSR and Germany. The Red Army units are taking over the new territory.

In connection with the cessation of hostilities narkom (the people's commissar) issued a directive regarding the cessation of hostilities and the beginning of regular military and political studies.

In connection with the directive of the People's Commissar I command:

1. To explain to the personnel of the units that the Red Army has carried out the assignment of the Soviet Government: it liberated the peoples of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine from the oppression of the rule of landowners and bourgeoisie, and is assisting poor peasants and the peasants of average means to seize the lands of landowners, monasteries and high governmental officials. It should be particularly emphasized in the course of explanatory work with what tremendous affection did the Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples welcome the Red Army, the army of liberators.

Educational work is to be conducted on a large scale with the whole personnel of RKKA; with red army men political studies and talks are to be carried out on the following topics:

- a) The Red Army has acquitted itself of its liberation task with honor.
- b) The position of the toiling masses of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia before the arrival of the Red Army.
- c) Friendship and frontier treaty between the USSR and Germany.
- d) Mutual aid pact and trade treaty between the USSR and the Estonian Republic.

- e) Our new frontiers in the West and the situation in the countries bordering on ours.
- f) The task of of the convocation of the Ukrainian and Belorussian people's assemblies.
- g) Red Army and the inhabitants of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia.
- h) Discipline and the appearance of the warrior of RKKA.
- j) About the capitalist environment and vigilance.

2. It is the task of the day to seal the border. Field defense structures must be erected on the border, vigilance must be increased, watch duty and observation posts must be set up. One must always bear in mind the words of comrade Stalin about the capitalit environment and be on the alert. The remnants of officers' bands, landowners, capitalists, churchmen and the top officials of nationalist parities, now in hiding, will, no doubt, try to do us harm by means of all kinds of provocations and diverse hostile operations. Concrete measures for safeguarding the head quarters and the rear must be mapped out.

3. All cases of junk collecting and marauding must be fought against in earnest. The territory must be cleared of the remnants of the enemy's bands cutting short, however, all the cases of arbitrariness and self-appointed courts, as, I am sorry to say, has happened because of insufficient instruction received by the people.

4. The battle experience showed that in many units frequent and shameful cases of panic took place. Separate leaders, instead of cutting it short, were affected by panic-mongers. This often resulted in firing upon our own troops. Panic is the worst enemy in war. Each case of panic must be examined in every unit, and the panic-mongers must be branded with shame for disgracing the title of the warrior of the RKKA.

POOR ORIGINAL

5. It is necessary to roll up the sleeves and to pass over quickly to tedious everyday routine work of setting things in order in every unit, of tightening up the discipline, making arrangements for regular military training and political study. The units have achieved a quick victory. This can turn the head of many and result in harmful carelessness and partisan like attitudes.

Those who were drafted from reserve might get into demobilization mood in connection with the cessation of hostilities, they might begin feeling too early like going back home. They must be explained the international situation, our tasks in West Belorussia and West Ukraine, and the fact that the war is going on in the West. Commissars and the political organs must take all measures to have their units ready for action. It is necessary to see to it that the demobilized groups should not take away with them military uniforms the shortage of which is acute.

6. The men should not be permitted to leave the unit quarters. Strict measures should be taken to prevent the men's roaming at large in town after dark. Regular morning inspections must be introduced, and evening inspections must be strictly observed. Always and everywhere one must bear in mind that he is not in normal circumstances but on the territory which has just been cleared of the enemy.

7. All trophy property must be listed, put in order, and protected from pillage. Many junior commanders and even red army men armed themselves with the trophy revolvers although they are not entitled to carry this kind of arms. Measures must be taken to put an end to all this.

POOR ORIGINAL

POOR ORIGINAL

8. Casualties in dead and wounded, both during the battles and as a result of disorganization and panic must be determined. Warriors must be assisted in mailing their letters home. In their letters they will write about the victorious march of the Red Army and of affectionate welcome accorded to the warriors and commanders by the inhabitants.

9. Enthusiasm in the units is unusual. It is necessary to lead it and to fix it in organized forms. Admission to the party and kom-somol must be expanded. Applications must be considered in a shorter time and with a strictly individual approach in each case. Party and komsomol cards must be issued without delay.

10. While the troops were on the move communication work was poorly organized and that was a tremendous drawback. Operation and political information did not arrive at the time set up for it. Information regarding the political and moral state of the troops was poorly organized. Army post hardly functioned at all. After billeting the troops the commissars and political organs must see to it that communications work flawlessly. Information for higher political organs must be true to the facts, exact, and timely. Newspapers and letters must be delivered to red army men daily.

11. October 22 - is the election day to the Ukrainian and Belorusian People's Assemblies. Without waiting for special directives, political organs must start preparation for this important act right away.

It is necessary to secure having dependable people in the People's Assemblies.

12. Units begin settling on the new territories. Commissars and political organs must attend to putting in order barracks for red army men, housing for commanding personnel, kitchens, dining rooms, and

POOR ORIGINAL

Warriors must be supplied with beds, mattresses and bed linens. Bath houses, shower rooms, barber shops, laundries, repair shops must begin operating without delay. A special attention should be paid to the appearance of the warrior and commander - they must look neat and have a good military bearing as the military code requires. Medical personnel must be widely used. Physicians must fight diseases, organize sanitary propaganda, and check cleanliness in the barracks and other buildings.

13. Dining rooms must begin operating. High quality of meals must be provided. There should be a sufficient amount of dishes, spoons, forks and knives. No meal lines should be permitted. Voyentorg (Military Trade System) stores and booths must begin operating normally in the places where troops are located to enable the warriors and commanders to buy goods in their own trade system. Military personnel should not be permitted to roam aimlessly about the stores nor to make purchases in the amounts which give an impression that the man is going to set up a shop, and that here, in the USSR, one cannot buy anything.

14. Lenin's rooms, clubs and houses of the Red Army must be outfitted without any delay. They must be provided with portraits, posters and slogans. Cultural and political service for the warriors must be organized. Films must be shown regularly, radio broadcasts must be provided, libraries organized and regular delivery of newspapers secured. Political workers and commanders must spend most of their time with the warriors.

15. Party and komsomol organizations must discuss the results of the party and political work in the time of battles, find out the mistakes and derive lessons from them, and to map out the immediate tasks.

Concrete measures for preparing living quarters for warriors and commanders, for the organization of all the service and cultural work must be discussed. Wide circles of the party and komsomol activity must be drawn into the work to secure the completion of the organizational period in a shorter time and with a better success. Administrative and Supply Commissions must join in the work on preparations for winter time.

16. The work of the division newspapers must be shifted over to carrying out the tasks facing the units. I will hold commissars and the heads of political organs fully responsible in cases of poor service to the warriors. Every case of a bureaucratic attitude to the needs of the warriors must be investigated and those guilty of it severely punished.

17. This directive must be sent to all heads of the political organs and commissars of the units. The progress of the work must be reported once in five days. NRO270.

Mekhlis

Moscow. PURKKA. October 2, 1939

On Conducting People's Assembly Elections in the West Ukraine and West Belorussia

Directive of the Head of the Political Administration of the Red Army
Army Commissar of the 1-st Rang Comrade Mekhlis

L'VOV THE UKRAINIAN FRONT, TO BORISOV, KOZHEVNIKOV, POZHIDAIEV

VOLKOVYISK, THE BELORUSSIAN FRONT, TO SUSAYKOV, SMORKACHEV, IVANOV

On October 1, 1939, the Central Committee of VKP(b) (All-Union Communist Party, Bolsheviks) passed the resolution concerning the convocation of the Ukrainian People's Assembly of the representatives of the oblasts of the West Ukraine, and the Belorussian People's Assembly of the representatives of the oblasts of West Belorussia. Elections of

representatives for the People's Assemblies shall take place on October 22. The People's Assemblies shall convene October 26 in L'vov and Belostok correspondingly.

These People's Assemblies must: 1) confirm the confiscation of the landowners' lands by the peasants' committees; 2) decide on the form of government to be created, i.e. whether it is going to the Soviet or bourgeois government; 3) take the decision on joining the USSR, i.e. the Ukrainian Oblasts joining the Ukrainian SSR, and Belorussian oblasts joining the Belorussian SSR; 4) take the decision on the problem of nationalization of banks and large scale industry.

People's Assembly elections will be conducted on the basis of the universal, direct, and equal vote by ballot. All the male and female citizens who have attained to the age of 18 years will have the right to vote. The right to vote shall not be denied on account of race, national origin, religion, education, social origin, property qualifications, or previous activity. The number of representatives is 1 for every 5,000 voters.

The responsibility for conducting the election campaign in the oblasts is laid upon the Provisional Administrations of the oblasts, cities, and uyezds. For the organization of the election campaign the Committee on the Organization of People's Assembly Elections of the West Ukraine, and the Committee on the Organization of People's Assembly Elections of West Belorussia are being created. The Committees shall work out the campaign program and have it published for general information.

POOR ORIGINAL

The election campaign shall be organized after the pattern established for the elections to the Supreme Council of the USSR and the republics with the necessary simplifications due to the shorter term of the campaign.

The right to name candidates for the representatives in the People's Assemblies is reserved for peasants' committees, Provisional Administration, workers' meetings at their respective plants, meetings of the workers' guard, and the meetings of intellectuals. These meetings should also elect trustworthy persons who at the district meetings will then decide upon the candidate for the district.

The election campaign shall be conducted under the slogans: the establishing of the Soviet government on the territory of the West Ukraine, and West Belorussia, the West Ukraine's joining the Ukrainian SSR and West Belorussia's joining the Belorussian SSR, the approval of the confiscation of the landowners' lands, and the demand for the nationalization of banks and large scale industry.

The Central Committee of the VKP(b) has permitted the organization of provisional administrations to function on the territories of the former provinces of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia composed of four persons (two representatives of the army organs, one from NKVD, and one - from the Provisional Administration of the oblast center).

PURKKA suggests:

1. All the commissars and political organs of the units located on the territory of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia shall take the most active part in the election campaign bearing in mind that this is the most important stage of consolidation of the work done by the Red Army toward the liberation of our brother Ukrainians and Belorussians from the rule of landowners, from exploitation and oppression.

POOR ORIGINAL

POOR ORIGINAL

2. Commissars and political organs are to help in every way the provisional administrations in the election campaign, especially in the popularization of the slogans of the election campaign. One must see very carefully to it that no perversion of the slogans occur.

3. Political organs must begin at once to popularize the slogans of the election campaign through the army press, among the red army men, and commanding personnel, through the press published in the Ukrainian and Belorussian languages, and among the local inhabitants.

4. Political Administrations of the Ukrainian and Belorussian fronts must prepare and publish a memorandum of the election campaign for the propagandists and agitators of the RKKA. It is necessary to watch out for mistakes and careless formulations in the memorandum.

5. Political organs are to help the Provisional Administrations in conducting meetings and conferences in explaining to them the rules of elections, and in securing the election of truly reliable persons as representatives in the People's Assemblies.

6. All measures are to be taken to secure the maximum of activity on the part of workers, poor and average means peasants, hired rural workers and toiling intelligentsia.

7. The deepening of national animosity among toilers of different national origin shall be avoided during the election campaign by all means.

8. This directive shall be brought to the knowledge of all the commissars and political organs. The problem of giving assistance to the Provisional Administrations on the part of army bolshevists in the course of the election campaign must be discussed at party meetings.

9. The progress of the election campaign and the work of the political organs must be reported to PURKKA by brief telegrams on October 10, 15, 18, 21, 23 and 25. The work of the People's Assemblies must be reported

daily. 0273.
Moscow. PURKKA. October 2, 1939.

MEKHLIS

II. DIRECTIVES OF THE POLITICAL ORGANS OF THE
UKRAINIAN AND BELORUSSIAN FRONTS

For the liberation of our own brother Ukrainians and
Belorussians from the landowners' oppression!

For joyful and happy life of the toiling masses!

Directive of the Military Council and Political Administration of the
first operation group KOVO

TO MILITARY COMMANDERS AND HEADS OF POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF THE UNITS

Through the efforts of the mean agent provocateurs of the English,
French and Japanese imperialist bourgeoisie the flames of the new im-
perialist war have enveloped Europe and the Far East.

The imperialist war started by them is being carried on in the
interests of the most reactionary moneyed bourgeoisie, and it
fell on the backs of toilers of the capitalist countries with all
its monstrous weight bringing them ruin, poverty, hunger and death.

The house has struck when our communist party, the Soviet
Government and beloved leader of the world proletariat, the great
genius of mankind, comrade STALIN called upon us to do our sacred duty
to our Socialist Motherland - "to defend her courageously, skillfully,
with dignity and honor, sparing neither blood nor life itself for the
final complete victory over the enemies."

Our struggle against Polish landowners and capitalists is a re-
volutionary war, and a just one. The Red Army is marching to liberate
our brothers Ukrainians and Belorussians who have been oppressed by the
Polish gentry for ages.

We are entering our country, we are marching and liberating
toilers from the yoke of Polish capitalism. Our fearless rifle units,
skillfully using the rifle and the bayonet in the struggle against

POOR ORIGINAL

POOR ORIGINAL

Japanese Samurais at the Lake of Khasan and on the frontiers of the Mongolian People's Republic, proved the supreme heroism and indestructible strength of Soviet patriots. In the future, too, our glorious infantry, as a basic kind of forces, with fire, bayonet, hand grenade, supported by cavalry, artillery and tanks on its victorious march, will sweep off the face of the earth the enemy who dared to attack our sacred land.

Our glorious tank drivers, fighting for their Motherland at Lake Khasan and on the frontiers of the Mongolian People's Republic, showed an example of heroism, valor and courage; our tank units will hold sacred the glorious traditions of the decoration awarded brigade imeni Yakovlev, and will many a time show their strength and power in battles for the Socialist Motherland, for communism.

Proud Stalinist falcons of the land of socialism, who have won for themselves unperishable glory in the defense of the frontiers of our Motherland, will pour avalanches of lead in true Voroshilov style upon the heads of the enemy with their usual heroism, courage and valor.

Red cavalry, born in the years of the civil war, created by great STALIN and comrade VOROSHILOV, has won unperishable glory in our Motherland defending the socialist borders against the invasion of English and French bands. Our cavalry units will hold sacred the glorious traditions of the First Cavalry and will justify the high evaluation which the First Marshal of the Soviet Union, Comrade Voroshilov, bestowed upon the Red Cavalry at the XVIII Congress of the VKP(b).

"In the matter of military training the red cavalry has always stood high, and at present, too, our cavalry units can serve an example of good organization and military training. Our cavalry men understand how to

combine their special riding training with the mechanical means of fighting. In battle conditions the modern red cavalry will show examples of high military art in skillfully conducted merciless battles with the enemy."¹

MILITARY COUNCIL AND POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION DEMAND:

1. Commanders, military committees, heads of political divisions of the units, political workers, and all the personnel of all the forces must show skillful bolshevist guidance, especially in the complicated battle circumstances.
2. On the basis of thorough explanation of the historical decisions of the XVIII Congress of VKP(b), and 4-th Extraordinary Session of the Supreme Council of the USSR, as a means of educating the warriors and commanding personnel in the boundless devotion to the Socialist Motherland, to the party of Lenin-Stalin, to the Soviet government, and to the beloved leader and teacher, comrade Stalin, all the personnel is to be mobilized for redeeming the oath of defeating finally the impudent enemies of the USSR and of all the toilers of the world.
3. Revolutionary bolshevist vigilance must be greatly increased, war secrets must be strictly kept, the units must be guarded from the penetration of spies, diverse agents of the enemy of the people into them.

Thorough study and knowledge of each red army man and commander is necessary, his ability to achieve victory honorably and with dignity sparing neither blood nor life itself must be known.

4. The best of the best, the most courageous, disciplined, and

¹. K. E. Voroshilov, Speech at the XVIII-th Congress of VKP(b), Military Publishing House, 1939, p. 39.

vigilant warriors and commanders who understand how to carry out the assignments with honor and dignity must be appointed for patrol duty, front lines, and for specially responsible and decisive tasks.

5. On the enemy territory occupied by our units a special attention should be given to safeguarding the headquarters, food supplies, water reservoirs, forage, arms and ammunition. All correspondence, conversations and messages must be kept strictly secret.

6. All the enemy trophies seized, such as arms ammunition, fuel, materials, must be stored in a place assigned for the purpose by the command. They must be checked and kept from pillaging.

Horses seized in battle must be taken to the rear and thoroughly examined, all that show some signs of infection must be isolated or destroyed.

A special care must be given to the examination of food and forage.

The enemy tries by means of wrecking activity to undermine our strength. It is the duty of every party and non-party bolshevist to prevent him from doing it.

7. All the personnel must be told and instructed as to the proper political behavior. No arbitrary actions in regards to the local inhabitants can be permitted on the territory of the enemy occupied by us. It is necessary to forestall any attempts at provocation by the enemy tending to discredit the high revolutionary title of the warrior of the Workers' and Peasants' Army.

Special attention must be given to proper measures for helping

POOR ORIGINAL

the wounded and for their timely evacuation.

8. The experience in the battles at the Lake of Khasan and on the frontiers of the Mongolian People's Republic with a special attention to the popularization of heroes, who particularly distinguished themselves in the battles for the Motherland, must be utilized on a large scale for all the party and political work.

9. Time has come when every communist, komsomol member, party and non-party bolshevist must prove in deeds his supreme love and fidelity to the party of Lenin-Stalin, to the Soviet government, and to the wise leader of the world proletariat, comrade Stalin, in the fights against the enemy for Motherland, for our party of bolshevists, for great Stalin, under the command of our beloved military leader Marshal of the Soviet Union, comrade Voroshilov.

For the liberation of our own brother Ukrainians and Belorussians from the Landowners' oppression!

For a joyful and happy life of toiling masses!

For our Motherland! For the blossoming Soviet Ukraine, for the Soviet government, for great Stalin!

Into the battle, comrades!

Commanders, military committees, and heads of the political divisions of the units will bear full responsibility for exact carrying out of this directive.

We demand that the great trust put in us by the Stalinist Central Committee be justified honorably and with dignity.

This directive must be brought to the knowledge of commanders, military committees and secretaries of the party bureaus of units.

Commander of the I-st operation group KOVO
Army commander of the 2-nd rang Tyulenev

Member of the Military Council
Brigadier Commissar Pinchuk

Head of Political Administration I OG
Brigadier Commissar Nikitin

POOR ORIGINAL

A SHATTERING BLOW MUST BE DEALT THE ENEMY WITH LIGHTNING LIKE SPEED!

Directive of the Head of the Political Administration of the 5-th Army in connection with the operation order of the Military Council of the Army.

TO ALL COMMISSARS AND HEADS OF POLITICAL ORGANS

For immediate realization of the battle order of the Military Council, I suggest that explanation of the tasks set up by the party and government before the RKKA in liberating the toilers of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia from the oppression of Polish landowners and capitalists be explained without delay to all the personnel through party and komsomol meetings and talks. Communists must be given the task of being an example in carrying out the battle order.

The work must be organized in such a manner as to create the atmosphere of a violent attack for dealing the shattering blow with lightning like repidity.

Cases of heroism and bravery must be encouraged. Examples of heroism, valor, and bravery must be popularized by all means and be made the property of all warriors and commanders.

A thorough check of readiness for action must be immediately organized together with the commanders in all the subdivisions (arms, ammunition, men's readiness, etc., must be checked).

Special attention must be given to the work of the rear service (ammunition supply, sanitary and veterinary service).

Division newspapers must begin coming out. The Pravda editorial of September 1939 "Inner Causes of Poland's Defeat" must be published in them. The editorial must be explained to all the personnel.

During the operations and in the period of preparations army papers must be published regularly. Examples of heroism and courage must be extensively popularized in them.

POOR ORIGINAL

Party and komsomol organizations must distribute their forces in such a manner as to secure the carrying out of the battle order. Agitators and the active of the party and non-party bolshevists must be instructed how to carry out explanation of the situation and the progress of operations.

War secrets must be kept at all costs, bolshevist vigilance must be increased so as not to afford any opportunity to the enemy to hinder the carrying out of the assignment.

Political organs must organize help in the units in carrying out the preparatory work and the battle order.

Regular faithful information regarding the fighting spirit, political moods and morale from top to bottom of the units must be established. Summary data on the work done must be reported to PUARM (Political Administration of the Army) by 6 p. m., September 16.

Head of Political Administration
of the 5-th Army

Brigadier Commissar Demin

LIBERATION TASK OF THE RED ARMY IS TO BE CARRIED OUT TO THE END

Directive of the Military Council and Political Administration
of the Ukrainian Front.

TO COMMISSARS, HEADS OF POLITICAL ORGANS OF JOINT UNITS AND
TO COMMISSARS OF THE UNITS OF THE UKRAINIAN FRONT

Troops of the Ukrainian front have entered upon the final phase of the struggle for the liberation of the Ukrainian people from the oppression of Polish landowners. The West Ukraine has already been occupied by the troops of the Ukrainian front.

The population of the West Ukraine welcomed the units of the Red

Army with extraordinary joy as their liberators from the oppression of the Polish gentry, and deliverers from death and ruin in the hands of the enemy.

But reactionary elements, having been defeated in open battle, are trying to hinder our speedy taking over of the territories.

They are following the road of assassinations from behind the corner, the road of organization of wrecking bands, the road of inciting national animosity among Ukrainians, Poles and Jews.

Counter-revolutionary elements are trying to disorganize the economy of rural districts and cities spreading false rumours among the population.

Political consolidation of the districts occupied by our units is one of the most important tasks of political organs and command of the units of the Ukrainian front.

The Military Council and Political Administration of the front suggest:

I. In work among the population:

1. Mass political work shall be carried out among the local population. Political administrations of the armies must set up a demarcation line for political organs of units (divisions, brigades) within the limits of which they are fully responsible for the work among the local population. The aim of leaving not a single populated center without our political influence must be achieved. There must be no village big or small which an army political worker did not visit.

2. Peasants' committees must be organized in villages and former volost administration centers. Every village must have a peasants' committee. Political organs must remember the directives of the Central Committee of the VKP(b) to the effect that peasants' committees

POOR ORIGINAL

be composed of poor peasants and peasants of average means only. By means of conducting a large scale explanatory work among broad masses of peasantry as to the tasks of the peasants' committees the latter must be preserved from the penetration of hostile elements into them.

3. It is necessary to carry out agitation among the population not only in favor of the seizure of landowners' lands, the lands of monasteries and high governmental officials but also in favor of immediate distribution of those lands among the poorest peasants and among the peasants of average means of the village. In a number of villages the distribution of lands is being put off till the end of sowing. It must be explained to the population that the distribution of lands among peasants must be carried out simultaneously with sowing.

4. The command together with the political organs of the units must take decisive measures toward immediate liquidation of diversion bands appointing for this purpose special detachments from among the best subdivisions and units. The most reliable commanders and commissars are to be appointed commanders and commissars of these detachments.

The command of the army must map out large populated centers where garrisons shall be set up. Experienced commanders and political workers must be appointed commanders and commissars of these garrisons. Detachments for the liquidation of diversion bands must work in close contact with the organs of NKVD.

Through the organs of NKVD decisive measures must be taken to clear populated centers from all hostile and suspicious elements. Recently many suspicious persons appeared in villages. Checking on these persons must be organized together with the organs of the local

POOR ORIGINAL

administration. Heads of the garrisons must register all former officers and state officials living in towns.

6. It is necessary to call upon the toiling masses of the city and the village to put an end to national animosity by a large scale explanatory work regarding the national policy of the Soviet government. The population shall be called upon to cut short all the attempts to incite national animosity between toiling Poles and Ukrainians. Hatred of toiling masses must be directed to their common enemy, to landowners and exploiters. Every toiler must be made to understand that national animosity is incited by enemies in order to split the unity of the front of toiling masses.

All persons caught in conscious inciting national animosity between Poles and Ukrainians must be considered as enemies of the people and punished severely.

7. Political organs and the command of units must take measures toward organization of normal economical life in the occupied districts. Rural population must be explained that it is necessary to bring agricultural products to the city markets for sale. It is necessary to explain to the workers that factories and plants must now double and treble the former volume of work. You must explain that stopping the work will be unfavorable for their well-being.

Enterprises abandoned by the owners must be taken over by the provisional administrations which must provide for their ceaseless operation.

8. In Ukrainian villages all inscription the Polish must be removed and only inscription in Ukrainian must be left. This must be done by the population itself. Political organs and political workers must only suggest the necessity of this measure. Inscriptions in Polish must be left only in places where Polish population predominates.

9. Command and political organs of the units must take decisive measures for disarming the population. It is necessary to explain to the inhabitants the importance of this measure, and call upon them to help the units and local administration in collecting arms. Measures must also be taken for collecting all military property, explaining that the refusal to turn it in will be considered as grave an offence as the refusal to turn in arms.

Military tribunals and provost marshals must punish severely those who do not turn in arms. Several public trials must be conducted. The sentences must be made known to the inhabitants far and wide.

10. Political administrations of the armies must establish a systematic guidance of the Provisional administrations.

11. Through provisional administrations all anti-soviet literature must be withdrawn from libraries.

12. Political organs must pay a special attention to the spreading of political worm among young people.

13. Political administrations of the armies must begin immediate study of the political and economical state of the districts and send in the outline to the Political Administration of the front by October 15 of this year.

II. Work among our own Troops:

1. Command and political organs of the units must take measures to secure

the establishment of the proper order in the rear of the units.

The Military Council and the Political Administration consider that commanders and commissars did not work properly. The commanding and political personnel has not always been well chosen. Few take any interest in its work. As a result the majority of the commanders and political workers in the rear of the units failed in their duties, and lost contact with the masses of red army men. The numerous cases of panic and disorderly shooting which caused considerable casualties can be explained only by poor organization work among red army men, and by poor organization in general.

It is necessary: to strengthen the numbers of commanding and political personnel in the rear of the units. Commanders and political workers of the unit rear must be required to carry out their duties conscientiously and precisely, and keep in close contact with the red army masses. Political work among warriors must be spread wider. Political organs must appoint special workers for guiding political work in the rear. Cases of panic must cease. Commanders and commissars must be severely punished for aimless and disorganized shooting which comes as a result of a panic.

2. Recently numerous cases of junk gathering and marauding by red army men as well as by separate commanders were noticed. In spite of a special directive of the Political Administration of the front of September 21, 1939, N 45, cases of junk collecting and marauding have not stopped. Provost Marshal and the Tribunal do not fight this phenomenon energetically enough.

The Military Council and Political Administration of the Front warn the commanders and commissars of the necessity to put an end to this shameful phenomenon in the shortest time.

It is necessary: for the provost marshal and military tribunals to begin fighting marauding and junk collecting in earnest. Severe punishment must be meted out to marauders and junk collectors. The trials must not be put off for a long time. Open trials in the unit must be conducted.

The present directive must be brought to the knowledge of commissars of the units. Heads of political Administrations and the Military Councils must map out practical measures for the realization of this directive which must be discussed at a conference with commissars and heads of political organs of the units, with the heads of Special Sections, and the workers of the Provost Marshal's office and Tribunals.

The progress of the realization of the directive must be reported to the Political Administration of the front daily.

Commander of the Ukrainian front
Army Commander of 1-st rang Timoshenko

Members of the Military Council
H. S. Khrushchev

Corps Commissar Borisov

Brigadier Commissar Kozhevnikov

Head of the Political Administration of the Front, Division Commissar Pozhidaev

September 30, 1939, Tarnopol

TWO ARMIES -- TWO KINDS OF ORDER

Directive of the Military Council and Political Administration of the Southern Group of the troops of the Ukrainian Front.

TO COMMANDERS, COMMISSARS AND HEADS OF POLITICAL ORGANS OF JOINT UNITS

Troops of the Ukrainian front are entering the final phase of the struggle for the liberation of the Ukrainian people from the oppression of Polish landowners, liberation from the threat of ruin and death from the enemy.

Units of the German Army are being moved to the demarcation line in accordance with a treaty with us of September 22, as it was pointed out in the operation order for the Southern group. Cities and populated centers will be turned over to the special representatives of the Red Army. Our representatives keep in touch with the representatives of the moving out German units, clarify and regulate on the spot all the questions that arise.

The German Command, knowing that it will have to move its troops out of the cities and populated centers which the Red Army must enter, tried to rob the population "in a cultured manner" without angering it. This must be taken into consideration by all the commanders, red army men, and political workers. The inhabitants will compare two armies and two kinds of order in them. All out behavior, organization, exemplary discipline, conscientiousness, appearance must show the incomparable superiority of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army over the German Army.

The Military Council and Political Administration of the Southern Group order:

1. Not later than two hours before setting out it is necessary to conduct instruction meetings in the political sections of divisions with the participation of the commanding personnel including the commanders and commissars of the regiments. Secretaries of the party and komsomol bureaus must be invited to the meeting. At the meeting the tasks facing the units the ways of accomplishing them.

2. One hour before marching meeting in all subdivisions must be held. At these meeting the tasks ahead must be explained to all the personnel as well as the specific ways of carrying them out.

3. The distance of at least 25 kilometers between our head units and the tail of the German columns must be observed. For this purpose reconnoitering units in front and side patrols composed of political workers, communists and komsomols must be appointed.

4. Marching must be done in such a manner that the units should enter towns and populated centers in an organized way without any units lagging behind, and without any bottle necks and crowding. Streets along which the troops will march must be mapped out beforehand, and unhindered passage should be secured.

In moving and stopping keep to the right.

5. The units shall enter towns to the music of the Soviet anthem "the International", as well as songs and marches including some in the Ukrainian language played by the band. Commissars of the units shall plan the program for the bands together with the bandmasters. In marching through a town the singing of Red Army marching songs must be organized.

6. Units passing through a town must strictly keep formation, no smoking in formation or dropping out without a permission shall be allowed. The answer to the welcome of the population shall be given in an organized manner. Both the warrior and commander must be neat in appearance and have a military bearing just as prescribed by the Code. The same shall be observed in regards to the appearance of horses, carriages, and machines.

7. Billeting shall be done in an organized manner, not in the center only, but providing for the protection of the whole town and its outskirts. Men shall not be allowed to leave the quarters without due permission. After dark no military personnel shall roam the town.

Before bed time roll call of all the personnel must be done daily.

8. In towns and populated centers meeting among the inhabitants must be conducted for the explanation of the slogans under which our troops were entering the country. In large cities meetings at factories and plants must be organized. Commissars of the regiments shall appoint and instruct the orators. It is desirable to select such comrades for orators who speak Ukrainian fluently. The meetings shall not slow down the marching of the units. Warriors shall not be permitted to leave the formations to attend the meetings of the inhabitants. Mass political work shall be conducted on a large scale among the population by using radio, motion pictures, record players, organizing concerts, etc.

9. Leaflets, newspapers and pamphlets in the Ukrainian language shall be distributed among the population. Polite treatment of the population shall be strictly observed. However the population shall not be permitted to break the formations.

10. On leaving towns it is necessary to see to it that a garrison is left behind in accordance with the front order. The best and the most reliable in all respects commanders and political workers shall be appointed commandants and commissars of the garrisons after a thorough instruction.

11. Our national policy shall be explained to the population. It is necessary to take into consideration that the Ukrainian people were under the national oppression of the government of landowners and bourgeoisie, that the Polish government followed the policy of polonizing the Ukrainians, of setting Poles on them. This serves the interests only of the enemies of the Ukrainian and Polish toilers. Toiling Ukrainians and Poles must be friends, not enemies, they must unite for the

joint struggle against the common enemy - landowners, oppressors, and exploiters. It is necessary to state that the Red Army will tolerate and permit no national animosity among toilers.

12. Columns shall not break loose from the units. It is necessary to see to it that the personnel should get hot meals every day. It is necessary to pay attention to the fact that separate red army men and commanders pillage the trophies which are national property. A warning must be given that for the like marauding all the persons disregarding their positions and achievements in battle will be turned over to the Military Tribunal for trial. Not a single case of junk collecting and pillaging of the public property shall be left without a severe punishment. Military personnel shall not be permitted to roam stores and bazaars.

13. Every warrior, commander and political worker must understand that in his person the population is getting acquainted for the first time with the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, with its discipline, and good organization. The local population will draw conclusions about the state of things in the Soviet Union on the strength of the behavior of our men. Every anti-public action is in the interest of our enemy, it discredits the Red Army.

Military Council and Political Administration
of the Southern Group

September 22, 1939. Galich.

III. DIRECTIVES OF POLITICAL ORGANS ON THE POPULARIZATION OF THE EVIDENCE OF HEROISM, VALOR, AND COURAGE

Without sparing life, forward, for Motherland, for the great Cause of the Party of Lenin-Stalin!

Directive of the Political Administration of the 4-th Army regarding the popularization of the evidence of heroism.

TO MILITARY COMMANDERS AND HEADS OF THE POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF JOINT UNITS

In carrying out the historic task of the liberation of the toilers of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine from the yoke of Polish gentry and capitalists, the warriors of the valiant Red Army wrote a new page in the book of heroic deeds of the Red Army and the Soviet people.

The name of the political leader of 310 sp. 8 sd comrade Timoshin is familiar to every warrior and commander.

Early in the morning of September 17, the subdivision, where comrade Timoshin was a political leader, received an order to cut a wire entanglement and open the road for the units. Political leader comrade Timoshin crawled up to the wire entanglement, cut it, and rushed forward to attack the enemy at the head of the warriors. Courageously, knowing no fear, displaying good skills in the use of the weapons, and the tactics of the battle, comrade Timoshin disarmed and took prisoners all the subdivision of the enemy.

Company commander of 32 TBr, senior lieutenant comrade Makeev, Pavel Ivanovich, with a platoon of tanks rapidly and skillfully attacked an enemy railway echelon, disarmed 300 soldiers and arrested 20 officers.

The tank platoon of junior lieutenant comrade Mal'chenko (29 TBr) took prisoners a whole regiment of soldiers with all the ammunition and

transport.

Warriors and commanders of the Red Army are fighting the enemy with valor, courage, dignity and honor without sparing their life in the name of the great cause of the party of Lenin - Stalin.

The tank crew of comrade Mukhin (32 TBr) died the death of the brave in the battle with Polish bandits. The crew of comrade Mukhin, carrying out a battle assignment, cut into a column of 20 cars and officers. With its fire the tank destroyed all the enemy cars but then it lost its caterpillar track, was surrounded by Poles and set on fire. The crew burned to death but did not surrender. The courageous red tank crew fought heroically and to the offer of surrender answered: "We shall die for our Motherland but won't surrender to the enemy."

At this moment the commissar of the company comradé Romanov rushed to the rescue with his tank. In spite of the large numbers of the enemy surrounding, he, like a true bolshevist commissar, fought bravely, and destroyed the enemy.

Such instances of heroism and valor of the red army warriors are numerous.

I suggest: the instances of heroism and valor must be broadly popularized among warriors, commanders and political workers. The whole personnel must be brought up in the spirit of those examples, developing such bolshevist qualities as courage, valor, bravery, and contempt for cowards and panic mongers.

The cases of heroism must be used as examples to be imitated in the mass political work among the units.

A special attention is to be paid to each individual case of cowardness and panic which took place, as in the case of 8 sd when, as a result

of the lack of correct information on the situation, as well as panic, and cowardness on the part of the junior commander of the platoon of 151 sp who opened fire, 5 men were killed and 2 wounded including the battalion commander, captain Alkhimenko and junior lieutenant comrade Orlov.

I suggest that this fact be used as a lesson and that a decisive struggle against all kinds of panic be undertaken. Panic must not be permitted to spread but be cut short at once.

The work carried out must be reported to me in the regular political reports.

Head of the Political Administration
of the 4-th Army
Regiment Commander Rozhkov

September 24, 1939

PERSONNEL MUST BE EDUCATED ON THE
EXAMPLES OF HEROISM

Instruction of the Head of the Political Administration of the 5-th Army regarding the popularization of the instances of heroism, valor and courage.

TO MILITARY COMMANDERS AND HEADS OF POLITICAL ORGANS

All personnel of your units must be immediately informed of the heroic deeds of warriors, commanders, and political workers occurring during the fight against the Polish gentry.

1. The following warriors of the RKKA showed valor and courage in battle: junior lieutenant of 283 sp Pankov. Comrade Pankov with a platoon of 18 men was fired upon by a Polish out-post of 80-90 men. Comrade Pankov ordered his platoon off the truck and accepted the fight. In the fight 3 soldiers were killed, 1 officer was killed, and three wounded, 65 men were taken prisoners.

2. Senior lieutenant of 16 sp. a VKP(b) candidate comrade Yerehenko with three other warriors beat off an attack of a Polish company on September 22. Yerehenko himself killed 8 Poles.

3. Tank driver of 52 ORB, comrade Chuvilin, a VKP(b) candidate, behaved in battle like a true hero. One of our tanks was hit by a Polish grenade. Comrade Chuvilin drove up to the damaged tank, and opened fire upon the enemy, then he got out of the tank, took the damaged tank in tow, and drove with it out of the enemy fire.

4. Red army man of 25 sp. Zaytsev, while reconnoitering in the forest, was fired upon from a machine-gun and attacked by ten cavalry men. Comrade Zaytsev decisively beat off the attack. He killed four men, wounded two of the, the rest ran away. Zaytsev himself was badly wounded in the shoulder. Succumbing to his wounds he said: "I know what I am dying for, for the cause of our great party. Comrades, strike at the enemy the way I did. Forward, not a step back! Long live comrade Stalin!"

5. The division commander of 25 sp. Danilkovskiy was wounded in directing the fire at the enemy. Although he was bleeding badly, he did not leave the ranks but continued fighting the enemy troops.

6. September 25, during the battle some warriors far ahead of the front line were wounded and bleeding badly. They were urgently in need of medical help. Nurses, comrades Kotlyar and Mel'nikova, following all the rules of camouflaging, crawled and running short distances under the enemy fire, began making their way to the wounded in order to save the precious life of the warriors. In a few minutes they reached the wounded, and dressed their wounds. The lives of the warriors were saved.

7. 358 sp., while in a fortified place in Tninnyye, was having a shortage of food. At that time a supply train for the enemy arrived. It was impossible to attack the train, for it was under the cover of a violent enemy fire. Then the commissar of the regiment, comrade Shtan'ko, decided to capture the train at any cost. He crawled up to the locomotive (the locomotive driver was not there) and, remembering his old profession, drove the supply train from under the very nose of the enemy.

I suggest that the instances of heroism and valor of warriors, and commanders be brought to the knowledge of all the personnel and that the latter be educated in the spirit of those examples.

Head of the Political Administration of the
5-th Army

Brigadier Commissar Demin

October 1, 1939

IV. DIRECTIVES ON THE PARTY POLITICAL WORK IN THE REAR

On the necessity of eliminating the drawbacks in the work of automobile transport.

Directive of the head of Political Administration of the Belorussian Front.

TO HEADS OF POLITICAL ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE ARMY

The assignment of the Party and Government and the order of the People's Commissar of Defense to liberate the West Ukraine and West Belorussia require clear-cut service of all the branches of the army apparatus, as well as high organization and discipline of the troops. The slightest negligence and carelessness in one branch disorganizes the work of other branches.

Recently in various parts of the okrug the poor organization of the work of automobile parks has been felt. The number of "bottlenecks" occurring on the roads is a result of poor administration on the part of commanders and commissars, and criminal indifference to their duties on the part of drivers. A considerable number of drivers ignore the orders and instructions on automobile driving, as a result of which the movement of individual columns and trucks has been abominable: cars and trucks speed up when driving in a column, headlights were left on when driving in the night time, brakes are often out of order, when passing another automobile, no signal is given, etc..

All this resulted in numerous accidents. Thus, for instance, September 24, 1939, the car M-1 in which there were commander of XI sk commander brigadier comrade Shumilov, and brigadier commissar comrade Kurochkin was involved in an accident. In that accident commissar comrade Kurochkin

was injured and his left hand broken. The accident was caused by the criminal performance of the driver's duties on the part of the truck driver, red army man Zubashchenko, who at the signal from the car M-1 did not turn right as the traffic rules required but decided to pass the car on the left, and collided with it.

I suggest:

1. All the heads of Political Administrations must demand from military commanders, heads of political divisions of joint units, and commissars of the units a strict control over the carrying out of the orders, instructions and directions on automobile service.
2. By means of radical improvement of politically educational work among drivers it is necessary to achieve among them high military discipline and the elimination of accidents and cases of the violation of traffic and automobile maintenance rules.

Socialist competition for excellent knowledge of traffic and maintenance rules must be organized among drivers on a large scale.

3. Every accident and violation of traffic rules must be considered as an extraordinary occurrence, and those who were guilty of it must be brought before red army men courts, commanders' honor courts up to the Military Tribunal.

Head of the Political Administration of
the Belorussian Front
Division Commissar Ivanov

REGARDING THE EVACUATION OF THE WOUNDED AND THE SICK

Instruction of the head of the Political Administration of the Northern Army

TO HEADS OF POLITICAL SECTORS OF THE CORPS AND DIVISIONS OF THE NORTHERN ARMY

Recently a number of cases took place which prove the lack of attention on the part of commissars to the questions of the organization of the rear in general and sanitary service in particular. In the battle of Lyuboml' wounded warriors of the 87-th sd were left without any medical help for hours. If helplessness and confusion among sanitary service units had been the cause of it, the question arises what was the role of the commissar of the unit and his care of the wounded? On September 26, at 6 p.m. two trucks with sick red army men were sent to V. -Volynskiy. Close to Ustsilug the drivers lost the direction in the dark and drove into a mine field that had been fenced off. As a result of which three warriors perished and seven were wounded.

Very frequently such abominable cases are observed when the sick and the wounded are evacuated in separate trucks without any definite instructions to those who accompany them. Then they are left at the very first Polish hospital without any thought of the helpless wounded and sick who in such way can find themselves in a hostile surrounding.

The sick and the wounded who are evacuated are not supplied with any identification papers which could give the diagnosis of his illness, his name, and his unit.

I suggest:

Commissars of joint units and heads of political sections are to take under their personal control the sanitary service of the troops.

Heads of sanitary units are to submit detailed reports to them. A speedy and reliable evacuation of the wounded and the sick must be secured with a well-organized registration of all those who were evacuated from the units. Trucks with the sick and wounded must be sent out only along definite routes with especially appointed men to accompany them.

Decisive measures to prevent the spreading of diseases and lousiness in units are to be taken.

Head of the Political Administration
of the Northern Army
Brigadier Commissar Demin

September 28, 1939

V. DIRECTIVES OF POLITICAL ORGANS ON INFORMATION

For truthful, high quality and timely information!

Directive of the Head of the Political Administration of the Army regarding information

TO MILITARY COMMISSARS AND HEADS OF POLITICAL SECTORS OF CORPS, DIVISIONS, AND SEPARATE UNITS

Head of the Political Administration of the Red Army, army commissar of the 1 rank comrade Mekhlis found the state of the information by the political organs of the Ukrainian front quite unsatisfactory.

In the directive of October 8, 1939, N 089, of the Head of the Political Administration of the Ukrainian Front comrade Pozhidaev it was pointed out that the heads of political organs, of joint units, and commissars do not consider political information a serious thing. The reports, as a rule, are written by instructors and only signed by the heads who do not work seriously on such responsible documents as political information. We have

the same situation in our army, too. Here are the examples:

Head of the Political Sector of the 62-nd division, battalion commissar comrade Godyatskiy in his political report of September 28, 1939, N 006 wrote: "in the infantry unit 5002 a red army man remained behind in the city of Fastov," "in the infantry unit 5007 a truck cap-sized, a red army man was hit on the leg."

What conclusions can one draw from such a report when even the names of persons mentioned in it are not given. Nothing is said about measures taken in connection with this or that accident to prevent such accidents in future.

Military commander OBS - senior political instructor comrade Pristupa in his political report of October 8, 1938, wrote: "Today a party meeting in connection with the preparation for the elections for the Ukrainian People's Assembly was conducted," "political information talk on the preparation for the elections was conducted." How the meeting went, what speeches and questions were heard, what measures to help the local committees to get ready and to carry out the elections for the People's Assembly were planned, what questions were asked by the warriors at the political information talk--all this has not been elucidated at all. Often the reports are written carelessly, on a scrap of paper.

Political reports suffer from one-sidedness of the problems touched upon. How the directive of the Head of PURKKA comrade Mekhlis of October 3, 1939 N 0270 and the resolution of the Military Council of the Ukrainian Front N 071 are carried out is not described in detail.

I warn of the necessity to liquidate this situation when information is supplied second-hand without any delay. This most important thing must

become a personal concern of every head of a political organ. He must correct every report and make political conclusions.

I remind that high quality, faithful and exhaustive information must be sent to the Political Administration of the Army by 6 p.m. daily.

Head of the Political Administration of
the Army

Regiment commissar Mirkin

Instruction of the Political Administration of the
Ukrainian Front on Information

TO HEADS OF POLITICAL SECTORS OF THE ARMY GROUPS

In daily political reports the following basic problems must be discussed:

1. Political moods of red army men and commanders.
2. The state of the army discipline.
3. Concrete work of the political organs, military commander of the unit, party and komsomol organizations in helping the command to carry out battle orders (indicate the work of individual persons).
4. The number of applications for the admission to the party and komsomol received from red army men and commanders daily (admission to the party and issuing of party documents).
5. Part political work in the battle (its content, forms, and methods).
6. Work among the population and prisoners of war. Interrelationship between the warriors and the inhabitants.

7. Facts regarding personal and collective heroism and self-sacrifice in battle.
8. The work of the political organ and military command on the supply of the rear (Ammunition and food supply).
9. The work of the press (mass publications and battle leaflets).
10. Casualties in the battle (killed and wounded).

Note: 1. All extraordinary occurrences and amoral phenomena must be reported immediately using any means of communication.

2. Daily political reports are to be handed in by 10 p.m.

3. I remind of the contents of the political reports which must offer the analysis of the state of the unit and the conclusions, as well as point out the measures taken, and the questions raised before the Political Administration of the Ukrainian Front.

Assistant Head of the Political Administration
of the Ukrainian Front

Brigadier Commissar Koshcheev

September 18, 1939

DIRECTIVE OF THE HEAD OF POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE
NORTHERN ARMY GROUP OF THE TROOPS REGARDING THE IMPROVEMENT IN INFORMATION WORK
TO MILITARY COMMANDERS AND HEADS OF POLITICAL SECTORS
Party political information is unsatisfactory. Reports arrive late,
not at the time indicated by the Political Administration of the Army (27 sk).

Reports do not give a complete picture of the life of the units, they mention only separate facts without explaining what measures were taken on this or that occasion.

This can be explained either by a careless attitude to such serious thing as information under battle conditions, or by the ignorance of the situation in the units.

It is difficult to find out from the reports what measures were or are being taken to fight marauding, panic shooting, and other extraordinary occurrences and amoral phenomena (political report of sk N 0024 of September 23, 1939).

The reports do not touch upon the problems which are required to be reported by the directive of the Political Administration of the Front N 0018. The work of the commissar, political instructor, party organizer, komsomol organizer and agitator, as well as that of the party and komsomol organizations is not mentioned in the reports.

In regards to the work of the rear only facts of poor work are reported without any indication of the measures taken to do away with the drawbacks in the work of the rear.

In reporting casualties only the number of the killed and the wounded is given (and even those data are incomplete), neither the name, nor the rank, nor party membership, nor the circumstances under which one was killed or wounded are indicated.

I suggest:

1. Information work is to be radically improved, in political reports all the problems indicated by the directive of the Head of the Political Administration of the front are to be discussed.

2. Political reports must be sent in by 6 p.m. I shall severely punish commissars and heads of political organs for belated reports.

3. All the cases of marauding and panic shooting must be investigated, and the guilty must be punished. The results of the investigation are to be reported to me by September 30, 1939.

4. Lists with the family name, first name and patronimic, rank or position and party membership of the killed and the wounded are to be attached to the report daily.

Head of the Political Administration
Of the Northern Army Group of Troops
Brigadier Commissar Demin

September 28, 1939

SECTION THREE

ADDRESSES TO THE UNITS OF THE RED ARMY

This section offers leaflets and addresses of the Military Councils, political organs and the command of joint units of the active Red Army troops mobilizing them for successful carrying out of the battle orders and for a complete defeat of the Polish army.

Leaflet issued under the battle conditions played an immense role, and rendered a great help to the command and political organs in mobilizing warriors and commanders for a successful solution of fighting problems.

Two leaflets with the address of the Military Council of the Belorussian Front to red army men, commanders, and political workers were issued on the day when the units of the Red Army crossed the former Polish border. The first leaflet explained the position of the toiling masses in the West Ukraine and West Belorussia and calls upon the warriors and commanders to render them assistance in their struggle for the liberation from the oppression of the Polish landowners and capitalists. The second leaflet calls upon infantry men, artillery men, cavalry men, tank crews and air force to the merciless destruction of the enemy army.

We want to draw the attention of the readers to the leaflet issued by the political sector of the corps under the headline "Let us fulfill Our Duty to Our Motherland and to the People of West Belorussia."

It was issued at the moment of hostilities against the Polish army. In this address the political administration of the corps calls the warriors and commanders to vigilance, to the raising of revolutionary military discipline, and good organization, to carrying out all the requirements of camouflage on the march.

FORWARD, UNTIL OUR OWN BROTHERS ARE COMPLETELY LIBERATED!

Address of the Military Council of the Belorussian Front.

COMRADES RED ARMY MEN, COMMANDERS AND POLITICAL WORKERS!

In the selfless struggle to fulfill the fighting assignment of the Government and Party and great Stalin to liberate the peoples of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine from the oppression of Polish landowners and capitalists you have already written bright and unforgettable pages into history.

All our great Soviet people, all advanced and progressive mankind admire your valor, courage and bravery.

In battles for free, happy and joyful life of our class brothers you have fulfilled a decisive part of this historical task in a short time.

The yoke of Polish landowners and capitalists has been thrown off the neck of the toiling masses of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine. It has been thrown down and destroyed.

On the territory liberated and occupied by the units of the Red Army the bright standard of national and political freedom has been raised!

Nowhere do we hear the mockery of the landowners, nor the moans of the oppressed and downtrodden. The hearts of the toilers of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine are filled with boundless love, admiration and gratefulness for you, warriors-liberators.

But next to the people's jubilation on the territory liberated by us pitiful remnants of the bands of bourgeois landowners and generals will try to organize resistance to our units. But all their attempts are doomed

to apparent failure. The peoples of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine have completely surrendered themselves to the protection of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army which brought them on their battle flags the liberation from the oppression of the gentry, from mockery, insults, and humiliation.

In the battles for the fulfillment of the historic task the warriors, commanders and political workers, like true revolutionaries, showed the greatest traits of heroism, bolshevist endurance and firmness.

The Military Council of the Belorussian Front sends greetings to all the personnel, to the warriors, commanders and political workers, and expresses its firm belief that they will carry the battle banner of the liberation of our class-brothers in triumph to the full and complete liberation of the peoples of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine from the oppression of Polish landowners and capitalists.

Greetings to the heroic sons of our Motherland brought up by the Party of Lenin-Stalin!

Greetings to the valorous warriors of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army worthy of the name of their great marshal Klim Voroshilov!

Long live the Belorussian and Ukrainian People!

Long live the warriors, commanders and political workers of the Belorussian Front!

Long live our glorious leader--the marshal of the Soviet Union
Klim Voroshilov!

Long live our leader, friend and teacher--great Stalin!

Commander of the Belorussian Front
Commander of the Army of the 2-nd rank
M. Kovalev

Members of the Military Council
of the Belorussian Front:
Corps Commissar: Susaykov
Division Commissar: Smokachev
Division Commanders: Gusev
Ponomarenko

LET US STRIKE LIKE LIGHTNING AND DEFEAT THE POLISH TROOPS OF GENTRY AND BOURGEOISIE, AND LIBERATE THE TOILERS OF THE WEST UKRAINE AND WEST BELORUSSIA!

The Address of the Command of the Troops of the Red Army.

COMRADES RED ARMY MEN, COMMANDERS AND POLITICAL WORKERS!

The great socialist revolution gave the Polish people the right for separation. Polish landowners and capitalists, having suppressed the revolutionary movement of the workers and peasants, seized West Belorussia and the West Ukraine, and deprived these peoples of their Soviet Motherland. They put them in chains of slavery and oppression. The ruling circles of Poland have been sustaining their power over national minorities with the help of punitive expeditions, courts-marshal, white terror, and incitement of national animosity.

Eleven million of Belorussians and Ukrainians are groaning under the heavy yoke of Polish landowners who not only deprived them of their limited autonomy but even robbed them of their privilege as citizens to teach their children their mother tongue. In this respect the policy of Poland does not differ from the policy of oppression of Russian Tsarism which converted multi-national Russia into a peoples' prison.

We cannot see indifferently how our class-brothers bleed in the war carried out in the interests of landowners and capitalists.

Our country which won freedom and happiness for all the peoples of the Soviet Union must help our brothers, Belorussians and Ukrainians, and all the toilers of Poland to free themselves from the yoke of the exploitation by Polish landowners and capitalists. The Soviet citizen, who, under the leadership of our highly gifted strategist of the revolution great Stalin, is successfully moving along the road of the building of socialism in our country, deeply hates all his enemies, and is willing to sacrifice

his life any time for the happiness and freedom of millions of toilers in the whole world.

Let us be faithful sons of our Motherland.

Forwards, with firm steps, under the banner of Lenin-Stalin.

With a lightning-like blow we shall crash the gentry-bourgeois Polish troops and liberate the toilers of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia from the oppression of landowners and capitalists and thus do our duty to our Motherland and to the world proletariat.

Command of the Troops of the Red Army

WITH THE NAME OF GREAT STALIN, FORWARD, TERRIBLE WARRIORS OF THE RED ARMY!

Address of the Military Council of the Belorussian Front

COMRADES RED ARMY MEN, COMMANDERS AND POLITICAL WORKERS'.

The hour of the liberation of our brotherly peoples of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine from the oppression of Polish landowners and capitalists has struck. For twenty years the policeman's boots of the Pilsudskiy regime has been treading with impunity the dear lands of our brothers, Belorussians and Ukrainians.

These lands never belonged to Poles.

Since the times immemorial these lands belonged to Belorussians and Ukrainians but were seized by Polish generals and landowners in those days when the Soviet Republic fighting numerous hords of counter-revolution was not strong enough.

Like black ravens came Polish generals and landowners and began tearing to pieces the lands of our brother Republics.

For twenty years West Belorussia and the West Ukraine have been in Polish captivity. Blood begins boiling at the very thought of it.

But finally this Polish State, founded on the enslaving of one nation by the other, where generals, landowners and capitalists lived so well and so abundantly, at the first war thunder began going to pieces. It could not have been otherwise. The policy of a shameful exploitation of the toiling masses, the policy of punitive expeditions, the policy of oppression of national minorities has brought the country to a military defeat.

In West Belorussia and the West Ukraine a red banner of uprising was raised. Estates of landowners went up in flames, generals became worried. They directed machine guns and cannons against the rebels. But nothing could extinguish the wrath of the peoples of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine.

Through the roar of cannons and guns we hear the Belorussian people call to us:

"Help, help, comrades! We cannot stand any longer the oppression of the landowners and generals. Help us, or they will flood our native land with the blood of our children".

This call is addressed to you, red army men, political workers, and commanders - sons of the great powerful Soviet Republic.

Comrades warriors! Your lot is to fulfill a great historical task of liberating your own brothers from the Polish captivity.

Forwards!

With the name of Stalin forwards, terrible warriors of the Red Army!

Long live the heroic Red Army!

Long live the leader of the Red Army our favorite People's Commissar Klim Voroshilov!

Long live the powerful Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics!

Long live the Communist Party!

Long live the leader and teacher of the toiling and oppressed masses
of the whole world - great Stalin!

Commander of the Belorussian Front Member of the Military Council
Army Commander of the 2-nd rank: M. Kovalev Corps Commissar: Susaykov

September 17, 1939

LONG LIVE THE WISE POLICY OF LENIN-STALIN

Address of the political sector of joint units

COMRADES WARRIORS, COMMANDERS AND POLITICAL WORKERS!

In the West, beyond the sacred boundaries of our socialist Motherland, the toilers of the Poland of the gentry were drawn into the war caused by the imperialistic bourgeoisie of England, France and Poland.

Beginning with the first days of the war the gentry Poland has been suffering defeat after defeat. The military bankruptcy of Poland is a result of an intolerable national and class oppression which the Polish ruling clique has been carrying out.

Workers and Peasants of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine have been turned into slaves deprived of any rights. Lands of toiling peasants were seized by Polish landowners who mercilessly exploit and oppress poor rural population of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine. Any protest of theirs is answered by the Polish gentry with bloodsheds and oppression.

The toilers of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine are deprived of the possibility to develop their national culture. Their language has been prohibited in all the state and cultural institutions of Poland.

Their children are deprived of a chance to study their own native language in schools. The Belorussian and Ukrainian press and art have been prohibited as well.

Belorussian and Ukrainian peasantry is under a heavy double burden: national and social, and that is at the time when Poles form 60 percent of the population in Poland, and 40 percent are mostly Ukrainians, Belorussians, and others. There are at least 8 million Ukrainians in Poland, and about 3 million Belorussians.

The downtrodden toilers of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia rose up in arms many times against their better enemy - Polish capitalists and landowners but each time their liberation movement was cruelly suppressed by armed forces, by punitive expeditions. To suppress the liberation movement of Ukrainians and Belorussians the Polish gentry used bloody terror, machine guns, gallows and prisons.

And now, when the toiling masses of Poland are in a desperate situation because of the military bankruptcy of Polish military circles, the workers and peasants of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia are rising for a holy struggle for their national liberation.

Our great Soviet people has achieved its national and social liberation thanks to the wise Lenin-Stalin national policy. In our country, as a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution, an end to the national and capitalist oppression has been put forever. The toilers of our Motherland under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party and great Stalin have built a socialist society and are living a happy, well-to-do life under the sun of the Stalinist Constitution.

This is why our people and their valorous and powerful Workers' and Peasants' Red Army cannot see with indifference the pitiful plight of their borhter toilers of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia who are waiting for their help to be liberated from the yoke of landowners and capitalists of the gentry Poland.

Warriors, commanders and political workers of the Red Army must be ready to fulfil their historical task any moment. With the force of their powerful arms they must help the toilers - the downtrodden brothers of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia to throw off the yoke of the Polish gentry and to rally under the banner of socialism forever.

Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution in the USSR!

Long live the wise Lenin-Stalin national policy!

Long live the Party of Lenin-Stalin!

Long live our wise leader comrade Stalin!

Political Administration

LONG LIVE FREEDOM-LOVING BELORUSSIAN AND UKRAINIAN PEOPLES!

Address of the Military Council of the Belorussian Front

COMRADES RED ARMY MEN, COMMANDERS AND POLITICAL WORKERS!

You have entered upon the struggle for the liberation of your class brothers who were humiliated by Polish landowners and capitalists for twenty years. You have stretched a helping hand to the toiling masses of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine who have risen against their hateful enslavers. You are carrying out a great historical task, you

are liberating your own brothers from the Polish captivity and bringing them the long-awaited-for freedom of self-determination, the freedom of the choice of new forms of government. Such is the will of the Government, Party and great Stalin. Such is the will of the people.

Toward you, faithful sons of our powerful socialist Motherland, the eyes of our great Soviet people, the eyes of all progressive mankind are turned at this moment.

You will honorably carry out your revolutionary, international duty to your class brother - the toilers of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia, as it behooves the warriors of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army.

FEARLESS INFANTRY MEN !

Every single one of you now, as never, must bear in mind the fighting instructions of our beloved People's Commissar - neither tanks nor cavalry can decide the issue of the battle, or of the war, without infantry.

ARTILLERY MEN, GOOD SHOTS !

With powerful Voroshilov-kind volleys of your guns destroy without mercy the enemies of the Belorussian and Ukrainian people !

SWIFT CAVALRY MEN !

You must show to all the world that the red cavalry still holds sacred the fighting traditions of the Budennyi First Cavalry created by great Stalin and his comrade-in-arms Voroshilov. Raise higher your fighting banners and with your sharp blades hew down mercilessly any one who will stand in your way !

BRAVE TANK DRIVERS!

Our great Motherland has handed over to you powerful Stalinist technique. Then in the times to come lead just as fearlessly and bravely your fighting cars forward, and sweep off your road all the obstacles preventing you from carrying out your fighting assignments.

**AIR FORCE - PROUD STALINIST FALCONS
FAVORITES OF THE WHOLE RUSSIAN PEOPLE!**

At this historical hour you have been assigned a responsible task - to secure the carrying out of the fighting order with the least losses of the blood of our Red Army warriors. Lead your war ships into the decisive battle with complete calmness, courage and flying skill as it behooves Stalinist flyers.

Forwards, for Motherland! Forwards, for Stalin!

Long live freedom-loving Belorussian and Ukrainian Peoples!

Long live warriors, commanders of the Belorussian Front fighting for the liberation of the peoples of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine!

Long live our leader, Marshal of the Soviet Union Klim Voroshilov!

Long live our leader, friend and teacher great Stalin!

Commander of the Belorussian Front
Army Commander of the 2-nd rank: M. Kovalev

Members of the Military
Council
Corps Commissar: Susaykov

Division Commissar: Smokachev

LET US FULFILL OUR DUTY TO OUR MOTHERLAND AND THE PEOPLE OF WEST
BELORUSSIA

Address of the Political Sector of the Corps

COMRADES WARRIORS, COMMANDERS AND POLITICAL WORKERS !

Carrying out the decrees of our Workers' and Peasants' government,
the will of the party and of great Stalin as well as the inmost dream
of the people of West Belorussia, units of the Red Army struck a lightning-
like blow at the Polish troops of the gentry and bourgeoisie liberating
the working people from the oppression of Polish landowners and capitalists.

Every warrior, commander and political worker of our valorous Workers'
and Peasants' Army is happy to have been honored and entrusted with the
historical task of the liberation of the enslaved people of West Belorussia.

Comrades! Your bravery, selflessness and onrushing speed on the march
and in battle destroyed the enemy in no time, and once more demonstrated
to the world the invincibility and fighting power of the army of the great
Soviet people.

The enemy has been smashed but not yet destroyed completely. He is
rushing about in his death agony hiding in forests and marshes, and trying
to carry out an unsuccessful and senseless resistance attacking our rear and
warriors and commanders lagging behind their units in a bandit-like manner.

Comrades! Let us carry out honorable the order of the command - to
clear the lands of West Belorussia of the remnants of the gentry bourgeois
Polish troops and bandit elements in the shortest time and with the least
casualties possible. For the successful completion of this task it is
necessary to strengthen further the iron military discipline and good organi-
zation of the work and to secure fast and well organized movement on the
march following all the rules of camouflaging and protection.

No one should lag behind on the march, no one should get sore feet!
More vigilance in the rear! No lagging behind of the rear!

Comrades! Let us multiply our heroic deeds! Make famous our Motherland and the power of the Soviet arms! With a final attack let us destroy the pitiful remnants of the enemy!

With the name of beloved Stalin, forwards!

Political Sector of the Comps

WE ARE GOING INTO THE BATTLE NOT AS CONQUERORS BUT AS LIBERATORS OF
THE OPPRESSED PEOPLES OF WEST BELORUSSIA AND THE WEST UKRAINE

Address of the Command and Political Sector of the Brigade

COMRADES RED ARMY MEN, COMMANDERS AND POLITICAL WORKERS!

The hour has struck when in accordance with the decree of the Workers' and Peasants' government, the will of the party and great Stalin, under the direct leadership of our command experienced in battles, we must strike a crushing blow at the oppressors of the Belorussian and Ukrainian peoples - the Polish gentry and landowners.

In the course of several decades our brothers - Belorussian and Ukrainians of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine have been subjected to the cruelest and most shameless exploitation and violation of rights on the part of Polish landowners and capitalists. Prisons, exiles, punitive expeditions, courts-martial and white terror - this has been the experience of 11 million of Ukrainians and Belorussians.

We are going into the battle not as conquerors but as liberators of the Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples, we are entering not a conquered land but our own land, the land of Ukrainians and Belorussians.

COMRADES TANK DRIVERS!

Let us fulfil our sacred duty to our Motherland, let us strike a crushing blow at the oppressors of the Belorussian and Ukrainian peoples - the Polish gentry, landowners and capitalists. Let us multiply the glory of the Soviet arms, let us show valor, courage and bravery of the warriors of RKKA.

COMMUNISTS AND KOMSOMOL MEN!

Your duty and revolutionary obligation is to be always ahead, to fight with dignity and honor for the liberation of the oppressed mankind.

Comrades warriors, commanders and political workers! Forwards, for Motherland, and only forwards! The victory will be ours!

Forwards, for the happiness of the Belorussian and Ukrainian peoples!

Forwards, for our own, our great Stalin!

Forwards, to the defeat and annihilation of rascally exploiters - Polish landowners and capitalists!

Command and the Political Sector
of the brigade

WITH THE NAME OF STALIN ON OUR LIPS, UNDER THE RED BANNER OF THE COUNTRY OF SOCIALISM WE SHALL GO INTO THE BATTLE AND SMASH THE ENEMY!

Address of the Command and Political Sector to the warriors, commanders, and political workers of the joint units

Brotherly peoples of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia has been groaning under the yoke of the Polish gentry and capitalists up to now. But their patience has been exhausted. Their giants' backs are no longer bent under their yoke, they are rising against the oppression of their enslavers. Peasants of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine are burning landowners' estates, refuse to serve in the Polish army, and demand a free and independent republic of their own turning their looks and hopes toward the powerful Soviet Union.

Comrades !

The moment, when we must give a hand of brotherly help to the Belorussian and Ukrainian peoples fighting for their freedom over the border, has arrived.

Party and government, comrade Stalin has showed us a great honor, and trust in assigning to us the responsible task of helping to liberate the Belorussian and Ukrainian peoples with the force of our invincible arms.

Comrades !

Let us give all our strength, all our knowledge, and, if necessary, life itself, to the fulfillment of our international duty. Let us assure the Party and government, let us assure Comrade Stalin that we shall carry out this task with honor.

With the name of Stalin on our lips, under the red banner of the country of socialism, let us go into the battle, and we shall win.

Command and Political Sector

COMRADES WARRIORS, COMMANDERS AND POLITICAL WORKERS OF THE WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' RED ARMY :

The Belorussian, Ukrainian and Polish people are bleeding to death in the war started by the gentry and capitalist clique against Germany.

Workers and peasants of West Belorussia, the West Ukraine, and Poland rose up in arms against their ages long enemies - landowners and capitalists.

The historical hour has struck when the great people of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics is stretching a helping hand and is giving an armed assistance to the brotherly peoples of the West Ukraine and West

Belorussia in their struggle against the oppression of the gentry,
landowners and capitalists.

Following the examples of the heroes of Khasan and Khalkin-Gol,
let us show fighting heroism in the decisive struggle for the liberation
of the toilers of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine. For our class
brothers we shall not spare our strength, nor even life itself.

Battle orders must be carried out exactly and without hesitation, with
the grade of "excellent" only, guarding carefully the war and state secrets.
In our ranks there is no room for cowards and panic mongers!

Don't miss your aim in firing at the enemy!

Long live the free peoples of the West Ukraine, West Belorussia,
and Poland!

Long live the great invincible people of the Soviet Union!

Long live the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks - the
leader and organizer of the struggle of the oppressed peoples for their
liberation!

Long live the leader and teacher of the working masses of all the
world - great Stalin!

Political Sector

SECTION FOUR

ADMISSION TO THE PARTY UNDER BATTLE CIRCUMSTANCES

This Section includes directives of political organs regarding the growth of the party under battle circumstances, the minutes of a party meeting on the admission to the party on the frontier line, and applications for admission to the party of BKP (b) from the participants in battles.

The directives of the Head of the Political Administration of BOVO and of the Assistant Head of the Political Administration of the Ukrainian front on the problems of the party growth were written because the liberation of our own brothers of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia from the yoke of the gentry Poland called forth a great political enthusiasm, and drew warriors and commanders to the party and komsomol.

Official reaction to the applications, however, was always greatly delayed. In a number of party organizations applications for entering the party and komsomol were not considered for ten days and more. Political organs and commissars of the units paid little attention to this important problem at the beginning of the campaign.

Directives of the Political Administration of BOVO and KOVO demanded an improvement in the work of political organs and party organizations regarding the problem of the party growth, of issuing party documents, and timely consideration of applications handed in to party organizations.

To: the Lower Komsomol organization
of the 17-th subdivision of the ~~army~~ unit # 8772
From: Maneykin, Fedor Nikitich

Application

I beg the Lower organization of ^{the} VLKSM to admit me to the
membership of the VLKSM.

I pledge to fulfill all the possible duties, I promise to bravely
defend my Motherland the enemies of the people without sparing my life.

I want to go into the battle only as a member of the VLKSM.

(signed) F. Maneykin

September 18, 1939, Maney(?)

Membership application to enter the VLKSM from ^a red army man comrade
Maneykin, F.N.

INSTRUCTION OF THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF BOVO ON THE PROBLEMS
OF THE GROWTH OF THE PARTY AND KOMSOMOL

TO HEADS OF POLITICAL ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE ARMIES

ARMY COMMISSARS AND HEADS OF POLITICAL ORGANS OF JOINT UNITS

Workers of the Political Administration of BOVO have established
that party and komsomol organizations of units and joint units do not
pay enough attention to the problems of the growth of party and political
organizations, and that individual organizations have even quite forgotten
this important area of their activity.

Formalities in connection with the applications for admission have
been organized especially poorly, as a result of which the majority of

of the applications handed in are still in the folders of the secretaries of the party and komsomol organizations, and have not been submitted to the consideration of the party and komsomol organizations. Besides, systematic issuing of party and komsomol documents to the newly admitted members has not been organized by army commissars and heads of political organs.

All this proves that individual political organs, party and komsomol organizations are failing to carry out the decisions of the Central Committee of the BKP(b), and the request of the Head of PURKKA regarding immediate consideration of admission applications and timely issuing of party and komsomol documents.

I suggest:

1. Heads of Political Administrations of armies must immediately organize the control over the work of political organs in respect to the growth of the party and komsomol organizations and issuing of party and komsomol documents, and render them help in dealing with this problem.
2. Short meetings of the party and komsomol active must be conducted in the units and the problems of the state of the party and komsomol organizations, and their growth must be brought under discussion.
3. In the course of 10 days all the applications for admissions to the party and komsomol that have been handed in must be considered, and in the course of 5 days all the newly admitted members must be supplied with party and komsomol documents. In future no delay is to be permitted in considering the applications or handing out the documents.

4. Heads of political organs are to report to the Political Administration on the number of newly admitted members and the issue of party and komsomol documents to the new members every two days. Political Administrations of Armies are to report on this problem to the Political Administration of BOVO once every four days.

The first report is expected September 29, 1939.

5. Report in detail on the facts and ^{give} names of communists and komsomols who showed heroism.

Head of the Political Administration of BOVO
Division Commissar: Ivanov

DIRECTIVE OF THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE
UKRAINIAN FRONT REGARDING THE PARTY GROWTH

TO HEADS OF POLITICAL ADMINISTRATIONS OF ARMIES

The liberation of the West Ukraine and West Belarussia from the yoke of the gentry Poland called forth a tremendous political enthusiasm and attracted warriors and commanders to the party and komsomol.

During the period between September 17 and September 23, 1939, 1,216 persons handed in applications for candidacy for the party membership in the ^{Northern} ~~North~~ Army, and 861 persons - in the Southern Army.

The consideration of applications for admission to the party, however, is being delayed. Party organizations and party commissions failed to understand the political significance of timely consideration of the applications of those who want to enter the party under the battle conditions.

The situation with the issuing of party documents is even worse. In the Southern Army only 17 party documents were issued during that period, and in the Northern Army - only 2. The Political Administration of the Eastern Army even does not know what is being undertaken by the political organs on the question of the party growth.

This situation proves that heads of political sectors did not yet understand the political significance of speedy handing out of party and komsomol documents, and that they are not following the instructions of Head of the Political Administration of RKKA comrade Mekhlis regarding the necessity of considering the applications and issuing party and komsomol documents in the course of two days.

I demand that heads of political administrations of the armies secure an immediate consideration of all the applications for admission to the party that have been handed in, and issue party and komsomol documents in the course of two days after the admission to the party.

In political reports a special section must be devoted to the problem of the carrying out of comrade Mekhlis' directive, indicating for every political organ how many new members have been admitted, and how many documents have been issued.

Head of the Political Administration
of the Ukrainian Front
Division Commissar: E. Poshidaev

INSTRUCTION OF THE HEAD OF THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE
ARMY 5 ON THE PROBLEM OF THE PARTY GROWTH AND ISSUING OF PARTY DOCUMENTS
TO ARMY COMMISSARS AND HEADS OF POLITICAL ORGANS

In spite of the timely and clear instructions of Head of the Political Administration of the RKKA Army Commissar of the 1-st rank comrade Mekhlis as to the ceaseless work of party organizations and political organs in selecting and drawing into the ranks of the VKP(b) the best warriors and commanders, this work in a number of joint units has been organized exceedingly poorly.

Individual political organs and party organizations have limited their work to accepting the applications without organizing the admission.

Despite a large number of applications received by the party commissions of the army units 4817, 6175, 5059 since September 17, not a single person has been admitted to the VKP(b) ranks.

The demand of the Political Administration of the RKKA regarding a timely and regular issuing of party documents has not been carried out either. A number of political sectors not only does not issue party documents in two days' time but have not issued yet a single document.

I consider such situation intolerable.

I demand:

1. Commissars and heads of political sectors are to check personally the situation with the work on the party growth in every unit, and to organize admission to the ranks of the VKP(b). No delay in the consideration of applications can be permitted.

2. Handing out party and komsomol documents must be started without any delay. The instruction of comrade Mekhlis regarding the issuing of party documents in two days' time after the admission of new members must be fully complied with. The harmful and anti-party assertions of some political workers to the effect that it is impossible to issue party documents under battle conditions must be done away with.

3. The number of applications for the VKP(b) and VLKSM membership received, the number of such applications received by the lower party organizations and party commissions, the number of documents to be issued, and the number of document forms in the possession of the organizations are to be reported daily.

Heads of political sectors of the corps are to report those data for each joint unit separately.

Head of the Political Administration of the Army
Brigadier Commissar: Demin

September 25, 1939

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES N 44 OF AN OPEN MEETING OF THE PARTY
ORGANIZATION OF THE *** CAVALRY REGIMENT

September 22, 1939

The meeting heard the application for admission to the candidacy in the party,
and questionnaire data of a

komсомол member since 1930, comrade Safarov, Khudu Aliovich, born in 1916, of peasant origin.

Recommended by: 1. Belokobyl'skiy, Aleksey Aleksandrovich, a VKP(b) member since 1931, party card N 1035239.

2. Neezhalov, Aleksey Iosifovich, a VKP(b) member since 1931, party card N 1035252

3. KSM Bureau 148 (blank on the page of the photostat)

Kovalenko, who took the floor, said: Comrade Safarov is a disciplined warrior, excel in military and political training. He showed excellent examples of both in the fight for the liberation of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia. While patrolling the village of Semenovka, he opened fire at the enemy and destroyed him. Through practical work

he proved his devotion to the party of Lenin-Stalin. He is worthy to become a VKP(b) candidate.

The meeting resolved: Comrade Safarov, Khudu Aliovich, who acquitted himself well in battle, is to be admitted to the VKP(b) as a candidate.

The meeting heard: the application for admission to the candidacy in the party and questionnaire data of comrade Kovalenko, Ivan Vasil'yevich, 1912, Ukrainian by nationality, platoon commander by rank, of peasant origin, education: five classes of school.

Recommended by: 1. Khramov, Fedor Ivanovich, VKP(b) member since 1930, party card N 1035350.

2. Belokobyl'skiy, Aleksey Aleksandrovich, VKP(b) member since 1931, party card N 1035239.

3. Neezshalov, Aleksey Iosifovich, VKP(b) member since 1931, party card N 1035252.

Oleynik, who took the floor, said: in the recent past Kovalenko committed some mistakes. But now, in battle, he behaved like a hero, and proved his devotion to the Party of Lenin-Stalin and to his socialist Motherland. Kovalenko succeeded brilliantly in carrying out his task: he was destroying the enemy heroically and bravely. I consider that he acquitted himself well in battle and is worthy of becoming a VKP(b) candidate.

The meeting resolved: Comrade Kovalenko, who has proved his boundless devotion to the party of Lenin-Stalin and the Soviet government is to be admitted to the VKP(b) as a candidate.

The meeting heard: the application for admission to the candidacy in the party and questionnaire data of comrade Koshlyakov, Vasilii Dmitrievich, komсомol member since 1932, born in 1915, Russian by nationality, division commander by rank, of peasant origin, education: 4 classes.

Recommended by: 1. D'yachenko, Fedot Kalinovich, party member since 1928.

2. Khramov, Fedor Ivanovich, VKP(b) member since 1930, party card N 1035350.

3. Minutes of the Komsomol Bureau, 148 kp, N 29 of September 19, 1939.

Khramov, who took the floor, said: Comrade Koshlyakov is excellent in military and political training, well-disciplined. He acquitted himself brilliantly in battle. I consider that he will prove by his deed to be worthy of the high title of the party candidate.

The meeting resolved: Comrade Koshlyakov, Vasilii Dmitrievich, who has justified the trust put in him in the cause of the liberation of the peoples of the West Ukraine, is to be admitted to the VKP(b) as a candidate.

Chairman of the meeting: D'yachenko
Secretary: Belokobyl'skiy

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE PARTY

To the Party Organization of the *** Cavalry Regiment

From: Chertorizhskiy, T.G.

Application

I beg the party organization to admit me as a candidate for the VKP(b) membership since I wish to be a communist while fighting against the Polish gentry. I am going into the battle for my Motherland, for Stalin, and will be smashing the enemy to my last breath, and if it is necessary, I shall not spare life itself for the final defeat of the enemy.

If I perish, consider me as a communist who perished on duty for the cause of the party of Lenin-Stalin, for the cause of the proletarian revolution.

I beg to have my request satisfied.

Chertoryzhskiy

September 16, 1939

To the Party Organization of *** Unit

From: Karzin, Grigoriy Mikhailovich

Application

Going into the battle for the liberation of the West Ukraine and Belorussia, I beg the party organization to admit me as a candidate for the VKP(b) membership. I pledge I shall mercilessly strike at the enemy who for a long time oppressed the Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples. In case of my death I beg to tell my brother Vasilii to serve his Motherland as honestly and as bravely, and to fight against the enemy to his last breath.

I beg to have my request satisfied.

Karzin

September 16, 1939

To the Party Organization of the Army Unit 7626

From Boklagov, Grigoriy Mikhaylovich

Application
organization)

I beg the party to admit me as a candidate for membership in the VKP(b). I pledge to follow the statute and the program of the party. Going into the battle for the liberation of the Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples from the yoke of the gentry, I shall strike at the enemy without sparing my life, and if I perish, then only bearing the great title of the Bolshevik, if I survive, then I shall build the communist society together with the party.

Boklagov

September 24, 1939

To the Party Organization of the Army Unit 7626

From komсомol member Okhripenko, Konstantin

Application

I beg the party organization to admit me as a candidate for membership in the VKP(b), since going into the battle for the liberation of the Ukrainian and Belorussian people I want to be a communist and to be devoted to the cause of the party of Lenin-Stalin to the end. If it be necessary I shall give my life in the fight for the liberation of toiling people.

I beg the party organization not to reject my request. I shall honorably fulfil all the task assigned to me.

Okhripenko Konstantin

September 25, 1939

To the Party Organization of
the army unit 4763

From the member of VKSM, red army man
Smirnov, Nikolay Aleksandrovich 1 s.r.

Application

I beg the party organization to admit me into the ranks of the
candidates for VKP(b). I pledge to carry out all the tasks assigned
to me by the party and government, and I shall fight without sparing
my life for the cause of Lenin-Stalin.

I beg not to reject my application.

N. Smirnov

October 3, 1939

Application for admission to the candidacy in the VKP(b) membership
from a red army man comrade Smirnov, N.A.

To the Party Organization of 148-th Cavalry Regiment

From: Platoon Commander Sazonov

Application

I beg the party organization to admit me as a candidate for member-
ship in the Bolshevik party. I want to be a party bolshevist, and
to go into the battle as a communist.

In case of my death by an enemy bullet, consider me a bolshevist.

Sazonov

September 16, 1939

SECTION FIVE

POLITICAL MEMORANDA ISSUED BY POLITICAL ORGANS

The role of printed bolshevist propaganda on the front is particularly great. Memoranda issued by political organs helped warriors, commanders and political workers to get oriented in the most complicated political problems, reminded them of incontrovertible compliance with orders and codes, of comradely mutual assistance in battle, of keeping war and state secrets, of explaining the policy of the Soviet government to the toiling population.

Memoranda helped in successful carrying out of the battle order.

In this Section the attention is drawn to the memorandum "How to Keep a War Secret when Travelling by Railway" issued by the political sector of the brigade. It gives concrete instances of espionage work at railway junctions, and tells at length about the duties of the military in regards to the preservation of the war and state secret.

At the beginning of hostilities in the West Ukraine and West Belorussia a Red Army newspaper Bol'shevik began coming out again. The editorial board of the newspaper Bol'shevik published a memorandum for war correspondents. This memorandum supplied orientation for war correspondents as to what were the most important topic to be discussed in the paper.

Memorandum for an agitator working among the population on the preparations for elections of representatives for the People's Assembly of the West Ukraine reminds agitators of their main tasks.

It says what the toilers of the West Ukraine must be told about elections for the organs of the state government on the basis of the Stalinist Constitution and about life in the Soviet Union.

HOW TO KEEP A WAR SECRET WHEN TRAVELLING BY RAILWAY

Memorandum

Railway lines, and especially large junctures attract the attention of spies particularly. Troops, ammunition, food, weapons and military equipment are transported by railway. Therefore it is easy to understand how carefully spies watch the work of railways. But watching alone is not sufficient for spies. They must know not only the number of military trains that passed, they must know what is being transported and where. If troops are transported, a spy will try to find out the number of the army unit.

In order to get information about the work of the railway spies often take jobs with the railway as oilers, switchmen, conductors, depot workers, or work in the station restaurants, hospitals, etc.

"Working" they carefully watch what is going on and listen to the conversations of warriors and commanders in transit. Often spies dress like peasants and roam around the station or the agitation center. Sometimes, with forged documents, they "work" in the guise of red army men or commanders who lost their echelon, or are returning from their furlough.

In 1920 the 21-st rifle division was on the way to the Western front. At the station of Novocherkask a man came up to one of the cars. He gave himself for a Red Army battalion commander. He identified himself and said he had to go to the Western front. The echelon commander, having checked his papers, felt he could not refuse "a commander" in his request, and permitted him to ride with his echelon. On the way the

new passenger began relating of the units he served in and the battles in which he participated. During his conversations with the echelon commander and other commanders he found out the number of the division and its destination. At the next station he left the car and did not come back.

In April, 1919, at the station of Liski of the South-Eastern Railway line several echelons going to the Eastern front were waiting for their turn to proceed. Suddenly a secret order was received to change the rout of these echelons. The echelons had stayed at the station for 5-6 hours. During this period four suspicious looking men were detained. Three of them were dressed like peasants, one was in the uniform of a red army man. All of them proved to be white guard spies. Their capture enabled to reveal an espionage organization which was active in that district.

To make sure that no spy will find out anything about the army units or property every warrior of the RKKA, having learned about the coming transfer of his unit, must follow such rules:

1. He must not mention to either his relatives or the local residents that he will travel by railway.
2. He must know the echelon number of his subdivision.
3. He must not permit any strangers riding in army cars, platforms, or brake platforms. All strangers found on such platforms and in cars must be delivered to the echelon commander.
4. Material transport, such as guns, tanks, planes, must be covered with canvas in such a manner as to make it impossible to recognize what is hidden under it.
5. No inscriptions identifying the unit or the equipment, the destination or the starting point should be made.

6. No mention of the numbers, kind of the unit, the destination or any other matter pertaining to the military service should be made in the conversations of red army men among themselves when they are at the station, or agitation centers, and the like. Restrain your comrades from such conversations.

Meeting at the station a fellow from the same village, or a friend, do not tell him where from or where to the unit is being transferred, nor the number of the unit. If your friend is in service, too, don't ask him about these things.

7. On unloading the car must be carefully examined. No documents, letters, or the like must be left behind. The walls of the cars must be carefully examined for inscriptions as to what unit was using the cars, and, if found, such inscriptions must be eliminated.

Political Sector of the Mechanical Brigade

AGT BRAVELY IN BATTLE!

Hemo for a warrior

COMRADE RED ARMY MAN!

Remember that you are a warrior of the powerful Red Army. Fight the enemy valorously and skillfully, with dignity and honor, without sparing your blood, or even life itself, for the liberation of your won brothers, Belorussians and Ukrainians from the oppression of Polish capitalists and landowners. On patrol duty, on march, in a decisive hand-to-hand fight, be brave, inventive, ready to show initiative.

Remember that now hostilities in the night time play a tremendous role. Favored by darkness small forces can easily create the impression

of being more numerous, and cause panic in a larger unit. But panic is the greatest enemy of a unit, of a subdivision. At night act bravely, in an organized manner. Be inventive, don't give in to panic and provocations. Make sure you are facing an enemy before opening fire.

Remember that the Red Army is strong in its unity. Help your comrade in difficulties, assist him to smash the enemy with glory and honor.

Remember you must respect national and religious feeling of the population, local customs and traditions. Be polite and behave like a person of culture. If the situation permits try to spare the crops and the property of toilers. In case of a natural calamity, like fire, etc, help peaceful inhabitants as much as you can.

With the image of Stalin in our hearts, with the name of Stalin on our lips, let us smash the enemy and liberate for ever the West Ukraine and West Belorussia from slavery!

Forwards, comrade warrior! To the complete defeat of the enemy!

Political Administration of the Belorussian Front

DURING AN OFFENSIVE THE WARRIOR MUST STEADILY MOVE ON IN ORDER TO COME CLOSE TO THE ENEMY AND DESTROY HIM IN A HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT
(BUP -38)

Memo for a Red Army man in an offensive

1. The aim of our offensive is to help our Ukrainian brothers to throw off the oppression of Polish landowners, to liberate them from the threat of ruin and destruction at the hands of the enemy.
2. In an offensive the success of the battle depends on quick action, concealed advance, mark hitting fire, and is achieved in a final brave and decisive attack.

3. When attacking every warrior must realize his duty,-- to smash the enemy and win the victory, to carry out his task at any cost, and to overcome all the difficulties and privations met on the way with firmness and persistence. Don't lose heart, courage, and firmness. Always remember your military oath.

4. The task of a warrior in an offensive is to move steadily on, to come close to the enemy, and to destroy him in a hand-to-hand fight with a bayonet, grenade, or the butt of your gun.

5. While advancing use every bush, ravine, fence, and other things to conceal your motion.

On an open terrain, under the enemy's fire, move on in short runs, not more than 15-20 meters, and also crawling. When running, get up and run swiftly, having run the distance, fall down like a stone, after which crawl 3-4 meters aside or ahead.

6. In an advance do not lag behind your unit. Watch only those who are in front of you, follow the battle regulations, and keep in touch with your neighbors.

7. At a stop camouflage well not to be discerned by the enemy, dig in, and watch the field of battle.

8. Open fire only if you see your mark, aim well and hit the enemy without failure.

9. When tanks are advancing, help them, destroy with your fire anti-tank guns, grenade-guns, and artillery observers. If you see a tank trap, warn the tank drivers of it.

10. When advancing make use of the artillery fire of our guns.

11. Before the attack load your rifle with 5 cartridges, set the trigger guard, prepare your grenades, and then attack swiftly and decisively shouting "Hurra! For Stalin! For Motherland!"

In a hand-to-hand fight with the enemy hit him with your bayonet, gun butt, use your grenade, or shoot him down at close range.

Remember that no army in the world can withstand a decisive bayonet thrust of the warriors of the RIKKA.

12. After the attack follow the enemy until he is completely destroyed.

13. Know and take alert signals and act accordingly without delay.

14. In all cases help your comrades with fire, bayonet, grenade, spade, or action.

15. Carry out the orders of the commander and commissar exactly and incontrovertibly, carefully watch their signals, protect and defend your commander and commissar in battle.

16. In case the commander falls, take upon yourself the command of the subdivision bravely. Show example to others, be brave and courageous, carry away with you your comrades. Fight for victory over the enemy with firmness and persistence.

17. Behave as thousands of warriors-heroes behaved at the Lake Hasan, and at the river Halkhin-Gol in battles against rascally Japanese invaders.

18. Let us put an end to the century long oppression of the Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples by the gentry, landowners, and capitalists. Let us help our Ukrainian and Belorussian brothers

suffering under the oppression of the Polish gentry, to make their life as happy, joyful and well-to-do as the life of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Forwards, to the assistance of our Ukrainian and Belorussian brothers!
Forwards, for Motherland! For Stalin!

Political Administration of the Ukrainian Front

MEMO FOR THE WARRIOR-AGITATOR

Warriors of the Red Army have always been fiery agitators in favor of the ideas of the party of Lenin-Stalin. Political work carried out by them among the local population of the West Ukraine has already brought tremendous results.

The Political Administration recommends to clarify the following points in talking to the local population:

1. The Workers' and Peasants' Red Army ^{with honor} is carrying out its historical task of the liberation of our Ukrainian and Belorussian brothers from the yoke of Polish gentry, landowners, oppressors and exploiters.
2. The Red Army is the Army of the liberation of downtrodden peoples.

The Red Army is fighting for the liberation of the toiling masses from the yoke of landowners, oppressors, and exploiters.

3. Tell the toiling masses about the creation of local administrations of the representatives of the Red Army, workers, and left-winged intelligentsia in towns; about the creation of peasants' committees of poor and average means peasants in villages; about the creation of armed workers' police forces at the provisional local administrations for the preservation

of order, and ridding the towns of enemies as well as for the protection of the people's property.

4. Tell the people about the confiscation and distribution of lands belonging to landowners, monasteries and high state officials among poor peasants.

5. Explain in detail the Leninist-Stalinist national policy of brotherly friendship among the working Ukrainians, Belorussians, and Poles. National animosity among them suits only the enemy.

6. Treat prisoners of war politely. Don't permit bandits to rob them on the way to their destination.

7. Tell the truth of the happy and well-to-do life of workers and peasants in the USSR, and in particular in the Soviet Ukraine; about the love of the Soviet people for their leaders comrades Stalin, Molotov, Voroshilov.

Political Administration of the Army Group

MEMO FOR A WAR CORRESPONDENT

Press is the sharpest and the most powerful weapon of our party. (Stalin)

Now the danger of a military attack upon the country of socialism is stronger than ever before. Provocateurs of the war are trying to bring its flames over to our Motherland in order to destroy the achievements of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Soviet people and its powerful Workers' and Peasants' Red Army are ready to repulse successfully the attack of an beast of prey that would dare to violate the sacred borders of the Soviet Union.

Comrade war correspondent! Keep in close touch with your army paper. Write in short, briefly on the following topics:

1. How battle assignments are being fulfilled. In your articles give remarkable instances of the fulfilment of battle assignments by warriors and commanders.
2. Interesting forms and methods of mass political work. Opinions and speeches of warriors and commanders regarding the present international situation, and the tasks for each warrior and unit resulting from it.
3. Show concrete samples of the work of the komsomol organizations in arming young warriors with military skills, and in educating them in the spirit of the Soviet patriotism and readiness to sacrifice their lives for Motherland.
4. Instances of favorable distribution of the party and komsomol forces under the battle circumstances. Vanguard role of communists and komsomols in the battle.
5. Facts pertaining to heroic deed of warriors and commanders in carrying out their fighting tasks, tales told by the participants in the battles of the Lake Khasan, in the Civil War, etc.
6. Examples of true care of the commander, political instructor, party and komsomol organizations for the needs of the warrior and for providing him with cultural service (food, night shelter, letters, movies, papers, etc.).
7. Remember, comrade war correspondent! With your work you increase the preparedness of each warrior and commander to defend heroically the cause of Lenin-Stalin, the cause of communism. Remember that the press rallies and organizes all the warriors and commanders for the fulfilment of the battle tasks set by the party and government before the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army.

Editorial Board of the army newspaper Bolshevist.

MEMO FOR THE AGITATOR WORKING AMONG THE POPULATION
DURING THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE PEOPLE'S
ASSEMBLY OF THE WEST UKRAINE

The Workers' and Peasants' Red Army has carried out with honor the order of the Soviet government about the liberation of the toiling masses of the West Ukraine from under the yoke of the Polish gentry. The land seized by Polish beasts of prey has been returned to the people.

Arbitrariness and violations of the law that were practiced for ages by century old enemies of toiling masses - the Polish gentry and capitalists - have been put an end to.

From now on the power must belong to the liberated toiling masses of the town and villages.

The time is near when representatives of the people elected by the most free demonstration of the people's will of the whole world, deputies to the People's Assembly will have to decide upon the further fate of the toiling Ukrainian people liberated from the yokes of the Polish gentry.

Agitators, conducting explanatory work among the population in preparing it for elections, must be guided by the following:

1. For the organization of the election a Committee for the Organization of Elections of Representatives for the People's Assembly of the West Ukraine has been created. The campaign will be conducted under the direction of the Provisional Administrations of oblasts, towns and uyezds.
2. The elections of the representatives for the People's Assembly will take place October 22, 1939.

3. The People's Assembly of the West Ukraine will begin its work on October 26, 1939, in the city of L'vov.

4. Election ratio - 1 representative for every 5 thousands of inhabitants.

5. The right to elect candidates is reserved for:

- a) Peasants' Committees;
- b) Provisional Administrations;
- c) Workers' meeting;
- d) Meeting of Workers' Guards;
- e) Meetings of intelligentsia.

These meeting elect trustworthy people who at the special district meetings finally decide upon the candidate for the given district.

6. The elections of the representatives for the People's Assembly will be conducted on the basis of the equal, direct and general votes by ballot.

7. All citizens who attained to the age of 18 independent of their race, national origin, religion, education, time of residence, social origin, property qualifications and former activity have the right to vote and to be elected.

8. Women have the same right to vote as men.

9. The People's Assembly must make the following decisions:

a) To confirm the confiscation of landowners' lands by Peasants' Committees.

b) To decide upon the nature of the government, i.e. whether they will have the Soviet form of government - the government of the working class, or a bourgeois government leaving the power in the hands of bourgeoisie.

c) To decide upon . . . joining the Soviet Union, and the entrance of the West Ukraine into the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic .

d) To decide upon the nationalization of banks and large scale industry.

It is necessary to tell the people that real representatives of the people, who have vital concern for the people's interests, the best, the most conscious people among workers, peasants and working intelligentsia must be elected representatives for the People's Assembly.

Comrades Agitators! Explain to the working men and women, to peasant men and women, and to all toiling intelligentsia of the West Ukraine that the Soviet government is the most advanced the most progressive regime in the world.

Explain to them that establishing the power of the Soviets means the preservation of peace and the creation of happy and joyful life for toiling masses.

Explain that the Soviet rule brings the toiling masses the right to work; the right to have vacations, the right to have old age security, and invalid benefits, the right to education in their mother tongue.

Explain that the Soviet rule guarantees the people the freedom of speech, of press, freedom of gatherings and meetings, freedom of street processions and demonstrations.

Expose bourgeois agents who disseminate among the toiling masses lies about religious persecutions in the USSR.

Call upon the working masses to increase their class vigilance, and to allow no enemies of the people to enter the People's Assembly.

Call upon the working masses of the West Ukraine to unite themselves with the great people of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Call the working masses to rally under the great victorious banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin.

Political Administration of the Ukrainian Front

SECTION SIX

MEMORANDA ON MILITARY TACTICS

Memoranda on military tactics were written on the basis of military codes and instructions. Codes and instructions are the law of life of the Red Army.

Memoranda on military tactics is one of the forms of propaganda of military codes on the front. They always did a good turn for warriors and commanders at the most critical moment of the battle. They helped the warrior, commander, and political worker to solve correctly battle assignments.

This Section includes memoes for warriors and commanders on their behavior on a march, in an attack, on duty, memoes for an automobile driver and for a horse vehicle driver on taking care of ~~military~~ ~~transport~~ and horses.

"Memo for a Red Army Man on a March" explains briefly and clearly the basic rules of the code. It reminds the warrior of discipline on a march, of the way to adjust his outfit and equipment and to preserve his strength for the battle. This memo was a valuable assistance in the conditions of the Western campaign when forced and long distance marches were undertaken.

"Memo for the Warrior in an Offensive and an Attack" reminds him in short of the basic code requirements to be followed in an offensive, or an attack.

Memos for autotransport and military car drivers, telling the men how to drive cars under the battle conditions and to take care of them, are very well prepared.

"Memo for Taking Care of the Horse on a March" gives clear and concrete rules of caring for the horse.

WHILE MOVING THROUGH THE FOREST IT IS NECESSARY TO PRESERVE A COMPLETE SILENCE, NO BREAKING OF DRIED UP BRANCHES, RUSTLING IN BUSHES, OR CLANGING OF EQUIPMENTS MUST BE AUDIBLE (BUP -38).

Memo for a Warrior on a March

1. Observe strictly the discipline of marching.
2. Before starting on a march put some straw into your boots if they are too large, and wind your puttees tight around the leg, and feet, avoid sore feet.
3. Do everything on a command, do not leave the ranks without the permission.
4. Be ready to repulse air raids or tank attacks of the enemy.
5. Be vigilant and keep the war secret.
6. Drink water out of your flask only, do not use well water without the permission of your commander.
7. Be careful to keep the proper distances between columns, follow the rules of driving cars, or horse wagons. Watch traffic signals.
8. Take good care of your gun. Have it set at the trigger guard.
9. Keep in touch with the rest. Pass the orders along the column without any delay.
10. During a halt examine and fix all your outfit.
11. At a short halt take down your outfit and rest sitting with your feet up.
12. When on a night march do not lie down, you can fall asleep and remain behind.
13. In the night time preserve silence strictly. Smoking and singing can be done only with the permission of the commander.
14. Be polite with peaceful inhabitants because the Red Army warrior is a warrior of the highest culture.

Political Administration of the 10-th Army

REMEMBER THAT NO ARMY IN THE WORLD CAN WITHSTAND OUR BAYONET THREAT!

Memo for a Warrior in an Offensive and Attack.

COMRADES WARRIORS!

1. Our offensive is a decisive battle aiming at a complete and merciless rout of the enemy.
2. The most powerful quality of a Red Army warrior in an offensive is his irresistible onset in order to complete the rout of the enemy with his bayonet and hand grenades.

In order to be able to come to close grips with the enemy and to win the victory with the help of hand grenades and bayonets, it is imperative to follow the main rules of our military codes:

a) Keep up the discipline on the march, do not linger on the spot, or lag behind. Keep to the right under all circumstances. Do not permit 2 or 3 rows of the columns or supply wagons' move in one direction.

b) Do not leave the ranks when passing through populated centers or when on a halt. Follow the orders.

c) Take a good care of your faithful battle friend - your horse! Do not forget to water and to feed it in time, and to adjust its outfit.

d) Do not give in to the panic. Panic is created by an enemy or a coward. A panic monger and a coward weaken the power of the Red Army. The Soviet people love their faithful sons, they reward those who, without sparing their lives, fight for the prosperity of their Socialist Motherland, for strengthening her defense power. But the Soviet people also hate cowards and panic mongers. They punish them with all the severity of the law.

e) Do not attack in groups but in regular fighting formations with the distance of 3-5 meters between the warriors on the front line.

- f) Do not fire at the enemy from afar, do not waste cartridges in this manner. Shoot only when the distance is right, and the aim is clearly seen. No Polish officer is worth more than just one red army man's bullet. Therefore watch the enemy closely, take notice of the aims as they appear and calmly shoot without missing your mark.
- g) Be skillful in adapting your technique to the local terrain.
- h) Before the attack load your gun with five cartridges, have the trigger on the guard, get hand grenades ready to be used in battle.
- j) Charge with bayonets bravely; remember that no army in the world can withstand our bayonet thrust. The enemy is afraid of our bayonet like the devil fears incense. In night time battles a bayonet and a gun butt are powerful weapons.
- k) Pursue the running enemy with your fire and follow him until he is completely routed.
- l) As patrols help your comrade with your fire, bayonet and shovel.
- m) Remember that shooting at night without the commander's order can be harmful and cause unnecessary victims.
- n) Among the local inhabitants behave with dignity as it behooves a Red Army warrior.

Remember and do not forget that we are bringing liberation to the toiling masses of West Belorussia. Be an exemplary, cultural, neat and properly comported warrior of the RKKA.

Political Sector of the Corps

MEMO FOR A WARRIOR ON PATROL DUTY.

1. Every warrior, when on patrol duty, must know firmly and definitely his fighting assignment.
2. Remember that you must detect the appearance of the ground or air forces of the enemy as well as his artillery mounts in time, counteract his reconnaissance, and warn your unit without any delay. You are the first to engage the enemy in battle thus giving your unit time to prepare for fighting.
3. Keep in readiness your arms and anti-gas equipment for instant need.
4. Always and under any circumstances camouflage your observation post. Select it in a place where you can remain unobserved and from where you can see well ahead of you.

At night supplement your sight with your hearing, don't smoke or talk, this may give you out.

5. Be attentive, carefully watch the ground in front of you and all the movements of the enemy and his artillery as well as the enemy's signals and those of your own troops.

Whatever you see report at once to your commander without interrupting the observation.

6. Don't permit anybody pass you by either toward the enemy or toward your troops except for patrols and secret service men, or your immediate commander. Stop all the others with: "Halt! Put down your arms!" in the daytime at 50-60 meters' distance from your post, in the night time as soon as you notice them. Having detained strangers or suspiciously looking people, call your commander, and do not talk at all with the detained.

Command and Political Sector of the Troops.

COMMANDER'S ORDER IS A LAW

HELP YOUR COMRADE WITH FIRE, BAYONET, GRENADE, AND SHOVEL!

Memo to the Warrior in Battle

COMRADE WARRIOR!

Remember! We are taking the field in order to liberate our class brothers, the toiling masses of West Belorussia, suffering under the oppression of Polish landowners and capitalists.

In order to rout the enemy and smash him one must be brave, inventive, determined and energetic in battle.

Keep your presence of mind in battle. Do not forget to set your gun for aiming, aim carefully, don't shoot at random, every bullet must strike an enemy.

Act together with your comrades. Help your comrades with your fire, bayonet, grenade, and shovel.

A shovel is a true friend of a warrior in battle. Have it always close at hand, and use it with skill.

Adjust yourself to the terrain, camouflage skilfully, approach the enemy unnoticed and concealed, and destroy him.

Watch the field of battle. Keep in touch with your neighbors along the line, ahead of you and behind.

In moving ahead make swift and sudden darts. Do not remain lying on the spot but crawl forwards and aside.

The attack decides the battle. Charge bravely with your bayonet. Destroy your enemy with a bayonet and rifle butt.

A grenade is a pocket artillery of the warrior. Use it skilfully in destroying the enemy.

Learn and follow the signals of air raids and tank charges.

Your commander's order is a law. Carry out all the orders without

delay, incontrovertibly, and exactly.

While on reconnoitering duty, watch the terrain carefully and report everything you see.

Be vigilant. Keep the war secret. Do not babble.

Remember: panic is the worst enemy in the fight. A Red Army warrior does not surrender. A surrender is a treason to your country.

Be polite with the population. Do not do anything that would discredit a Red Army warrior. Meeting local inhabitants explain to them the role of the Red Army as a liberator of the toiling masses from the oppressions of landowners and capitalists.

Political Administration of the Army

BEFORE STARTING ON A MARCH EXAMINE YOUR HORSE CAREFULLY,
CLEAN IT, FEED AND WATER IT.

Memo of Taking Care of Your Horse While on a March

"A horse is not a motor but a living being which needs even more care than a motor".

" One can use a horse only so far as it has strength given to it by nature, one can't expect any more of it".

(Voroshilov)

1. While on a march watch the saddle-girth, if it is too loose, it will cause sores, if too tight, it will affect the horse.
2. Adjust the harness properly, otherwise the horse will get sores, and will be unfit for service.

3. Do not overload the horse with too heavy a load, on a difficult terrain get off or organize help by comrades.
4. At each halt examine your horse carefully, check whether the horse-shoes are fast, check the feet for hitches, and the harness for possible loose straps and sores. Adjust everything properly, call a smith to fix a loose horse-shoe.
5. Do not let your horse drink dirty, muddy, or swamp water. Each time before doing this ask your commander or the veterinary for a permission; bad water can make your horse very ill. Do not water your horse when it is still hot after riding.
6. When feeding your horse, watch that it does not eat sand together with remnants of the fodder. Sand in the horse's bowels will make it seriously ill.
7. Do not give your horse more oats than provided by the norm, do not forget to feed salt to your horse, it will help to preserve its strength.
8. Always keep your horse clean. Remember that taking a good care of your horse, you preserve a valuable people's property and secure fighting readiness.
9. Follow strictly the directions of your commander or veterinary to avoid infecting your horse. Do not leave your horse at the places where other people's horses are standing (near coffee houses, taverns, etc) without the permission of your commander, do not let it drink out of a common trough or out of other people's bucket. A warrior must know which household had or has sick horses.

WHEN NO ACCIDENTS OCCUR, THE UNIT CAN SECURE AN ACCURATE
AND TIMELY CARRYING OUT OF THE FIGHTING ORDER!

Memo for Automobile Transport Drivers

1. Before starting check gas, oil and water in your car.
2. If one of the following defects of the car has been discovered, the car cannot proceed at all:
 - a) brakes are out of order,
 - b) headlights and back light do not work,
 - c) the wheel does not work well,
 - d) signals do not work
3. Driving in a column, follow the rules:
 - a) Move on only after a starting signal (command),
 - b) Keep to the right,
 - c) keep the distance between the cars and drive at the speed only as indicated.
4. Before passing another car, give a signal, and begin passing only on receiving a signal from the car you want to pass.

Note: Passing cars of the same type is categorically forbidden

5. Camouflage your car. At halts park your car on the right^{hand} side of the road. Be vigilant, keep strictly the war secret.
6. Get out of the car only on a signal (command), and only on the right^{hand} side of the car. If you must leave your car, tell the watchman to look after it.
7. It is categorically forbidden to allow somebody else to drive instead of you.
8. Do not overload your car. Remember there must always be 10 percent of underload.

9. Save fuel, and do not let the motor work a minute needlessly.
10. Be sure you know well your own assignment and the assignment of your subdivision. Use every minute for checking and putting your car in order. Remember that every defect or failure in your motor will lead to an accident and catastrophe. Check the work of the motor, of the brakes, ignition, electric equipment. Carefully oil your car.
11. Be polite, attentive and considerate toward to population, take good care of the people's property.

Memo to the Driver of Military Transport Cars

1. Remember that, taking the oath of allegiance to the socialist Motherland, you swore to the Soviet people and government "to be an honest, brave, disciplined, and vigilant warrior, to strictly keep a war or a state secret, to carry out incontrovertibly all the military codes, and orders of commanders, commissars, and chiefs"

In all your behavior be an example to others, keep your comrades from misdemeanors discrediting the title of the warrior of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army.

2. Be sure you know thoroughly your own task and the task of your subdivision. Keep your car in readiness to move any time.

Be especially careful in transporting people and driving at night, in fog, in dust, on slippery roads, be careful when crossing railway tracks, and on turns. Remember that reckless driving always results in accidents and catastrophes.

3. Camouflage your car at halts, on the march, and at night stops.
4. Carefully oil your car and check the quality of oiling. Watch your wheel, brakes, accumulators, and tires.

Use every free minutes for checking and repair work on your car.

5. Be careful the observe the drivers' rules, the speed limit and the distance between the cars.

Drive only on the right, never block the way.

At halts never stop close to the car in front, keep the necessary distance. Get out of the car only on the right^{-hand} side and only when the command is given.

If, for some reason, you remained behind your column, catch up with it observing all the traffic rules. Drive in the rear, and take your assigned place at a halt or stop.

6. Save fuel, do not permit a single minute's work of your motor without any need.

7. Be polite, civil, and considerate toward the population, take care to preserve the people's property (crops, vegetable gardens, orchards, etc.)

Answering the questions of the inhabitants, be vigilant, strictly keep the war secret, do not tell anybody why and where you are driving, to what unit you belong and who are the unit's commanders.

DISCIPLINE AND OBSERVANCE OF ALL THE TRAFFIC RULES
GUARANTEES THE FULFILMENT OF THE BATTLE ASSIGNMENT

Memo for Horse Vehicle Drivers

1. Driving along the road, keep always to the right. A halt is permitted only on the right-hand side. Remember that autotransport is moving along the road - give them the right of way.

2. Do not overtake a column that is standing, follow it in the rear. Do not create "bottle necks" on the road.

3. On long time halts (feeding of the horses, rest halts, repair halts), stop off the road, leave the road clear for traffic.
4. Carry out all the directions of the traffic regulators.
5. Be well-disciplined, carry out exact and without delay all the orders of the commanders of the column.
6. Be always ready to repulse the enemy. Have your gun always close at hand. Defend the property you have been entrusted with. Do not create panic, do not give in to panic.
7. Camouflage at the signal of an air raid.
8. Remember: discipline and observance of all the traffic rules is a guarantee of the fulfilment of the fighting task.
9. Remember that the sacred duty of a Red Army warrior is to carry out the orders, instructions and codes.
10. Give the very best example of good discipline, bravery, and courage.

Political Administration of the Army

SECTION SEVEN

LETTERS OF WARRIORS, COMMANDERS AND POLITICAL WORKERS TO
THE LEADERS OF THE PARTY AND GOVERNMENT

With the name of great Stalin on their lips, under the banner of the unconquerable party of Lenin-Stalin the valorous sons of the Soviet people - the warriors of the Red Army- are going to fight the enemy.

Proud of the trust of the party and government, having received an honorable assignment to defend the beloved Motherland courageously, and to smash Polish militarists, our warriors, commanders and political workers, going to take the field, send the first words of love and greeting to the leader and inspirer of our victories - to great STALIN.

In their letters to comrade Stalin, to the leaders of the party and government, warriors, commanders and political workers proudly report that they have carried out the battle order of their great Motherland with honor, valor and heroism.

Here are collected letter to comrades Stalin, Molotov and Voroshilov, from warriors, commanders and political workers as well as letters from the toiling masses of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia permeated with a deep gratitude to the leaders of the party and government for their liberation from the oppression of the gentry.

WE SHALL JUSTIFY THE HIGH TRUST OF THE PARTY AND GOVERNMENT

Letter from Heroes of the Soviet Union to the leaders of the Party and Government

A front newspaper with the speech of comrade V.M. Molotov, Chairman of the Council of the People's Commissars of the USSR, which was broadcast, arrived at our battle aerodrome.

We, pilots, heroes of the Soviet Union, read this speech with a great attention. Our Molotov, expressed the thoughts of all the Soviet people, of all our country. We cannot allow our own brothers - working people of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia to continue suffering under the oppression of the Polish gentry. We consider it to be our sacred duty to give them a helping hand.

We warmly greet the wise decision of the Soviet Government to direct the Main Administration of the Red Army to issue the order to the troops to cross the border and to take under their protection the life and property of the population of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia. This order has already been carried out.

We, a group of heroes of the Soviet Union, are proud of the fact that the government has entrusted us with the honor of bringing freedom to our own brothers.

Head of the government - Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov, addressing the working masses of our great country, said: "As for the warriors of our glorious Red Army I do not doubt that they will fulfil their duty to their Motherland with honor and glory".

In the name of all pilots we assure Head of the government, comrade Molotov, the People's Commissar for Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union comrade Voroshilov, and the great leader and teacher, best friend of Soviet pilots comrade Stalin that we shall fulfil our sacred duty to our Motherland with honor and glory.

We shall fight as behooves real fighter of revolution, and will acquit ourselves honorably of the trust of our own government.

With the name of Stalin on our lips our glorious pilots have carried the glory of the Soviet aviation through the whole world. In the struggle for the liberation of our own brothers living in the West Ukraine and West Belorussia this glory will be multiplied.

Our steering wheels are in reliable hands. Under any conditions the fire of our machine guns will be directed against the people's enemies. The hour of reckoning has struck. Let us destroy the Polish gentry who oppress our own class brothers.

Heroes of the Soviet Union: colonel I. Lakeev,
colonel V. Shevchenko, colonel I. Dushkin, major
S. Gaydarov, major G. Kravchenko

(From the newspaper Krasnaya Armiya, September 19, 1939)

LETTER OF OIL WORKERS OF THE CITY OF DROGOBYCH

Moscow, the Kremlin

TO IOSIF VISSARIONOVICH STALIN
TO VYACHESLAV MIKHAILOVICH MOLOTOV
TO KLIMENT EFREMOVICH VOROSHILOV

DEAR COMRAD &!

We, workers of Oil industry of the city of Drogobych, now liberated from the oppression of Polish landowners, have gathered here with a great joy to express you our heartfelt gratitude for your care and for your help in the cause of our liberation from the yoke of the Polish gentry.

For many years we were deprived of any rights and were under the oppression of exploiters. All our looks were directed to you, to the

POOR ORIGINAL

country in which the toiling masses, under your wise leadership, having overthrown exploiters - landowners and capitalists, are enjoying a free and happy life.

When the heroic Workers' and Peasants' Red Army came to liberate us from the Polish gentry, and to take us under its protection, we welcomed it with a great joy.

We thank you with all our hearts for your good care of us, for the liberation from hard life of paupers.

Now the mastery of the Polish gentry is over, exploitation, poverty, and lawlessness are over, national discrimination is over. The Polish gentry will never be masters over us again.

All of us to the last man, like a single family of workers, will muster our forces in the fight against our common enemy, and, following the example of the working masses of the great Soviet Union will build a new, happy and cultural life. We shall build our life the way the working masses of the great Soviet Union are building it.

Dear comrade Stalin! We, all workers, assure you that shall become a tight-knit friendly family. We shall eradicate all the enemies in our enterprises and will honorably carry out our production assignments.

Long live the valorous Red Army of the Workers and Peasants which liberated us from the yoke of the Polish gentry!

Long live the leader of the Red Army - Marshal of the Soviet Union Kliment Efremovich Voroshilov!

Long live great leader and teacher of the toiling masses of the whole world comrade Stalin!

The letter was signed by request of the meeting:

I. Petrov, S. Sternbakh, V. Maximovich, I. Gvozdevak,
S. Kouzbar, D. Tanchin, and others

City of Drogobych, September 28, 1939. 700 workers were present at the meeting.
Sovetskiy Patriot, October 1, 1939

THE SUN OF LENIN-STALIN, THE SUN OF TRUTH AND FREEDOM ROSE OVER
THE WEST UKRAINE

THANK YOU, GREAT STALIN!

With all our hearts and souls we welcome the Red Army which, in accordance with the directions of the great genius of the mankind comrade Stalin, came and liberated us from the oppression by Polish landowners.

Rejoice, oh people, for the chains have fallen off our hands, prisons, in which thousands of our brothers, proletarians and peasants, who fought for the cause of the liberation of the working masses from the yoke of Polish landowners, were languishing and perishing, are lying in ruins.

Today all our people can breathe freely. All the toilers of the West Ukraine are rallying under the red banners without any national discrimination. They grasped firmly this victorious banner of liberty they will hold it in their horny hands.

Dozens of years we languished and were waiting for our liberation, and only the great Soviet people and its powerful Red Army made our dreams a reality and gave us their brotherly help.

We are happy that we are living in this century when our brothers came and liberated us from poverty, hunger and oppression.

To you 170-million of Soviet people we send our ardent brotherly greeting.

We shall go forwards abreast with all the peoples of the Soviet Union.

To you, our father, teacher, great Stalin, we send our ardent greeting and a heartfelt gratitude for our liberation!

Today we can say aloud the words of which we have been dreaming for years, the words for which we have been fighting:

Long live the All-Union Communist Party (of bolsheviks)!
 Long live great builder of communism, the bright genius of the mankind,
 our teacher and great leader, comrade Stalin!

Fedorchenko Stepan, Komin Grigoriy, Nimko Andrey,
 Levishchak Mikhail

Village of Luzhok-pol'naya (Sovetskiy Patriot, October 4, 1939)

LETTER FROM THE YOUTH OF THE TOWN OF STRYI

Moscow, the kremlin

TO IOSIF VISSARIONOVICH STALIN

We, toiling youth of the town of Stryi, having heard at a meeting, at which thousands were present, a talk about the life of the Soviet youth before the 1917 revolution and at present, warmly greet you for your fatherly care for the Soviet youth, for the happy and joyful life which it is having.

For 22 years we, the youth of all Poland, were oppressed by Polish landowners and capitalists. We did not know the life of the happy youth of the Soviet Union. We had no right to education, work, or vacation which the youth of the Soviet country is enjoying.

Polish young people, even when they succeeded in acquiring a profession, could not exercise it because there was no work to be had.

Young men of Polish gentry disseminated among us national animosity, and forced us into Polish, bourgeois way of life. We were under the yoke of Polish nationalists.

But the long awaited time has come when under your wise leadership the Soviet people have stretched us a helping hand, and liberated us from under the heavy yoke of tyrannical Polish gentry. Now we shall be able to make our life as happy as that of the youth of the Land of Socialism.

We ardently greet you and the glorious Red Army for the great help rendered to us in the cause of the liberation of the toiling masses from the unbearable exploitation of Polish gentry.

Following the example of the youth of the Soviet Union, rallying under the banners of the party of Lenin-Stalin, we shall fight for a happy, joyful, and free of every oppression life, for free international science, for free labor.

Long live the communist party of bolsheviks, and its leader and organizer of victories our great Stalin!

By request of the meeting of the youth of the town of Strzyl:
Bervit, Yatsyshin, Maximchuk, Dank'kevich, Spis,
Bart, Gutari, Dubrovskiy, Messer, Gorchin,
Vishnevskiy, Riznik

(Sovetskiy Patriot, September 27, 1939)

PEOPLE'S MEETING OF WEST BELORUSSIA TO COMRADE STALIN

In the days of the great celebration of the liberation of the peoples of West Belorussia we, deputies of the People's Assembly, in the name of all the toilers of West Belorussia, are sending you, our dear, endlessly beloved comrade Stalin, our ardent greeting!

Dear Iosif Vissarionovich! We are boundlessly grateful to you and to all the great people of the country of Soviets for the help you rendered us.

Never will the people of West Belorussia forget those historic days when the powerful Red Army, created and inspired by you, comrade Stalin, liberated for ever the towns and villages of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine of the yoke of Polish landowners and capitalists. For a long time our country had been groaning under the oppression of the Polish gentry. A knot of robbers - landowners and capitalists, mercilessly robbed the toiling masses, incited national animosity. Landshortage, unemployment, poverty of working masses, lawlessness and national oppression, humiliation and diseases - such was the lot of the toiling masses of West Belorussia under the rule of Polish capitalists and landowners.

We suffered for many years but we were always sure that great Stalin and all the 170 million of the Soviet people would not forget us, and that soon the hour would strike when we, peoples of West Belorussia would begin living happily and joyfully in the friendly family of all the peoples of the great and powerful Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics.

Only your fatherly care, dear comrade Stalin, saved the people of West Belorussia from wild lawlessness and secured for us the way out of poverty and ruin. Never before did towns and villages of West Belorussia live such full and bright life as in these jubilant days.

The hearts of the liberated people of West Belorussia is full of boundless love and devotion for you, our own father and teacher.

Expressing the will of all the toiling masses of all the liberated people of West Belorussia, we, deputies to the People's Assembly, with the greatest joy, unanimously voted for entering the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In passing this decision we were prompted by the firm belief that only the Soviet rule, only the unity with the great family of the peoples

of the Soviet Union can secure for us a happy and joyful life.

Under the bright sun of the Stalinist Constitution the toiling masses of West Belorussia will begin living a new, free, and happy life.

Under the great banner of the party of Lenin-Stalin we, together with the peoples of the Soviet country will go to the glowing summits of communism.

Long live the Stalinist constellation of the brotherly Soviet Socialist Republics!

Long live the great friendship of peoples!

Long live our liberator - the victorious Red Army of Workers and Peasants!

Long live our great leader, friend and teacher of the toiling masses of all the world, our dear Stalin!

SECTION EIGHT

CORRESPONDENCE OF SOVIET PATRIOTS

"In our country," says comrade Stalin, "the people and the army form one single whole, one family. Nowhere in the world can there be found such tender and loving attitude to the army on the part of the people as in our country. In our country the army is loved, respected and taken care of".

While on the front a warrior of the Red Army felt this great care of the Soviet people every hour and every day. While on the fields of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia, warriors felt the pulse of its great Motherland beating, felt the love and care for them on the part of the Soviet people.

A stream of resolutions passed by meetings and gatherings of workers, kolkhozniks and intelligentsia, gifts and letter from Soviets patriots kept arriving in the active army. Warriors, commanders, political workers on the march, in trenches, and in short intervals between the battles read with a special interest these patriotic documents published in army papers.

Ardent words full of love of the people for their army, inspired our warriors, called them to new unheard of feats in honor of our Motherland, to the complete rout of the enemy.

This Section includes letters of workers, kol'hozniks, intelligentsia, wives to warriors and commanders of the active Red Army, letter of warriors and commanders home.

TO THE WARRIORS, COMMANDERS AND POLITICAL WORKERS OF THE
UKRAINIAN AND BELORUSSIAN FRONTS

From Participants of battles at the river Khalkhin-Gol

COMRADES WARRIORS, COMMANDERS AND POLITICAL WORKERS STANDING
GUARD ON THE WESTERN BORDERS OF THE U.S.S.R.

We, participants of the battles of Khalkhin-Gol, gathered at the
meeting devoted to the speech of the head of the Soviet government
Comrade Molotov, are sending you our warm, fighting greeting of red
army men!

We are certain that you will carry out the historical task assigned
to you by the party and government - the liberation of formerly oppressed
our own brothers, Ukrainians and Belorussians - with honor, boundless
valor and heroism.

We, participants of the Khalkhin-Gol battles, who routed Japanese
militarists, assure you that the eastern borders as well as the borders
of the friendly Mongolian People's Republic are, and will be, locked with
a strong Voroshilov kind lock!

Long live the Red Army and its iron People's Commissar comrade
Voroshilov!

Long live the leader and organizer of great victories, the great
genius of socialism comrade Stalin!

By request of the meeting: Rulin,

Akulov, Danilenko, Savichev

(Cut of the newspaper Stalinskiy Sokol, September 16, 1939)

POOR ORIGINAL

GREETING TO THE WARRIORS, COMMANDERS AND POLITICAL WORKERS OF
THE UKRAINIAN FRONT FROM THE MILITARY COUNCIL OF THE 1-ST ARMY GROUP

Warriors, commanders and political workers of the active army in
the district of Buir-Nur and the river Khalkhin-Gol are sending their
ardent greeting to the troops and command of the Ukrainian front!

With a deep satisfaction and joy are we following the anrush
of your army units which are carrying real liberty from landowners and
capitalists to the peoples of the West Ukraine.

In our turn we assure you that we are ready to strike at any
enemy any time, just the way we struck at the Japanese invaders over
the Khalkhin-Gol river.

Hero of the Soviet Union
Commander of the Corps: Zhukov

Division Commissar: Nikishev

(Sovietskiy Patriot, October 1, 1939)

KOMSOBOLS OF THE CAPITAL OF SOVIET BELORUSSIA GREET THE RED ARMY
TO RED ARMY MEN, COMMANDERS, COMMISSARS, AND POLITICAL WORKERS
OF THE BELORUSSIAN FRONT

Dear comrades: Komsoobols of the city of Minsk are sending you
their ardent boshevist greeting.

With the feeling of the deepest satisfaction and pride for the
power of our Motherland, and her wise policy we met the statement of
the head of the Soviet government regarding the order given to Chief
Command of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army to take under its protection
and to liberate from ruin our own brothers, the toilers of the West Ukraine
and West Belorussia.

The gentry Poland and her bankrupt government which was sustained by the enslaving of the masses of people, by the inhuman oppression of Belorussians, Ukrainians and other peoples, brought the country to a catastrophe and military defeat.

It is our sacred duty, our international obligation to help in the liberation of our own brothers, Ukrainians and Belorussians left at the mercy of their fate.

All the youth of the city of Minsk, like the whole Soviet people, rallying still closer around our government, our party and our dearly beloved leader of the peoples comrade Stalin, will show new production victories under any circumstances, and, if necessary, will go to fight alongside of you.

We are deeply certain that our valorous Red Army and Red Navy will carry out the assignment of our government and party with honor and heroism.

Comrades warriors, commanders, and political workers! Let us carry out our international duty to the oppressed humanity! Let us liberate the toilers of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine from ruin and massacre at the hands of the enemy.

Long live the powerful Red Army and its leader - the Stalinist People's Commissar, our beloved Marshal Kliment Efremovich Voroshilov!

Long live the party of Lenin-Stalin!

Long live our beloved, wise leader and friend Iosif Vissarionovich Stalin!

(Passed by the meeting of the komsomol active of the city of Minsk, September 17, 1939).

(Znamya Sovetov, September 18, 1939)

RETURN HEROES FROM THE FRONT!

DEAR WARRIORS, COMMANDERS AND POLITICAL WORKERS!

We, your battle girl-friends, are sending you an ardent battle greeting.

We are happy that the Party and Government showed you such tremendous confidence, and entrusted you with the task of liberating our Ukrainian and Belorussian brothers from the oppression of the gentry.

Being firmly convinced in the strength and power of the Red Army, we know that you will carry out this fighting task with honor.

Be staunch, manly warriors, worthy sons of the great Soviet people. If you need help, we are ready.

For our Motherland! For Stalin! Fight bravely, be heroes!

Long live our happy Soviet people!

Long live the free peoples of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia!

Long live the great party of bolsheviks!

Long live great and beloved comrade Stalin!

Battle girl-friends of commanders: Barkalova, Posternak, Poberezhets, Protsenko, Sobchuk, Kartunova, Vozmitilova, Mamalyga, Rybakova, Fomenko, Marchuk, Zhurakhovskaya, Soroka, Bakhmetzkaya, Pandyur, Tokarenko, and others.

(Out of the newspaper Krasnaya Armiya, September 21, 1939)

LETTER OF THE WIVES OF COMMANDING PERSONNEL TO THE WARRIORS,
COMMANDERS AND POLITICAL WORKERS OF *** ACTIVE UNIT

Dear comrades commanders, political workers, red army men!

An honorable duty fell to our lot: to help to liberate our own brothers of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia from Polish landowners.

Comrade Molotov's speech and the crossing of the frontier by our
valorous Red Army have been greeted with a great enthusiasm.

All the population of the multi-million Soviet Union approves the
measures taken by the government.

We want to give you an assignment: be staunch, carry out your
great historical task in a real Stalinist manner. The image of a Soviet
woman, a participant of the Civil War, is popular with the masses of the
people.

We are ready, any time, together with you to carry out any assign-
ment of the party and government.

And now, in your absence, we are busy studying. We have a political,
shootin', and general educational circles, besides, we are organizing some
other circles as well.

Comrades red army men! Accept this modest gift from wives of
commanding personnel as a symbol of the unity of the front and the rear.

Long live our government and its head comrade Molotov!

Long live VKP(b)!

Long live the great wise teacher of leader of the working masses
of all the world comrade Stalin!

In the names of the wives of the commanding
personnel signed: participant of the Civil War: Kolesnikova

Wives of the commanding personnel:

Rudenko, Shkuratovskaya, Kalacheva, Maranova, Zheleznova,
Vorob'yeva, Blanshey, Stovanova, Konopatova, N. Ronina,
V. Stepchenkova, Alijeva, Oduntsova, Tsymbalist, Shmakova, Shilika

TO OUR BATTLE GIRL-FRIENDS

Answer of warriors, commanders and political workers to the letter
of the wives of the commanding personnel.

We, warriors, commanders, political workers, and chiefs, enjoyed
very much your letter and your gifts.

Your care for us and your assignment regarding the fulfilment of
our fighting task - the liberation of the toiling masses of the west
Ukraine and West Belorussia from the oppression of the Polish gentry,
fill our hearts with a new joy and gives us new strength to fight the
enemies of the people to their complete defeat.

We shall give all our strength and energy to this cause, if neces-
sary we will not spare life itself to carry out the great historical
task set up by the party and government, and your assignment.

Work and study with even greater energy, bring up the new generation
of the Soviet children in the spirit of communism. Your husbands, warriors,
commanders, political workers and the chiefs, true sons of their great
motherland are always ready to fulfil any assignment of the party and
government.

Long live the peoples of the west Ukraine and Belorussia, liberated
from the oppression of the Polish gentry!

Long live the women of the great Soviet people!

Long live our powerful Red Army of workers and Peasants and its iron
people's Commissar comrade Voroshilov!

Long live our communist party!

Long live the leader of the world proletariat great Stalin!

In the name of warriors, commanders and chiefs signed:

Zhura, Shibika, Yerevin

LETTER OF SCHOOL PUPILS

We, pioneers and school pupils of the Russian secondary school ardently greet the wise decision of the wise Soviet government to take under its protection the oppressed population of West Belorussia and West Ukraine doomed by the Polish gentry to starvation and death.

To your lot, comrades warriors and commanders, fell an honorable task to defend the toiling masses of West Belorussia.

We are proud of you, and we firmly believe that you will carry out this task with dignity and honor.

In honor of this decree we, comrades, pledge to study still better, more diligent, in order to become full-fledged citizens of the USSR.

We feel fine and gay, and we wish you to feel fine and gay.

Be brave and courageous. Give our warm greetings to the children of West Belorussia.

We hope to see you soon after a victorious campaign.

On request of pioneers and school pupils:

Kulikova, Murugin, Vasyuta, Mal'tseva

(Leninskiy prizyv, September 23, 1939)

A MOTHER'S LETTER

Here is a letter addressed to comrade Tarasenko from his 60 year old mother in which she calls upon her son to carry out with honor the great oath given by him to the Motherland.

"My dear son Zhura! With a great attention I listened to the broadcast of the speech of comrade Molotov that an order was given to our Red Army to cross the Polish border and to liberate our sisters and brothers -

Ukrainians and Belorussians from the slavery and oppression of the bestial landowners and capitalists.

I, as your mother, call upon you, my son, to achieve success and win the victory over the enemy, to liberate from oppression the toilers who so impatiently are waiting for your coming and for the dear freedom which we have been enjoying for 22 years.

I hope, and I am quite sure of you, that you will be a firm and staunch warrior in the battles against the enemy, that you will show no mercy for the gentry who humiliated and beat our brothers, and recently burned down villages leaving hundreds of peasants without shelter or clothing, dooming them to starvation.

I hope, you will drive your tank proudly and with confidence, you will retreat not a centimeter, and, in case of a damage of the tank will not surrender alive to the enemy.

We had a meeting devoted to the speech of our head of the government, comrade Molotov. At that meeting the workers of the mine promised to make every effort to carry out the plan of ore mining to satisfy the needs of the Red Army.

We, housewives, also promised to help the Red Army as we can.

In spite of my old age I shall also study in the circle for the first aid, and if, I cannot be useful on the front, I shall help the sick in the rear.

With a great joy I read the information about the advance of the units of the Red Army and of the joyous welcome accorded to them by the toiling masses.

Once more I beg you to be staunch and to justify the confidence of the party and government and of our great teacher and father comrade Stalin.

POOR ORIGINAL

Let the revolution sweep over the world, and let our red flags fly everywhere.

Long live our valiant Red Army!

Your mother - I. D. Tarasenko

(Leninskii Prizyv, October 2, 1939)

**GLORY TO THE HEROES WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES
FOR THE GREAT CAUSE OF LENIN-STALIN!**

Communication of the son's death in the battle for the liberation of the toiling masses of the West Ukraine

DEAR PARENTS!

Your son, Igor' Zinov'yevich Mutylo during his service in the Red Army was an excellent student and showed a great affection for the tasks he was entrusted with.

The command of the 71-st tank battalion with a deep regret informs you that your son, Igor' Zinov'yevich, died the death of the brave in the battle for the liberation of our brother Ukrainians from the oppression of the Polish gentry.

Your son, Igor' Zinov'yevich, fought heroically, as behooves a warrior of the workers' and peasants' Red Army, and a patriot of the great Soviet Union, and he was killed by a treacherous enemy's bullet near his machine gun on September 15, 1939, at 11 o'clock, near the village of Chertkova, West Ukraine.

Your son was buried as a Red Army warrior, near the village of Belobozhitsa, in the vicinity of the village Chertkova, West Ukraine.

A monument will be erected to your son, as a hero of the battles for the liberation of the toiling masses of the West Ukraine.

POOR ORIGINAL

The bright memory of your son will live long in the hearts of the warriors and commanders who were fighting side by side with him against the Polish gentry.

The death of your son made us hate the enemies of our Motherland still more, and we revenged your son's death upon the Polish bandits.

And, whenever in future, we shall be again entrusted by the party, government and the leader of peoples - comrade Stalin, to carry out a battle assignment, we shall fight the enemy the way your son, Porfiriy, fought them.

We venerate the bright memory of a brave warrior, Porfiriy Zinov'yevich Mitylo.

With a Red Army greeting

Commander of the 71-st tank battalion
Major Mit'kov

Army Commissar of the 71-st
Tank Battalion
Senior Political Instructor: Karpets

Active Red Army, Ukrainian Front, Army sorting center N 5, Army post office N 272, 71-st Tank Battalion.

THE ANSWER OF PARENTS, A.F. AND M.D. KOVALEV TO THE COMMUNICATION OF THE DEATH OF THEIR SON WHO FELL IN BATTLE FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE POLISH MASSES OF THE WEST UKRAINE.

"Dear comrades commander and commissar of the 71-st tank battalion. We deeply thank you for your condolence on account of the death of our son Nikolay Alekseevich Kovalev. Although on receiving your communication about the death of our son, we felt deeply our loss, we are proud that our son, Nikolay fought honestly and bravely against the enemy for the liberation of our brothers Ukrainians and Belorussians from the Polish oppression.

POOR ORIGINAL

We brought our son up so that he might serve as an example at his work, and be a true patriot of our great motherland. We instilled in him irreconcilable hatred for the enemies of the revolution. Our son, Nikolay, gave samples of Stakhanovite method of work fulfilling his production program up to 300 per cent. On the front, too, he was a brave and courageous warrior.

Let his example serve for two other sons of ours who will also defend with their lives their great Motherland, and at the first call of the party and government, and the leader of peoples, comrade Stalin, will be able to replace their deceased brother Nikolay.

Let the enemies know that our sons will fight in the times to come, just as bravely and honestly for the cause of the liberation of the people, for the cause of the revolution.

Enemies have paid for the death of our son, his comrades avenged his death. In future, too, they will pay if they dare to maltreat people brutally, or violate the Soviet borders.

Let our son sleep in peace, his memory, the memory of a brave and courageous warrior will never fade in the hearts of his parents.

I am an invalid, I worked in a mine for 30 years but if the need arises, I shall defend my great Motherland together with my sons.

Long live the Red Army that liberated the Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples from the oppression of the Polish gentry and the Polish militarists.

Long live the first Marshal of the Red Army, comrade Voroshilov.

A.F. and M.D. Kovalevs

POOR ORIGINAL

A LETTER OF RED ARMY MEN, FORMER KOLKHOZNIKS OF THE KOLKHOZ
IMENI VOROSHILOV IN THE VILLAGE OF DOBROGOSCHCHA, FEL'SHTINSKIY
RAYON, KAMENETS-PODOLSKAYA OBLAST

How do you do, comrades fellow kolkhozniks!

We have not written to you for a long time because every one of us
was very busy. You know that the Red Army had a great and honorable
task to perform - we had to liberate the same Ukrainians as we are,
who were oppressed by Polish landowners and kulaks called here "osadniks"
(settlers).

In this letter we want to tell you what we have seen with our own
eyes. When during our meetings and ^{political} studies we were told how poor the
peasants of the West Ukraine were, we still could not imagine that
people could live in such poverty and lawlessness.

There are no tractors here. The majority of the peasants have not
even heard about combines. The peasants own just strips of land. Every
poor peasant's household has 1 or 1½ hectares. Kulaks and landowners
have a lot of land. In every village we saw landowners' estate surrounded
with tall fences. Hired laborers work for landowners. At the time of a
halt in a village a laborer, Ivan Uslisty, told us that he had worked
for the landowner the whole summer, and for all that time he earned
only a shock of wheat, and since the landowner transported to the peasant's
house these 60 sheaves, he had to return 20 sheaves to the landowner.

When autumn comes the landowner dismisses laborers. They cannot
go to town to earn their living, for in towns unemployed walk in crowds.
They are ready to perform any work for any pay. In the city of L'vov
there are over 30 thousand unemployed among workers only, without mentioning
teachers, physicians, and other intelligentsia. We talked to a fellow
who a year before had graduated from a higher educational institution.
He is working as a janitor at one of the hotels.

In the small town of S. we learned that over 5 thousand girls were street walkers. Salt and matches are luxury here. Peasants never put out fire in their ovens. In the evening they carefully cover glowing coals with ashes, and in the morning start fire from them. Only kulaks and landowners have kerosene. Poor peasants use splinters or wicks for light. The life of peasants here is hard and gloomy. Children grow up illiterate, they are always hungry. Because of hunger they develop all kinds of diseases which carry away a lot of children.

Landowners and capitalists have closed all the Ukrainian schools. Those who spoke Ukrainian were persecuted in all ways. The Polish gentry called the Ukrainian peasants "kholops" that is - slaves.

Comrad s kolkhozniks! If you could only see with what joy we were welcomed by the population, they gave us flowers, greeted us. Many cried with joy. Priests and bourgeois newspapers wrote all kinds of false stories about our Red Army. But when the Red Army began to pass through the villages, and all saw our attitude to them, they began coming out to welcome us even at night, and not only the young people but old men and women, and children as well.

Many peasants ask us how we live in kolkhozes: whether it is true that we are forced to work without any pay. We answered that all that was a lie. We told them about a well-to-do life of our kolkhozniks, of the respect accorded to the milk maid of our village, Evgeniya Petrovna woman Khoma, and the famous tractor driver- Natalka Moroz. Many would not even believe us when we said that chairman of our village council was a woman, formerly a poor peasant, and now a distinguished kolkhoz woman.

"How", they kept asking us, "a woman - chairman of the village council?"

"Yes," we answered. "We have women who are not only chairmen of the village council but even deputies to the Supreme Council. There are women in our country who are professors, pilots, and thousands of the best kolkhoz women have been awarded the highest award - decorations with the orders of the Union of SSR.

Dear comrades kolkhozniks! You understand that in a letter it is difficult to tell you of all that joy with which we were welcomed by the people as their liberators.

We are proud that our party and government have entrusted us such an honorable task - to liberate our brothers of the yoke of the Polish gentry and officers- settlers. We have fulfilled this assignment with honor. We shall also fulfil another assignment: we shall help our brothers and sisters, the same Ukrainians and Belorussians as we are, to build a happy and joyful life, the same kind of life we have built for ourselves in the Soviet Union.

Former kolkhozniks of your kol-hoz - at present
red army men: G. Kachur, A. Popelyushko, Ya. Pukass,
N. Khropach, E. Zemko, M. Primak, I. Malaka, A. Ustinskiy,
S. Lysyy, E. Khropach - 300 signatures altogether.

(Newspaper Krasnaya Armiya, October 8, 1939)

SECTION NINE

PRESS UNDER BATTLE CONDITIONS

(Special issues of newspapers)

The role of the press as of the most powerful and sharp weapon of our party is especially great under battle conditions. A Red Army newspaper on the front is a collective propagandist and organizer of the masses of red army men, it is the first assistant of the command in carrying out fighting orders. Newspapers are the main tribune for the exchange and generalization of military experience. They teach by examples of others how to rout the enemy with little bloodshed on our part, how to bring up the personnel in the spirit of selfless service to their people and to the great cause of the party of Lenin-Stalin, new heroes are raised on examples of courage and bravery.

The Section "Work of the Press under Battle Conditions" quotes the texts of special issues of Red Army papers issued on the eve of the battles for the liberation of our own brothers - the toilers of the west Ukraine and West Belorussia from the oppression of landowners and capitalists.

The importance of special issues is particularly great. They were prepared beforehand and distributed immediately after the fighting order of the command had been issued.

The newspaper Krasnaya Armiya gave correct orientation and aim to the masses of red army men in the fulfilment of the assignment of the party and government. In a special issue it gave a number of concrete articles which called upon the warriors to carry out their military oath, and to enter the battle bravely and decisively, to smash the enemy without any mercy.

On its pages it offered articles by warriors and commanders. In a special article "The Warrior in an Attack" the assignment of a warrior in an attack was described which corresponded to the operation order of the command.

Preparation of a special issue must be carried out under the conditions of the strictest keeping of the war secret.

This Section includes special issues of the papers: Krasnaya Armiya, a newspaper of the Ukrainian Front, Znamya Sovetov, an army newspaper, and Krasnoye Znamya, a division newspaper.

Proletarians of all lands, unite!

KRASNAYA ARMYIA

Red Army Daily of the Ukrainian Front

21-st year of publication

I am always ready to stand up for the defense of my Motherland - the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics on the order of the Workers' and Peasants' government.
(Out of the military oath of RKKA)

TO A DECISIVE ATTACK!

FOR OUR MOTHERLAND! FOR STALIN!

Let us liberate our Ukrainian and Belorussian brothers from the oppression of the Polish gentry

TO THE TROOPS OF THE UKRAINIAN FRONT

Comrades red army men, commanders and political workers!

The Polish government of landowners and generals drew the peoples of Poland into an adventurous war. In the course of a few days Poland lost the greater part of her territory and the most important of her industrial centers. The Polish army suffered a severe defeat.

Polish ministers and generals made a cowardly escape taking with them the gold and abandoning the army and the people to the mercy of the fate.

For twenty years our Ukrainian and Belorussian brothers have been under the oppression of Polish landowners and capitalists. In the hard years of the civil war the insatiable Polish gentry seized a large territory of the Soviet Ukraine and Soviet Belorussia. They enslaved our Ukrainian and Belorussian brothers, doomed them to starvation and poverty. The lands of Ukrainian and Belorussian peasants were settled with military colonizers faithful to Polish landowners, those dogs- settlers.

The west Ukraine and West Belorussia have been turned by the ruling circles of Poland into a colony deprived of any rights and given to the Polish gentry to plunder and to ruin.

The Ukrainian and Belorussian languages have been prohibited to be used in the whole state and administrative apparatus from top to bottom.

Cultural institutions and press in the Ukrainian and Belorussian languages are forbidden. The audacity of the Polish gentry reached the limit when children of Ukrainians and Belorussians cannot even study in school in their native language. The ruling circles of Poland wanted to preserve their power by means of punitive expeditions, courts-martial, white terror, and incitement of national animosity. By the policy of forced polonization they wanted to erase these two brotherly peoples of ours off the face of the earth.

The hour of reckoning for the violators and oppressors of our Ukrainian and Belorussian brothers has come. An uprising against the enslavers of the Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples is spreading all over the West Ukraine and West Belorussia.

Comrades, let us give a helping hand to Ukrainians and Belorussians suffering under the rule of the Poland of gentry and bourgeoisie, let us liberate them from the oppression of landowners and generals.

I order the troops of the Ukrainian Front to enter the West Ukraine for the purpose of liberating our Ukrainian and Belorussian brothers for ever from the yoke of the Polish gentry, to liberate them for ever from the threat of ruin and massacre by the enemy.

We are coming to the West Ukraine not as conquerers but as liberators of our Ukrainian and Belorussian brothers. We shall liberate Ukrainians and Belorussians for ever from every oppression and exploitation, from the rule of landowners and capitalists. The Workers' and Peasants' Red Army will erase off the face of the earth everybody who will prevent it from carrying out its historical mission of liberating our brothers.

Comrades, fight courageously and staunchly like warriors of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, fight skillfully, with dignity and honor without sparing your blood, nor life itself for winning a complete victory over the enemy.

For the liberation of our Ukrainian and Belorussian brothers!

For our happy life!

For our Motherland! For great Stalin!

Forwards, to the complete rout of the enemy!

Commander of the Ukrainian Front
Army Commander of the 1-st rank: S. Timoshenko

Member of the Military Council of the Ukrainian Front:

N. Khrushchev, V. Borisov, Kozhevnikov

ON INNER CAUSES OF THE MILITARY DEFEAT OF POLAND

Although only some ten days have passed since the beginning of hostilities between Germany and Poland, one can say that Poland has suffered a military defeat resulting in the loss of almost all her economical and political centers.

It is difficult to explain such swift defeat of Poland by the superiority of military technique and military organization of Germany, or by the lack of effective help to Poland from England and France only. In the course of the hostilities between Germany and Poland one cannot observe any serious resistance on the part of the Polish troops to the advance of the German army, or any at least partial success of the Poles in this or that operation sector. Moreover, all the data on the situation in Poland indicate a growing disorganization of the whole Polish state apparatus, they indicate that the Polish government proved so weak and incapable of action that it began disintegrating at the very first military fiascos.

What are then the causes which have brought Poland to the brink of bankruptcy?

They are, in the first place, rooted in the inner weaknesses and contradictions of the Polish state.

Poland is a multi-national national state. Poles constitute only 60 percent of the population, the other 40 percent are national minorities, mostly Ukrainians, Belorussians, and Jews. It is enough to mention here that there are at least 8 million Ukrainians and about 3 million Belorussians in Poland. These two most numerous national minorities amount to about 11 million inhabitants. In order to show graphically the specific weight of the Ukrainian and Belorussian population in Poland, we should point out that this number exceeds the population of such countries as Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania taken together.

It seemed that the ruling circles of Poland should have established normal relationship with such numerous national minorities, should have granted them some national rights, and should have given them, if not political, then at least, administrative autonomy, should have permitted national schools, cultural institutions, etc. It is quite clear now that, without granting those, or similar national rights, to minority nations, it is impossible to preserve and multi-national state, it is impossible to secure its inner unity and vitality. The Polish ruling circles, however, were incapable to understand this elementary rule of the existence and vitality of a multi-national state, not to undertake any practical steps for fulfilling those conditions. Moreover, the Polish ruling circles did all they could to make their relationship with the minority nations worse, to strain it to the highest pitch of tension.

National policy of the ruling circles of Poland has been characterized by the suppression and oppression of the national minorities, and especially Ukrainians and Belorussians.

The West Ukraine and West Belorussia - the areas with predominantly Ukrainian and Belorussian population, are subjected to the most cruel and shameless exploitation by the Polish gentry.

The position of Ukrainians and Belorussians is characterized by the regime of national oppression and lawlessness. The ruling circles of Poland, so proud of their so-called love for freedom, did all they could to transform the West Ukraine and West Belorussia into a colony deprived of any rights, given over to the Polish gentry for plunder. In this respect the policy of Poland does not differ from the oppressive policy of Russian Tsarism.

The ruling circles of Poland have been carrying out the policy of forced colonization of Ukrainians and Belorussians. The lands of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia are being settled with Polish military colonizers, the so-called "osadniks" (settlers). Poles, who constitute here but a tiny fraction of the population, form the ruling circles holding the their hands all the apparatus of the power.

In all the sections of the administrative apparatus the Polish language reigns supreme from top to bottom. All the employees and judges are Poles who do not recognize any other language but Polish. Persons of non-Polish nationality have no right to occupy any positions. The ruling circles of Poland have been sustaining their power by punitive expeditions, courts-martial, white terror, and by inciting national animosity.

The Ukrainian and Belorussian cultural institutions and schools have been reduced to almost naught. It is enough to point out that the Constitution of Poland does not provide for national minorities any, not even a curtailed, autonomy, not even the right to teach children their mother tongue.

But the forced polonization of Ukrainians and Belorussians is not limited to school only. Ukrainian and Belorussian literature, press, and art are in the same position.

As a result Ukrainian and Belorussian population are doomed to cultural wilderness.

Such are the reasons why in Poland there ~~there was not~~ and could not be that inner unity and consolidation of strength of ^a multi-national state which could carry high a wave of patriotism and would have unified the Polish army, which consists not only of Poles but of Ukrainians and Belorussians, in a common striving to resist the attacking enemy.

National minorities of Poland did not become, and could not become a reliable stronghold of the state regime. A multi-national state which is not reinforced by the bonds of friendship and equality of the peoples who inhabit it, but, on the contrary, founded on the oppression and inequality of national minorities, cannot present a solid military might.

(Editorial of the Pravda, September 14, 1939)

TANK DRIVERS ARE READY FOR BATTLE;

WE ARE BRINGING LIBERATION TO OUR UKRAINIAN BROTHERS

The legendary heroes of Khasan carried all over the world the fame of the unconquerable might of the Soviet arms. Inspired by our great Party with the name of Stalin on their lips, the heroes of Khasan went to battle and smashed Japanese imperialists. Not once did our Red Army give subject lessons to war mongers who forgot themselves. Today we are giving a helping hand to our own dear brothers - the toilers of the West Ukraine and Belorussia.

For twenty years they have been mercilessly oppressed by contemptible Polish gentry. For twenty years they have been under the yoke of oppression and exploitation. We know very well that the West Ukraine and West Belorussia have been subjected to the cruellest exploitation by Polish landowners. The West Ukraine and West Belorussia have been transformed into a colony deprived of any rights and given over to the Polish gentry.

We cannot stand any more the humiliation of our own brothers. The decisive hour of reckoning has struck. The day is not far when Ukrainian and Belorussian peasants will become free and independent.

We, tank drivers, are ready for battle. We are prepared to direct our powerful military technique against the oppressors and with powerful Voroshilov kind volleys to sweep off our way all the enemies of our Motherland.

Tank drivers are ready to go to battle. We are ready to repeat the Khasan lesson any moment. We shall smash the enemy without any mercy.

Tank commander: Filozin
 Assistant political instructor: Chernyshuk
 Jr. lieutenant: Zavgorodniy, Jr. Lieutenant: Furaa

OUR OATH CALLS TO VICTORY

In the ranks of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army I rose from a rank and file warrior to junior lieutenant. The party and government showed me a great honor by entrusting me with the education of warriors, with teaching them complicated military art. For all this attention, for this care I repay with insistent work, and military achievements. I, as well as all my comrades, am ready to give my life for the party which raised and educated me, for the Bolshevik party which provides happy and joyful life for all the Soviet people.

The warriors of the platoon which is under my command have requested me to ask for our platoon to be sent to the front line, so that we could be the first in dealing a crushing blow to the hateful gentry of Poland, and in bringing brotherly help to the Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples. They declare that they will fight the enemy bravely and courageously as behooves the warriors of the great army of workers and peasants. They declare that they will fight the enemy bravely and courageously as behooves the warriors of the great army of workers and peasants. The warriors experience an unusual wave of ardent Soviet patriotism. All of them have one wish only: to rush to battle as soon as possible to square accounts with the enemy.

Our oath calls us to victory.

Junior lieutenant: Ivan Niki-
forovich Vdovichenko

WE SHALL SMASH THE ENEMY MERCILESSLY

The editorial of the Bravda has revealed the inner causes of the defeat of the Polish state in all their depth. The ruling circles of Poland carried out the policy of oppression and exploitation of national minorities. Ukrainians, Belorussians, and Jews, who constitute about 10 percent of the inhabitants, were subjected to a particularly cruel oppression.

Ukrainians and Belorussians, and Jews are deprived of the most elementary human rights. Unbounded exploitation and the lack of cultural rights of these peoples cannot be tolerated any longer.

The moment has come when the Ukrainian and Belorussian toiling masses must raise the banner of struggle, and following the example of their brothers-workers and peasants of the Soviet Ukraine and Soviet Belorussia will put an end to the oppression of landowners and capitalists, and will win their independence gun in hand.

Remember, toilers of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia that in your struggle for liberation you are not alone. All the great multi-million Soviet people is with you.

We are always ready to come to your help. At the first call of the party and government we shall come down upon the heads of boastful Polish gentry all the might of the Voroshiliv volleys.

Division commander: Garchuk, red army men:
Volkov, Vozoshkevich, Furik, Kramarenko, Driker

FAST CAVALRY MEN WILL RUSH INTO BATTLE!

Fast cavalry men will rush into battle. Unsheathing their sabres, they will come down with their deadly weapons upon the enemy, and he will see how strong, how powerful is the Red Army of Workers and Peasants, brought up by the bolshevist party, the party of Lenin-Stalin.

The glorious deeds of the heroes-cavalry men have been entered into the annals of the victories of the Red Army with gilt letters. Being brought up in the heroic traditions of the past, and being the object of the constant care of the party and government, Soviet cavalry men know how to smash enemies without any mercy, and they represent a terrible power.

The success of military training can be well proved by the example of our division. Working insistently, constantly improving our military training, we have achieved considerable success. All the warriors of our division are Voroshilov riders and good shots. At the last inspection tour red army men Khariz Musin, Gostev and Arnautov gave the best results. They shot like real masters of the Voroshilov volleys. All the bullets hit the aim.

Our machine gunner comrade Bryuchkov has mastered his weapon perfectly. All the assignments he carries out with the grade of "excellent". We are

proud of such masters of the sabre, and such fast riders as comrades Likhis, Kryuchkov, and others.

We are always in fighting readiness. Our battle friends - our horses, and always clean, well-fed, and our weapons are at hand. Our beloved government and party have only to say a word, and we shall move against the enemy like a terrible avalanche.

The fast cavalry men will rush into battle, and woe betide the enemy!

Division commander: N. Aravchenko,
red army men H. Musin, D. Kryuchkov,
Ya. Gostev, I. Arnavtov, and others.

WE ARE GOING INTO THE BATTLE WITH THE NAME OF STALIN
Pilots will support the ground forces

The final checking of the technical equipment has been finished. The motors are working regularly and without any failure.

The technician of the detachment comrade Gubenko, and mechanics comrades Nikolayenko and Mikhaylyuk are especially careful in preparing for flying these days. Every little detail has been examined and tried. The planes are ready for battle.

We, pilots-communists are awaiting the fighting order with impatience. As soon as the fighting assignment is received, we shall shall soar in the air and will be destroying the Polish gentry with our destructive machine gun fire.

Our duty of communists-pilots will be done with honor in the coming battles. We shall help our brothers - workers and peasants of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia to overthrow the century long oppression of Polish landowners and capitalists.

The hour of reckoning, the hour of liberation of the toiling Ukrainians and Belorussians from the Polish oppression has struck. In this just fight for the happiness of an oppressed people we shall not spare our strength, nor,

if needs be, life itself. With the name of the leader of the toiling masses of the whole world, with the name of great Stalin we shall bravely enter the battle, and we shall win the victory.

We shall warmly support the action of the ground forces, we shall carry out any battle order.

Detachment commander, junior lieutenant:
V.S. Zhigalovskiy, pilot junior lieutenant:
B.N. Semenov

MY HEART IS FULL OF HATRED FOR THE ENEMY

The great Soviet people led by the party and government is carefully watching the tense international situation.

The ruling circles of Poland have been carrying out the policy of oppression and plunder of national minorities. Poland became a prison for peoples. There are not less than 8 million of Ukrainians in that country, and about 3 million of Belorussians. However, in spite of a considerable specific weight of these national minorities, the Polish ruling circles did everything to oppress them and enslave them.

The working peasants of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia, unable to stand the humiliation and oppression any more, rose up against their jailers.

I, as well as my fellow-pilots, draw for myself the necessary conclusions of the existing international situation. My fighting plane has been tried, oiled and checked. I flew high with it. The terrible Soviet motor made by remarkable Soviet people at our home plants has given proof of excellent fighting qualities.

If it is necessary I am ready to fulfil my duty to my beloved Motherland to the end, and to enter the battle on an order from the party and government. My heart is full of hatred for the enemies.

Lieutenant G. Chernov

RED ARMY IS GIVING A BROTHERLY HELPING HAND TO THE TOILERS
OF THE WEST UKRAINE

I shall lead red army men into battle for the happiness
of the people

The Soviet people have been building a well-to-do happy
life for themselves for twenty years. The achievements of the USSR inspire
and arouse for struggle the toiling masses of the capitalist countries.

Right now, across the border of the Soviet Union, our own brothers,
Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples are fighting against the hateful rule
of the Polish gentry. The peoples of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia
raised the banner of revolt against their oppressors.

The Red Army and the whole Soviet people cannot remain indifferent
to that struggle. Our sacred duty is to help our struggling brothers,
to assist them to throw down the yoke of despotism.

The warriors and commanders of our unit are awaiting impatiently a
battle order to go forth and to win the victory over the hateful enemies
of the Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples.

In the heroic years of the Civil War I led into battle my subdivision
under the banner of Lenin-Stalin, firmly sure of victory.

Now with the name of beloved Stalin I shall also lead the warriors
into the decisive battle for the happiness of the people.

Captain P. Dvornikov-Dvortsov

THE HOUR OF RECKONING HAS STRUCK

The Polish gentry oppressed, persecuted and deprived of all political
rights our brother toilers of the West Ukraine and Belorussia for many years.

The hour of reckoning has come. We are ready to help our class brothers.
Our planes, swift like lightning, will soar up, and will mercilessly destroy
everybody who will stand in our way. We shall not spare our strength, and, if
needs be, our life to help the workers and peasants of the West Ukraine, and

West Belorussia who rose up in order to throw off the yoke of slavery, poverty and lawlessness.

Our terrible fighting technique will raze blood-suckers, oppressors, and enslavers off the face of the earth. We are ready to direct from our planes the destructive machine gun fire upon all those who will oppose us.

In this just liberation war we shall fight the enemy and destroy it as it behooves the warriors of the Red Army.

Detachment commander lieutenant M.B. Bykhashonok,
pilots: V.I. Kozlovskiy, jr. lieutenant
G.Ya. Yerofeev

WE ARE AWAITING THE FIGHTING ORDER

Out of newspapers I learnt about the revolutionary movement of the peoples of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia against the Polish gentry. It is the question of honor of our great people to render help to our class brothers in their sacred and just struggle.

The hour has come to liberate the Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples from the hateful yoke of Polish landowners and capitalists. The division under my command is awaiting an order. All of us are ready to destroy with our well-aimed sniper fire all who will try to interfere with the just struggle of the peoples of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia for their freedom and independence.

Division commander M. Tainchuk

(Page 109 shows photostats of the pages of the newspaper Krasnaya Armiya. The text is illegible. Judging by the headlines, some of the articles are included in this section.

Translator's Note)

(The bottom of the page says:)

Krasnaya Armiya - a red army paper of the Ukrainian front. A special issue published on the day of the crossing the border of the former Polish state by the Red Army.

ALONG FAMILIAR ROADS, FOLLOWING THE BELOVED NARKOM . . .

It was in 1920. Polish gentry violated the frontiers of the young Soviet Republic and seized the Ukraine. In our memory still live the pictures of unheard of, inhuman atrocities practiced by the Polish gentry over our people.

But the Ukrainian people with the support of the great Russian people won their independence. Under the leadership of comrade Stalin we, warriors, and commanders in the halo of the glory of the First Cavalry Division undertook our heroic attack and drove the Polish gentry away from our rich, blossoming and vast land.

Glorious cavalry men of the Red Army are ready to stretch a brotherly helping hand to our brothers of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia, and to assist them in overthrowing the Polish gentry. The cavalry men of the Red Army are ready to carry out any fighting order. We are waiting for the fighting order, we are prepared to go into battle.

Along familiar roads, following the beloved Narkom
We shall lead our battle steeds

Major - Order Bearer P. Pooov

REVOLUTIONARY UPRISING IS SPREADING IN THE WEST UKRAINE

A tremendous new upsurge in the struggle of the toiling masses against lawlessness, poverty and hunger can be observed in Poland. The masses of the people cannot and do not want to live as they lived before. More and more frequently they express their dissatisfaction with the existing political regime, and pour out into the streets disregarding police bayonets.

Revolutionary movement has become especially wide-spread in the West Ukraine and West Belorussia where the remnants of slavery, and national oppression have been particularly felt. Polish capitalists have transformed

the West Ukraine and West Belorussia into their colonies, and they consider Ukrainian and Belorussian peasants as their colonial slaves. 87 percent of all the Ukrainian lands are in the hands of landowners and settlers-colonizers.

Peasants uprisings often take the form of an armed struggle against the police and gendarmerie. In 1932 in the districts of Lisko, Lapanovo, Yacovo, Limanovo, and Astashino in Galicia bloody collisions between peasants and police took place. In the district of Lisko alone 19 villages with the population of 10,000 persons took part in the collisions with the police. In the beginning of 1933 the unrest among the peasants of Central Galicia, where famine was raging already in January of 1933, was particularly violent. The peasants organized famine demonstrations together with the unemployed of the neighboring towns.

Revolutionary struggle of our Ukrainian and Belorussian brothers for their national independence, for political freedoms, against lawless gentry and Polish military colonizers has been growing from year to year.

Recent events in Poland have clearly shown that the patience of the toiling masses of Poland was at an end. Mass uprising have been taking place in a number of locales in the west Ukraine. People take the power into their hands, burn down the estates of landowners, and drive the Polish gentry away from the Ukrainian land.

The flame of the revolutionary uprising is already burning in the West Ukraine and West Belorussia. According to the latest information the revolt spread all over East Galicia. In many places revolutionary partisan detachments have been created. Ukrainians and Belorussians are deserting the Polish army, the local Ukrainian population resists Polish measures.

In the district between Kolomyya and C'nyatyn peasants set on fire many estates of Polish landowners. An anti-Polish movement is spreading among the population of East Galicia. In the districts of Pinsk and Baranovichi the Belorussian populations is giving vent to its dissatisfaction. They refuse of be drafted into the Polish army, and demand the creation of an independent republic.

The terrible hour of reckoning on the part of the toiling masses of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia with landowners and capitalists has come. Multi-national peoples of Poland oppressed for centuries by Tzarist satraps rose up in arms for their liberation, for peace, for liberty, against the gentry and dogs-settlers, against all who brings ruin and plunder to the Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples.

Let us help our brothers Ukrainians and Belorussians to liberate themselves from century-long oppression.

THE WARRIOR IN AN ATTACK

Attacking means coming close to the enemy, destroying him with a bayonet and seizing his positions. The enemy cannot be permitted to escape, for, if he escapes, he will recover, and can begin fighting again.

The warrior must clearly understand not only his own task in an attack but also the task of his whole division, platoon, and company. Otherwise the effort of the warriors will be scattered which, of course, will weaken the blow.

When attacking it is necessary to run ~~from~~ one position to another in order to get to the enemy. The longer is the run, the longer you are exposed to the enemy. That means you must try to win time, not to let him take aim at you and shoot. So one should not run longer than 3-4 seconds, and then one must lie down quickly taking cover behind some bush, in the grass,

or behind some other object. You should get up for the next run somewhat away from the place of cover since the enemy might have noticed you, and taken aim. You should crawl aside carefully, and jump up quickly and run again. But before starting running it is necessary to mark the next shelter: a ditch, a hole, a little hillock. If there is a good cover ahead of you, such as a big ditch or a ravine, and when the enemy's bullets fly high overhead, it is not necessary to run across such terrain. Here you can just walk briskly, and save your strength for the attack.

Finding yourself under the enemy fire, do not lose the nerve: you must preserve your presence of mind and keep your wits about you. The whistle and whine of bullets and explosions of shells will accompany you all the time during the attack. Skillful manoeuvring, however, on the part of the warrior and commander can considerably diminish the danger to be killed by the enemy fire.

If you find yourself under the artillery fire, decide with what kind of shells the enemy is shooting.

Fougasse shells usually burst in the ground forming a crater. You can take shelter in such crater since two shells do not hit the same point. Then run to another crater or cover of any kind.

Splinter shells burst striking the ground and does not go deep into it. Fragments of a splinter shell fly around. Every ditch or ravine can serve as a cover.

Shrapnel bursts in the air. If you find yourself under shrapnel fire, it is better to run ahead to get away out of the fire range.

If you got under chemical shells, let your comrades and commander know about it, put on your gas mask, and avoid ditches, ravines, holes, since gas remains in them.

In general finding yourself under artillery fire, try to get out of the fire range.

At the moment of an attack remember the rule: if you are seeking a place for the purpose of resting there, find a good cover, if for shooting, find a place convenient for opening fire.

When running try not to approach separate objects, such as single trees, single bushes, ricks, etc., since the enemy already know the distance to them.

Terrain covered with tall grass, or crops, can be crawled across. The same can be said about low bushes. However, pause now and then while crawling, otherwise the swaying of the grass or twigs can reveal you. While crawling watch your gun, don't let it get stopped with earth.

Always think of camouflaging. To camouflage means to blend with the terrain so that the enemy would not see you even at a close range.

For this purpose use your shovel skilfully. On short time halts hide your head behind it, when close to the fire range it is necessary to dig in.

In every battle it is important to watch the enemy closely. At the same time watch the movements of your comrades, of neighboring divisions. Observation is the duty of every warrior. Whatever you noticed, whatever is going on in the neighboring divisions or in enemy ranks you must report to your commander. Watch in such a manner as not to reveal yourself.

This advice is meant as a help for the warrior in carrying out his battle assignment. One must bear in mind that this is not a recipe to be used under any battle circumstances. Some situations can call forth other methods and different devices. One's own initiative and quick thinking will be of great help to every warrior.

Striving to come to close grips with the enemy, moving steadily ahead, every warrior must find for himself the best methods of acting, of taking cover, or advancing in an attack so as to secure a victory over the enemy.

AEROAD

Polish Government Left for the South Border of Poland
 Berlin, 15 (TASS). As it has been reported from Bucharest, the
 Polish Government, which several days ago had returned to Kremenets,
 left for the Southern border yesterday. In the afternoon all the members
 of the Polish government, as well as the staffs of embassies and consulates,
 arrived at Zaleshchiki (near Roumanian border). In case of the further
 advance of the German troops, the government apparently will cross the
 Roumanian border into the Roumanian territory. The government left
 Kremenets because German air force is expected to raid the city. German
 troops are reported to be advancing rapidly.

It is also reported that the wife and daughter of the Polish minister
 for foreign affairs - Beck, arrived in Chernovitsy (Roumania) on September 13.

Polish Planes Land in Roumania

New York, 15 (TASS). As the agency Associated Press reports from
 Chernovitsy, seven Polish planes having on board 20 persons, mostly women
 and children - families of two generals, have landed in Roumania.

Roumanian authorities confiscated the planes and ordered those on
 board to leave Roumania within 48 hours or suffer internment.

Foreign Ambassadors to Poland Arrived in Roumania

New York, 15 (TASS). As the agency Associated Press reports,
 American, Brazilian, and Spanish ambassadors to Poland arrived in
 Chernovitsy from Bucharest.

Polish Roumanian Border is Closed

Helsinki, 15 (TASS). It is reported from Bucharest that Roumanian
 authorities ordered the close the Polish-Roumanian border.

COMMANDER'S ORDER IS A LAW

Born in the fire of the Civil War the Workers' and Peasants Red Army was brought up in the spirit of iron revolutionary discipline from the very first days of its organization. In the battles for the Soviet power its warriors developed remarkable qualities of bolshevists - incontrovertible compliance with all orders and decrees even at the cost of life.

[Here appear two pages of leaflet reproductions.]
 The Bolshevik party created and nursed the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. The more insistently and stubbornly every warrior, commander, and political worker will fight for the exact and prompt compliance with the order of the superior chief, the higher will be the organization and solidarity of the Red Army.

A commander's order is an inviolable law. Nobody can lower the authority of an order. The code requires a prompt, speedy, and clear cut compliance with the order. Only in this case can one expect a successful carrying out of any battle assignment.

The authority of an order grew even more after each warrior of the Red Army had to take an oath and swore solemnly to comply incontrovertibly with all the military codes, and orders of commanders, commissars and chiefs. Every warrior and commander must be brought up in the spirit of the greatest respect for an order of a superior commander. The order must inspire, and encourage the unit or subdivision, must strengthen the fighting might of the units.

With remarkable examples of incontrovertible and prompt compliance with the orders were permeated the heroic days of the battles in the district of Lake Khasan. In order to achieve their goal warriors and commanders did all they could without sparing their lives in carrying out the order exactly.

Exceptional heroism was shown by the platoon under junior commander Sosnovskiy during the storming of the Height Zaozernaya. The warriors got into a swamp, and under the fire of Japanese artillery, they had to tie together their puttees in order to pull one another out of the swamp but not a single one of them disobeyed the order, and thus a clear cut carrying out of the order was secured.

A commander's order is not just a formality. During the war an order decides the outcome of the battle, and the fate of human lives. Therefore a prompt decision and a brave and resolute carrying out of it - are those necessary quality which every commander must possess.

Lieutenant L. Viron

Chief Editor V. Moskovskiy

(pp. 116, 117 show photostats of battle sheets in Russian. Only some of the headlines are clear. Texts are illegible.
Translator's note)

(The bottom of each page says:)

Boevyye Listki (Battle Sheets) issued under battle conditions in subdivisions.

-166-

Missing
Pages 162
163 and
164

Proletarians of all lands, unite!

September

17

Sunday

1939

N 329

ZNAMYA SOVETOV

Red Army
Daily
Newspaper

FOR THE HAPPY SOVIET MOTHERLAND,
FOR GREAT STALIN!

LET US LIBERATE OUR BROTHERS BELORUSSIANS, UKRAINIANS AND THE TOILING MASSES OF POLAND FROM THE COUNTRY'S LAWLESSNESS, NATIONAL OPPRESSION AND EXPLOITATION!

Our units have received a fighting order - to march to the assistance of the toiling masses of West Belorussia and West Ukraine by opening a decisive attacking offensive all along the front. The task of the Red Army units consists in dealing a lightning -swift crushing blow at the Polish troops of gentry and bourgeoisie, and in liberating the workers, peasants and toiling masses of West Belorussia from the yoke of capital and of national oppression. Red Army men and the commanding personnel welcomed with the feeling of pride and triumph, and with a tremendous political enthusiasm the joyful news that the Red Army had been called upon to bring liberation to our brothers, Belorussians, Ukrainians and the toiling masses of Poland. Glorious Soviet patriots called to gather under the victorious banners of the Red Army have a clear idea of the existing situation.

Polish landowners and capitalists enslaved the toiling people of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine. Polish gentry and capitalists have been supporting their mastery over the national minorities, which form almost half of the population of Poland, by means of punitive expeditions, court-martials and by inciting national animosity.

Forcing polonization upon Belorussians and Ukrainians, the ruling clique of Poland has been suppressing the revolutionary movement mercilessly. Polish landowners and capitalists deprived the toiling masses of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine of their Soviet Motherland, fettered them with the chains of slavery and oppression and threw them into the bloody meat-grinder of the second imperialist war. Placed before the threat of a complete ruin and massacre by the enemy workers, peasants and left-oriented intelligentsia of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine are raising the banner of the war of liberation against their oppressors. Anti-Polish movement and revolutionary uprisings under the slogans of liberation from the yoke of exploitation and national oppression sprang up in the villages and towns of Eastern Galicia and West Belorussia. The working class and peasantry of Poland are uniting to wring the necks of their oppressors. The Red Army faithful to the cause of international proletarian solidarity is entering the territory of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine as if they were entering their own native country. We are coming not as conquerors but as liberators of our brothers-in-class, Belorussians, Ukrainians and the toiling masses of Poland.

Full of revolutionary consciousness, boundless love and devotion to the socialist Motherland, great Stalin, true to the sacred words of their military oath, the red warriors will carry out their duty to their Motherland and to the toiling masses of the whole world to the end. We are marching ahead bravely and decisively because we know that we are waging the most just war of all the just wars ever known in the history of mankind. We know that we will win the victory for certain because we are led by the great strategist of the socialist revolution - comrade Stalin, because the

RKKA is headed by an experienced commander, the first Marshal of the Soviet Union comrade Voroshilov.

Attack bravely and decisively, smash the enemy in the Khasan manner, in the Khakhin-Gol manner, red warriors! No wavering, not a shadow of confusion or indecision should appear in our ranks. Everywhere, in any place there will be unity and solidarity with your commanders, commissars, political workers, and party organizations! Let us show one more the unconquerable might of the Red Army to the delight of all toiling mankind! The fighting assignment must be carried out to the end, and in such manner that our party, the Soviet government, and comrade Stalin would say: "excellent!"

Forwards, red warriors! For our happy Motherland, for great Stalin!

PARTY MEETING BEFORE BATTLE

There was a pine forest all around and the quiet of the evening. Comrade Malygin opened a party meeting and read the order of the command. Those who took the floor were brief. Fiery, stone hard words of army bolshevists were heard.

"A great honor fell to our lot," said a young commander comrade Lundin, "to liberate gun-in-hand our own brothers - the toilers of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia.

I have studied thoroughly my fighting equipment and I shall be able to use it skillfully in the battle against the enemy. I shall smash Polish landowners the way our comrades-in-arms smashed samurais in the district of Lake Khasan.

In the struggle for the liberation of the oppressed I shall fulfill my military oath and my sacred duty to my Motherland, the duty of a warrior-citizen, with dignity and honor.

After him the floor took a participant of battles near Lake Khasan,
an order bearer, comrade Zhernosenko.

"I have already smashed our enemies, Japanese imperialists, Now I
promise not to spare my strength, nor life itself in the struggle for the
liberation of our oppressed brothers. However hard my task may be, I shall
fulfil it with honor. Under the banner of the great party of Lenin-Stalin
I shall lead my warriors to rout the enemies of the working masses, liber-
-rating my brothers-in-class, for the happiness of the whole toiling humanity. "

Comrade Murav'yev, who took the floor after him said: "The task of
communists is not just ^{to} serve an example in battle but to inspire by their
actions and self-sacrifice the masses of warriors and commanders to rout
the enemies of the toiling masses. We are coming to help our oppressed
brothers, to liberate them from the national oppression and lawlessness."

All the communists expressed their boundless love for their Mother-
land and their readiness to fight for the liberation of the oppressed
brothers to the complete victory over the enemy.

M. Smirnov

SONG OF RED REGIMENTS

We are marching for our great motherland,
To help our brothers-in-class.
Every step made by our army
Drives away the ominous night.

Refrain:

Our native Belorussia,
Our golden Ukraine,
We shall protect with our bayonets
Your eternal borders.
Our army is powerful,
We shall drive away the evil cloud,
We shall not surrender our brothers abroad
To the enemy.

Over fields, forests, lakes,
Our battle ships are flying,
And liberty rises over the spaces
Of the land conquered by the enemies.

Refrain

-176-

The enemy might will sway and tumble down
Against the bayonets of our valorous companies,
We shall make our way ahead
With the help of artillery, tanks, and cavalry

Refrain:

We shall not abandon our brothers in misfortune,
Our great people are united for ever.
Forwards, under the banners of Lenin-Stalin,
Forwards, under the banners of friendship.

Refrain:

Our native Belorussia,
Our golden Ukraine,
We shall protect with our bayonets
Your eternal borders.
Our army is powerful,
We shall drive away the evil cloud,
We shall not surrender our brothers abroad
To the enemy.

Evgeniy Dolmatovskiy
Vladimir Lugovskoy

ARMY COMMUNISTS ARE MILITANT BOLSHEVISTS, VANGUARD WARRIORS FOR COMMUNISM!
COMMUNISTS ARE ALWAYS LEADING IN EVERYTHING

"Battle is the greatest test of moral, physical qualities, and of the
grit of a warrior". This is how Battle Code of RKKA defines the meaning and
significance of the battle. People, cadres, who have mastered the terrible
technique of the battle, devoted to the end to the cause of the Party of
Lenin-Stalin, to their socialist Motherland, decide the issue of the battle.

Communists, being member of the ruling party in our country, and the
leading sections of the Communist International, must show high standards
of valor, determination, and courage, and to lead the mass of red army men
to the fulfillment of every fighting assignment.

The leader of peoples, comrade Stalin, in his oath in connection with
Lenin's death said at the Second All-Union Congress of the Soviets :

" . . . We, communists, are people of a different kind. We have been made of different material. We are those who constitute the army of the great proletarian strategist, the army of comrade Lenin. . . . "

Under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin our party achieved the overthrow of the power of landowners and capitalists in our country and secured the establishment of the dictatorship of the working class and the victory of the socialist society.

Communists have always been, and will always be in the vanguard of the fighters for the cause of the working class, for the cause of the people, for the triumph of communism.

The history of our bolshevist party is the history of unparalleled heroism and self-sacrifice in the name of the revolutionary duty.

In the years of the Civil War and of the struggle for the Soviet rule communists were in the vanguard ranks and they secured the victory over the enemy.

"The Red Army won the victory because the guiding force of the rear and the front troops of the Red Army was the bolshevist party, united in its solidarity and discipline, strong in its revolutionary spirit and in its readiness for any sacrifices for the sake of the common cause, the party unsurpassed in its skill to organize millions of masses, and to guide them properly in a complicated situation" (Concise Course of the History of the VKP(b), p. 234).

One could quote a great deal of examples of bolshevist valor and courage of communists in battle. 300,000 communists, 65 percent of the whole party, were fighting in the vanguard ranks of the Red Army on the fronts of the Civil War for the great cause of socialism.

Here, for example, is a story published in the Pravda of January 5, 1919.

We Were Twenty

"When the call "Republic is in danger" sounded, the Moscow Committee of RKP decided to send to the front line all its communists physically fit for military service. The first detachments of conscious comrades were comprised of the flower of the city area. Twenty of us first rate fighters and friends ready to stand by one another in danger found ourselves on the Southern front. Together with other units of the Red Army we occupied a village but we were soon surrounded by cossaks. . . "Communists do not surrender!" we shouted, and quickly arranged our machine guns. The fight began. Only here did I feel all the charm and power of communism.

Cossaks were closing in upon us. . . Only three of us escaped by miracle due to the night time. Two of us are on the front again, but I was sent to study at the academy. I am complying with the order by my soul is there . . . on the front".

A heroic page was written into the history of the struggle for the inviolability of our sacred borders by the participants of the fights near Lake Khasan and on the frontier of the Mongolian Peoples' Republic.

In those battle communists showed once more their boundless devotion to the cause of the people.

Commissar Pozharskiy, fatally wounded by an enemy bullet led his unit into the battle with the words: "For Motherland!", "For great Stalin!", "For the Stalinist Constitution!" Nothing could stop the victorious advance of the red warriors with a bolshevist commissar at the head.

Hero of the Soviet Union, captain, comrade Moshlyak, who at that time was secretary of the party office of the unit, together with the commander of the company, a party member, comrade Situlin, smashed the

Japanese invaders on the mound of Pulemetnaya and hoisted a red banner.

For this act of heroism all the communists of the unit, 75 persons in all, were decorated with orders and medals of the Soviet Union. Non-party commanders and red army men selflessly followed the lead of the communists.

The place of each warrior, party and non-party bolshevist is there where the order of the command sends him, where he must fulfil his sacred duty to his Motherland, and his inviolable military oath. Exemplary and prompt compliance with the order of the command is the highest duty of every warrior of the RKKA.

The unsurpassed example of the behavior of a member of the Lenin-Stalin party in battle was given to us by our leader and father comrade Stalin.

In the years of the Civil War Lenin and the Central Committee of the party sent Stalin to the most responsible sectors to secure the victory. "In those places where it was relatively quiet and where things were going smoothly, where we had some success, Stalin was not seen. But where, due to a number of reasons, the red armies were going to pieces, where counter-revolutionary forces were turning their success to their advantage and threatened the very existence of the Soviet rule, where confusion and panic could any moment become helplessness and catastrophe - there appeared comrade Stalin. He did not sleep nights, he organized things, he took leadership into his firm hands, he would break ^{things} ~~it~~ up, he would be merciless, and would create a crisis, would make the situation more healthy. . ."

(K. Ye. Voroshilov, Stalin and the Red Army).

Under the guidance of the great strategist of the proletarian revolution, comrade Stalin, and under the leadership of his nearest

companion in arms, iron Peoples' Commissar, comrade Voroshilov, let us carry the victorious banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin forwards, and secure the carrying out of the task set up by the command.

Regiment Commissar: M. Rudakov

WE MUST TREAT CIVIL POPULATION LIKE OUR BROTHERS

Comrade Stalin, speaking about the peculiarities of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, said:

"Did you notice, comrades, that in old times, and even now in the capitalist countries, people were and are afraid of the army, that between the people and the army there is a wall which separated the army from the people?"

Why were the peoples of Tzarist Russia afraid of the army, why are the toiling masses of the capitalist countries afraid of their soldiers? Because the ruling classes - bourgeoisie and landowners - daze the soldier with savage training, turn him into an obedient weapon for the oppression and enslaving of the toiling masses, by means of flogging the army is set against the people.

The history of modern wars which capitalism has waged and is waging abounds in horrible facts of maltreatment of population, of outrage and violence inflicted upon the honor of a citizen by capitalist armies.

Imperialist bourgeoisie cannot act differently because it wages war against the peoples of another country as a conquerer and enslaver. By unheard of oppression it tries to press out of people tremendous profits, and at the same time to paralyze all the attempts at resistance. We have a different picture.

"In our country," says comrade Stalin, ". . . the people and the army form one single whole, one family. Nowhere in the world is there such an affectionate and solicitous attitude on the part of the people toward the army. In our country the army is loved, respected, and well taken care of. Why? Because, for the first time in the world workers and peasants have created their own army, which serves not the masters but the former slaves, now the liberated workers and peasants.

This is the source of the strength of the Red Army.

The sources of the strength of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army is in the fact that our warriors and commanders are the flesh and blood of the people, they are class-brothers of the people inspired by the same ideas, by the same high moral qualities which are inherent in the Soviet citizen. The Soviet people and the peoples of the whole world love the Red Army and are proud of it.

The history of the Civil War abounds in instances when the population liberated from the yoke of the white guard hordes welcomed joyously their beloved Red Army, the instances of how warriors and commanders with a fatherly and filial care treated the wounds inflicted by the white guards. The Red Army, entering a country won over in battles, does not enter it as a conquerer but as the peoples' liberator from the oppression and slavery of the gentry. The toiling masses abroad know this, and are waiting eagerly for their liberation. The toiling people know that the Soviet power and its Red Army are bringing them a happy and joyful life by coming to them, and that they will put an end to the world of exploitation, oppression, slavery, and humiliation of national feelings of peoples once and for ever. We are bringing the peoples a national liberation, we are bringing them the friendship of peoples.

This is what every warrior and commander of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army must always bear in mind. The civilian population must be treated in a brotherly fashion. The slightest violation of this will be considered a very grave offence and those guilty of it will be severely punished.

The warrior and commander must be polite and well-mannered. They should not only themselves avoid committing rudeness or bad manners unworthy of a Red Army warrior but cut them short wherever they come across them.

In making purchases for personal use, full price must be paid for the goods, and on no occasion receiving any objects without payment can be permitted.

Commanders and warriors when faced with the necessity of buying forage and food must the full price in cash, no buying on credit, or on IOU notes can be permitted. Any violation of this will be punished severely. In all cases help and assistance is to be given to the toiling masses. But at the same time every warrior and commander must bear in mind that the capitalist secret service could not but leave behind its agents, and frequently a spy in disguise will try to disable not only individual warriors and commanders but whole units. That is why a tenfold vigilance is needed in regards to food, watering places, etc.

One must also bear in mind that a spy will pretend to be a "friend" in order to find out the needed information and therefore chattiness can do us a great harm.

Giving out a war secret in any conversation is a real and grave offence before your Motherland.

A warrior and commander must remember the oath they have taken: "I shall be faithful to my People, to my socialist Motherland, and to the Government of Workers and Peasants to my last breath", and on the territory which is being liberated to carry with honor the banner of Lenin-Stalin.

Army-Jurist of the 1-st rank Z. Shpilman

(Pages 123, 134, 135 show photostats of the first pages of newspapers.

The texts, with the exception of some headlines, are illegible.

Translator's note)

(The bottom lines run:)

(p. 123) Boyevyye listki (Battle Sheets) issued in subdivisions under battle conditions.

(p. 134) Printed Red Army newspapers of the Belorussian and Ukrainian Fronts.

(p. 135) Printed Red Army newspapers of the Belorussian and Ukrainian Fronts.

ALWAYS AND EVERYWHERE BE A BATTLE READY, VIGILANT IN THE BOL - SHEVIST WAY, BRAVE AND RESOLUTE WARRIORS OF THE ARMY OF SOCIALISM!

Commander of Incontrovertible Authority

Kuz'ma Anufriyevich Krupskiy on his graduation from the school for junior commanding personnel with "excellent" grades became a division commander. He put in his overtime in working as a senior monitor in a subdivision. In the Red Army he received a considerable political experience and he entered the bolshevist party.

In 1933 comrade Krupskiy, as the best junior commander, was sent to short term artillery courses by the command of his unit. Having passed his examinations for a middle commander, he became a commander - artillery man. This became his life long profession. Since then comrade Krupskiy has been training good shots, experts of artillery shooting, and educating enthusiastic patriots; defenders of the socialist Motherland.

The commander-bolshevist, comrade Krupskiy, loves his occupation and is in constant touch with the mass of warriors. In his work he seeks support from the party and komсомol organizations, and teaches his subordinates by his personal example.

Before beginning to work on the next assignment in military training, the commander of the subdivision draws a plan, instructs middle and junior commanders, and through daily control achieves the exact carrying out of the tasks. In finding out those who lag behind in carrying out the assignments, the commander helps a great deal to do away with the shortcomings in the work of warriors, junior and middle commanders. For instance, junior lieutenant comrade Konovalov had difficulty and acquiring the method of teaching warriors. Comrade Krupskiy told him about his own experience, and showed how studies should be conducted. Comrade Konovalov profited by the experience of the senior commander, his teaching improved. His platoon took one of the first places.

Platoon commander comrade Savos'ka was not sociable enough, he did not show enough initiative, was always waiting for orders. Comrade Krupskiy pointed out his shortcomings to him, and told him that every commander of the Red Army must show wise initiative, and be a good activist. Now comrade Savos'ka takes an active part in the life of the subdivision, he organizes and directs socialist competition quite well, and gives much attention to the growth of each red army men of his platoon.

Comrade Krupskiy helped junior commander comrade Filonov to organize shooting training for warriors correctly and efficiently. Now his division has only excellent grades both in military training and political study. Comrade Krupskiy educated such excellent junior commanders as comrades Kiyashkin, Smirnov, komsomols, excellent students, comrades Raldugin, Manchenko, Aganov, and many others. This fighting active serves as a reliable support for the commander in his daily work.

Comrade Krupskiy is not only a demanding, strong-willed commander, he shows a fatherly care for his warriors. He talks to them in a friendly manner, and responds promptly to all their problems.

Once the unit was getting ready for a night march. Comrade Krupskiy, checking the preparedness of the subdivision found out that the warrior, comrade Dolzhenko, was very tired. The commander ordered him to take seat in a cart. Comrade Krupskiy always checks whether his warriors had their dinner, supper, whether they have water, etc. Therefore he deserves the great authority which he enjoys in the whole unit.

Warriors love their commanders. Once a komsomol meeting was in progress in the subdivision. Suddenly an order about an immediate march arrived. Warriors, having hastily finished their supper, formed up.

Comrades Agapov and Zyabin, knowing that because of being busy with an especially urgent work, their commander, comrade Konovalov, did not have a chance to take his supper, ran to the kitchen and brought him supper and tea.

The subdivision under the command of comrade Krupskiy received an excellent grade in the evaluation of shooting skills, and the grade "good" in other courses of study. This subdivision is a tightly knit unit well prepared for battle. It is always ready to destroy and rout the enemy on his territory without any mercy.

G. Gil'manov

FIGHTING TECHNIQUE ON DUTY

Formerly I did not study thoroughly the characteristics and use of the technical equipment with which our subdivision is outfitted. Wishing to correct this drawback, I made it my assignment to get acquainted with our material section and to learn the ways of how to use it. Together with my comrades Kovalev and Pely I spend all my free time studying.

My division commander, comrade Belashenko, has been a great help to me. He taught us very well, showed us the practical usage of mechanisms, showed how to handle the apparatus.

The results are already evident: I and many of my comrades have made a good progress in mastering military technique, and we are still making progress every day and every hour.

I am a candidate to the membership in the bolshevist party, and I see my task in giving a good example to the warriors. This is why I want to master the technical equipment fully, to be able to use it expertly. As soon as the battle order comes we shall rout the enemy, we shall smash him with all the might of our technical equipment and we shall fight it as behoves the true sons of the people-giant who always fought, is fighting, and will fight the enemies of his beloved Motherland.

Red Army man P.S. Gidorik

READY TO SET OUT ON A MARCH DAY OR NIGHT

The subdivision of which comrade Dmitriyev is in command received an order to get ready for nocturnal tactical exercises. The subdivision's commander explained the warriors the assignment thoroughly, and told them how to march in the night.

With the fall of darkness the subdivision set out. In the course of the whole march the strictest discipline was preserved, as well as a black out and complete silence. A river that happened on the way was forded without any halt, and the march continued.

The subdivision arrived at the place of destination on time. There were no straggles during the march. Junior commander comrade Yudnets worked particularly conscientiously on the march. He took a good care of his subordinates and saw to it that military equipment should be well protected.

Our subdivision is ready to do excellently any marching day or night, and to carry out exactly any fighting order.

WE SHALL CARRY OUT ANY ASSIGNMENT IN TIME

The unit was getting ready to set out on a march. The preparedness of the personnel and the state of the military technical equipment and transport were carefully checked. In one of the trucks a serious defect was discovered. In accordance with the existing norms it would have taken about six hours of hard work to fix that truck. I, as the head of maintenance service, talked to comrades Medvedev and Dubodelov, and we decided to repair the truck in a shorter time. We took out the necessary tools, assigned jobs to others, and started to work. The work went so busily, every minute was precious.

In one hour and 40 minutes we reported to the commander that the truck was ready. We fulfilled the norms three times the usual level.

It was the result of the conscientious attitude of the people, and their understanding of the responsibility of the task.

In future, too, my brigade and all our workshop will carry out any assignment with honor. The fighting enthusiasms of red army men is a guarantee of it.

Every day I have collective reading of papers, and talks with my men. All the workshop understands very well how complicated the contemporary international situation is, and all of us aspire to carry out our assignments always better and faster, and to master the military equipment well.

Party Candidate N. Filimonov

CAVALRY MEN ARE READY

Duty and obligation of every serviceman is to know thoroughly his battle friend - the horse, and to treat it as a valuable people's property of our Motherland.

The rules of the proper treatment of horses are well understood, and are carried out in the division under the command of comrade Goryachev. In spite of the fact that comrade Goryachev is still only a student - probationer, he succeeded in preparing his subdivision for an "excellent" grade in keeping their horses in constant battle readiness.

Comrade Goryachev himself is an excellent student in military training, and political preparation. He teaches his warriors how to ride skillfully under battle conditions. Comrade Goryachev is quite an expert in handling his sabre. A sabre in his strong hand is a terrible weapon against the enemy. His blows are swift and exact. In this kind of military training comrade Goryachev had an excellent grade and the first place in the subdivision while yet a student. In training comrade Goryachev practices himself, and teaches his subordinates trick riding. Following the example set by

Goryachev, junior commanders of the subdivision under comrade Goshcharuk also have mastered horseback riding. They are awaiting a fighting order to demonstrate the excellent qualities of the Red Cavalry on the march and in battle.

V. Malygin

EVERY CITIZEN OF THE SOVIET UNION IS PROUD OF THE TITLE OF THE
RKKA WARRIOR

Before being drafted into the ranks of the RKKA I worked at one of vegetable oil plants in Kurskaya Oblast. It was my dream to become a defender of the frontiers of our Motherland, to be an honest and conscientious warrior of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army.

My dream became true. I was drafted and sent to the school of junior commanders. During the time of study I received seven citations for my good progress in the study of military art.

At present I am faced with one of responsible tasks: probation time. During my period of practice I am trying to teach other warriors all I have learned at school.

At the same time with me my brother Dmitriy was also drafted into the ranks of the RKKA, and at present he is watching over our Far Eastern borders. This year the third of our family is being drafted. He writes to me in his letter: "I want our father to be proud of having three sons who gun in hand vigilantly watch over the peaceful work of the toiling masses of the USSR".

In old times men went to the military service in the Tzarist army unwillingly, shedding tears. Now-a-days young people go to serve in the Red Army with a great joy, singing songs. Their fathers and mothers are happy that their sons are going to defend their land conquered during the October revolution. Every citizen is proud to be a warrior of the RKKA. This is why we shall carry out the battle order of the command with boundless devotion.

Division Commander I. Shapovalov

A WARRIOR'S BEHAVIOR IN AN OFFENSIVE

The main goal of our units and subdivisions in a battle is to destroy both the man power and material means of the enemy.

"In order to break the resistance of the enemy and to rout him, every warrior and commander must be inspired with an unshakable determination to carry out his assignment at any cost, in spite all the difficulties." says the Military Code of the infantry of the RKKA. In an offensive a warrior must keep advancing stubbornly and persistently in order to come up to the enemy and to destroy him in a decisive fight. When advancing you must watch and follow only those subdivisions and warriors who are ahead of you, and strictly keep the direction indicated by the commander of the division.

Every red army man must know not only his own battle assignments but also the task of the whole division.

When moving ahead the warrior must take advantage of the terrain. The distance and speed of the run depends on the terrain and the enemy's fire. On an open terrain, under a heavy fire, the runs must be shorter and faster. All precautions must be taken to avoid being noticed and aimed at by the enemy. For this purpose, having selected a cover, run fast for it, fall down a little away from it, and then crawl toward it, and look for the next cover.

If you are caught in an artillery fire, do not crowd together, but move forwards in a spread line. When the enemy's artillery finally begins to hit the aim, it is the task of every Soviet warrior to advance very fast in order to get out of the range of the enemy's fire. Ditches, ravines, hillocks, holes, and shell craters must be used for covers.

In an offensive with tanks participating in it every warrior and commander must help the tanks to destroy anti-tank devices of the enemy, to put out

his guns, and grenade guns by well aimed fire, etc.

Coming closer to the enemy, the red army man must combine skillfully the advance and the fire. The warriors of the Red Army must cover one another by fire, and keep rushing ahead occupying new and new positions. Discipline of the fire is a guarantee of the victory, disorderly firing does not yield necessary results.

Mutual help to the comrades is the first duty of every red warrior. Help your battle comrade in all you can.

The enemy will do all he can not to permit the attacker to closer, he will open a heavy fire. Having got under the fire of the enemy, the warrior keeps moving ahead in cool blood, courageously and bravely, striking the enemy down with well-aimed shots, so as to enable the attacking troops to come close to the enemy. Every warrior must be an expert in handling a small shovel. A shovel in skillful hands is a true friend of the red army man. While lying on the ground use your shovel quickly and imperceptibly for the enemy, always bear in mind the demand of our beloved Markom, comrade Voroshilov: use your shovel as you would a spoon at the table.

With the beginning of the attack the fire of the enemy will naturally become heavier, since our artillery will shift its range toward the rear of the enemy lines. Hence various artillery mounts of the enemy which had not revealed themselves in the time of the artillery preliminary action, will open their fire upon the advancing infantry. Warriors and commanders must be ready to put out of use the new artillery mounts.

The enemy can be routed completely only in a decisive attack, therefore, while attacking the warrior must save the necessary strength for the final storming and bayonet thrust. Handgrenade clears the way for the bayonet, it is also a powerful means to put out of use artillery mounts,

and to destroy the enemy man power. In order to begin using the bayonet it is necessary to cover some space running. But the enemy will keep firing from its fortified positions. The warriors of the Red Army must immediately put into use their "pocket artillery". A grenade must be thrown not only far but also with a good aiming. Hitting an enemy trench or breastwork it will cause the enemy to stop firing at the attackers, since he will have to evade the splinters and stop firing. When the enemy is desorganized in this manner, he is fallen upon by the glorious Soviet warriors who know how to decide the issue of the battle with their steel bayonet. In close grips with the enemy our warrior must be able to utilize all supplementary means: a shovel, ~~axe~~, pickaxe, knife, stick, stone, a handful of sand, etc.

"In order to carry out his task in battle a warrior must be able to bear all kinds of difficulty and privations, remaining brave, and courageous, and must strive unswervingly to rout the enemy and win the victory.

The warrior must not lose the presence of mind even under the most difficult conditions remembering that he is a warrior of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army.

Being boundlessly devoted to the great cause of Lenin-Stalin, to his Motherland and the bolshevist party, the warrior must not spare his strength, not even life itself in the fight for the cause of socialism and fraternity of the peoples" (BUP - 38).

Major A.T. Pavlygo

POOR ORIGINALProletarians of all the lands, unite!

KRASNOYE ZNAMYA

September
1939

Red Army Newspaper

Forbidden to be taken out of
the territory of the unit
Comrades! Let us give a brotherly
helping hand to Ukrainians and
Belorussians living under the oppres-
sion of Polish gentry and bourgeois-
oids, let us liberate them from
the yoke of landowners and generals.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A BATTLE ORDER

UNDER THE BANNER OF THE PARTY OF BOLSHEVISTS, WITH THE BRIGHT NAME OF THE
BELOVED LEADER OF THE PEOPLES COMRADE STALIN WE ARE GOING TO THE BATTLE
FOR THE LIBERATION OF OUR BROTHERS - UKRAINIAN AND BELORUSSIAN PEASANTS

We Are Going to Battle with the Name of Great Stalin

Comrades! Our brothers abroad - Ukrainian and Belorussian peasants
are languishing under the oppression of Polish gentry, landowners, and
capitalists in the Poland of the gentry.

The lands of Ukrainian and Belorussian peasants have been given to be
plundered by the dogs - Polish landowners. Their houses, their villages have
been set on fire and destroyed. Their wives, their small children remained
without shelter doomed to starvation and exposed to cold weather. The
Polish ruling circles did nothing to prevent the ruin of Ukrainian and Belo-
russian peasants. On the contrary, they did all they could to throw Ukrainian
and Belorussian peasants into an abyss of starvation, poverty and wilderness.

The Polish ruling circles can see with indifference how the Polish
gentry, bloodthirsty dogs of landowners are sucking peasants' blood and
are celebrating their bloody feast of gain on the smoking ruins of their
poor villages.

Dogs-landowners are lapping the blood of the downtrodden and rightless
eleven million of Ukrainian and Belorussian peasants. The peasants'
suffering, the cry of their hungry children do not disturb the fat bloated
dogs-landowners who recognize a wolf's law only: the hungrier is the peasant,
the better-fed is the landowner.

But everything has an end, any patience can be exhausted, and the patience of Ukrainian and Belorussian peasants got exhausted, too.

Ukrainian and Belorussia peasants are rising up to fight for their liberation from the oppression and slavery under the Polish dogs-land-owners. They are rising terrifying and severe, ready for a fearless fight. Ukrainian and Belorussian peasants, our brothers from abroad, are calling to us for help and support in their struggle against Polish landowners.

The bloody revelry of the cowardly Polish gentry cannot be tolerated any longer. It is impossible to look with indifference how they doom to death 11 million of innocent people - Ukrainian and Belorussian peasants.

The party and the Soviet government, the beloved and wise leader of peoples comrade Stalin are sending us upon a great mission of liberating Ukrainian and Belorussian peasants.

Comrades, we have received a battle order: to liberate our brothers abroad, Ukrainian and Belorussian peasants, from the oppression of Polish landowners. We have been given a battle order: to help Ukrainian and Belorussian peasants to take away from landowners the lands of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia. These lands have been watered with the blood and sweat of peasants. These lands belong to Ukrainian and Belorussian peasants in their sacred right to them, and to nobody else.

We shall carry out our duty, our international obligation, with honor, in Stalin's, in Voroshilov's manner. We shall drive the dogs-landowners from the land that does not belong to them, and will return them to their rightful owner - Ukrainian and Belorussian peasants.

We are going to the battle under the sacred banners of the great party of bolsheviks. We are going to the battle with the great bright name of the wise and beloved leader of peoples, comrade Stalin. There cannot be any obstacles in our way. The cowardly Polish dogs-landowners are no obstacle for us.

We are going to battle like a steel avalanche, terrible and frightful, knowing no obstacles, to holy and righteous fight for the liberation of Ukrainian and Belorussian peasants.

Over the enslaved land the invincible red banner will be raised like the bright sun giving life to the earth, the beloved name of Stalin will sparkle and glitter over it.

Death to Polish gentry!

Long live the noble, peaceful and freedom loving Soviet people!

Long live our dear and beloved Workers' and Peasants' Red Army!

Long live our own brothers and sisters of the West Ukraine, and West Belorussia!

NOTE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE USSR HANDED TO THE POLISH AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW IN THE MORNING OF SEPTEMBER 17, 1939.

September 17, 1939

Mister Ambassador.

The Polish-German war revealed all the insolvency of the Polish State. In the course of ten days of hostilities Poland lost all her industrial and cultural centers. Warsaw, as the capital of Poland, does not exist any more. The Polish government disintegrated and shows no signs of life. Which means that the Polish State and its government have actually ceased to exist. Thus the treaties concluded between the USSR and Poland have also become invalid. Abandoned to her own fate, left without any guidance, Poland has become a convenient ground for all kinds of incidents and unexpected developments which could create a threat for the USSR. Therefore, having been neutral until now, the Soviet Government cannot remain neutral in the face of those facts.

The Soviet government cannot see indifferently that Ukrainians and Belorussians, peoples akin to ours, living on the territory of Poland, and abandoned to the mercy of the fate, should remain helpless.

In view of this situation the Soviet government issued a decree to the Chief Command of the Red Army to order the troops to cross the border, and to take under their protection the life and property of the population of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia.

At the same time the Soviet government intends to take measures to extricate the Polish people out of the ill-~~earned~~ war into which they were drawn by the unwise leaders, and to give them a possibility to live peaceably.

Accept, Mister Ambassador, assurances of my deep respect to you.

People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR: V. Molotov

To: Extraordinary and plenipotentiary Ambassador of Poland
Mr. Grzhibovskiy
Polish Embassy, Moscow

THEY ARE APPLYING FOR CANDIDACY TO PARTY MEMBERSHIP

A meeting was called. The commissar explained the note of the Soviet Government to the Polish ambassador in Moscow and the order of the Commander of the Ukrainian front regarding the help to the brotherly peoples of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia. An immense desire to help our brothers gripped the hearts of all who were present.

After the meeting several comrades approached the party organizer, comrade Yevseyenko. They ask about one thing only - how they could become candidates to party membership.

A few minutes later monitor Karachatshev handed in his application, in which he wrote: I am a member of the komсомол, setting out to help our brothers, toilers of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia, I beg the party

organizer to admit me as a candidate for the VKP(b). I can assure you that in the ranks of our Red Army I shall prove to be a worthy son of the great Soviet people".

Several other red army men and commanders come up after comrade Karachentsov with application for the admission to the candidacy for the VKP(b).

V. Chernigovets

Let Us Help Our Brothers

With the feeling of the greatest satisfaction we welcomed the order-address of the Military Council of the Ukrainian Front about helping our Ukrainian and Belorussian brothers of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia to liberate themselves of the heavy oppression of bloodthirsty Polish gentry.

We shall apply all our strength and knowledge to carry out any battle assignment, and thus accomplish ^a complicated historical deed of liberating the oppressed Ukrainian and Belorussian brothers of the landowners' oppression.

Red Army men: Malofeenko, Khitryy

THE HOUR OF LIBERATION OF OUR BROTHERS, UKRAINIANS AND BELORUSSIAHS ABROAD FROM SLAVERY AND OPPRESSION HAS COME

Resolution of a Red Army Meeting

In the course of many years the peoples of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia have been suffering under the oppression of Polish landowners and bourgeoisie.

Polish bourgeoisie and landowners press gold for their pockets out of the sweat and blood of the toiling masses - our own brothers.

The people could not stand any longer the lawlessness of the oppressors.

The people of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia rose up. They are waiting for our help.

We, warriors, commanders and political workers of the subdivision of comrade Kupriyenko, will help our brothers and sisters in their struggle for their independence, we shall assist them in building up the same kind of life which the peoples of our happy Motherland have.

Forwards, comrades, to the battle!

Death to the oppressors - to Polish gentry!

With the name of great Stalin on our lips we shall fight with dignity and honor without sparing our blood, nor life itself.

Long live our powerful Red Army!

Long live our great Stalin!

READY FOR BATTLE

Twenty years ago under the leadership of the party of Lenin-Stalin our people threw down the fetters of capitalism they had been chained with for ages. Our people armed but still barefoot and hungry succeeded in driving out of the country the numerous invaders who tried to strangle the young republic. Now our country, living happily and prosperously, has increased her economic might which secures not only the defense of our borders, but also the help for the oppressed Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples of the West.

All, like one, are ready to give a helping hand to our brothers.

Red Army Man: Kudley

LET US HELP OUR BROTHERS

Warriors of the subdivision of comrade Zernov welcomed with a tremendous enthusiasm the order-address to the troops of the Ukrainian front read in their subdivision. Here are some of the speeches:

"In 1917-1920 our fathers and brothers smashed all the enemies of the Soviet power. Our task at present is to help our Ukrainian and Belorussian brothers of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia to destroy landowners and capitalists who oppressed them so cruelly. We shall manage this honorable historic task", said the monitor, comrade Barsuk.

"Having read the order of the commander of the Ukrainian front, comrade Timoshenko, about rendering help to our brothers of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia, we consider it our duty not to spare blood nor even life itself, for securing the full victory of the working class and toiling peasantry over the enemies of the working class", declared comrades Korchovyiy and Belorussov.

We are going to the front for the liberation of our brothers of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia. In this just war we shall fight just like our comrades in the Far East fought against Japanese imperialists in the district of Lake Khasan. We shall achieve the victory with little loss of blood".

This is how the warriors and commanders welcome the order-address "To the Troops of the Ukrainian Front".

Golovach

LET US RENDER A BROTHERLY HELP

For twenty years our brother peoples of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia have been suffering under the yoke of Polish landowners and capitalists.

The time has come for us to help our brothers to liberate themselves from the oppression of landowners and bourgeoisie.

The order-address of the Military Council to the troops of the Ukrainian front places upon us, warriors of the RKKA, great and responsible tasks. These tasks we shall carry out with dignity and honor as our obligation to the brother-peoples.

We, entering the fight, will show high standards of the mastery of military technique, we shall fight our enemies - Polish gentry, courageously and bravely.

With the feeling of brotherly solidarity we shall carry out the historic task of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in the struggle for the liberation of the oppressed brother-peoples from slavery and exploitation.

Red Army men: Kozlovskiy and Kalashnikov

MY OATH IS SACRED

My Motherland called me into the ranks of the Red Army. I swore to defend my socialist country without sparing my blood nor even life itself. My oath is sacred for me.

The Warriors of my platoon are ready for battle, they are fully determined to fight Polish gentry, and to render help to our brothers of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia in their struggle for liberation.

All the personnel of our platoon have a good mastery of the technique. As an example of it serves our excellent service on marches. Our platoon was marching under war danger. The warriors bore with fortitude all the hardships of the march, and showed high mastery of military training. Warrior Pilipchuk and division commander comrade Stas' distinguished themselves.

We are entering the fight with a firm belief in our victory.

Junior commander of the platoon B. Iur'ye

WE SHALL DO OUR DUTY

Twenty two years ago the working class and peasantry of our country overthrew the power of landowners and capitalists, and established the dictatorship of the proletariat. The toiling masses had been oppressed for ages, and only as a result of the Great October Revolution brought about under the leadership of the party of Lenin-Stalin, did they free themselves from the yoke of slavery. Now our peoples are having a prosperous, happy and joyous life. The moment has come when the Western Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples rose against their dogs-landowners and enslavers, and asked help from the liberated Soviet people.

We shall help them. The warriors of my subdivision are quite ready for battle. They will fulfil their duty to our great country willingly, and will help the Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia to liberate themselves from the landowners' yoke.

Junior Lieutenant Kondratenko

WE SHALL DESTROY THE ENEMIES WITHOUT ANY MERCY

We have been daily forging the shattering power and might of our blows by painstaking work in the study of the military technique so generously bestowed upon us by the country of victorious socialism.

We, warriors and commanders, in a socialist competition, have been steadily achieving the high mastery of military training, in the complete obedience to our military oath. Our oath is sacred.

We do not forget for a minute that our task is to come forth not only in defence of our fatherland but also to give a brotherly helping hand to the oppressed peoples.

Our two crews have been competing in military studies. In the battle, with the name of Stalin on our lips, we shall mercilessly smash all the enemies, all who will dare to interfere in our just war.

Commanders of the crews: G. Chepelyuk, I. Denisenko

SPEECH OF COMRADE PECHURA

The first imperialist war gave birth to the great Soviet Union, the second imperialist war which has been started will give birth to new Soviet republics. Our Soviet people are the vanguard of the toiling masses of the whole world, and are showing the road to liberation to all the peoples. Suffering under the yoke of capitalism, the peoples of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia appealed for help to the toiling masses of the USSR. Our government decided to give them this help.

We, warriors, commanders and political workers of our valorous Red Army, will carry out the decision of the Soviet government, we shall go to give help to the toilers of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia in liberating them from the oppression of Polish gentry, of dogs-landowners.

Long live our united, great people of the USSR!

Long live the wise leader of the toiling masses of the whole world great Stalin!

(Page 140 shows photostats of the two sheets of the newspaper in the Ukrainian language. The texts are illegible.

Translator's note)

(The line on the bottom of page 140 runs:)

Chervona Ukraina (Red Ukraine). The newspaper of the Political Administration of the Ukrainian Front which was published during the events.

SECTION TEN

WORK AMONG THE TROOPS OF THE ENEMY

This Section includes documents showing some forms and contents of our ideological war against the enemy.

The experience of the work among the troops of the enemy on the Ukrainian and Belorussian fronts proved what a powerful weapon in the hands of our political organs is the bolshevist propaganda of the success of the toiling masses of our country, of the life of workers, kolkhozniks, and intelligentsia of the Soviet Union, the truth of the real causes of the war, the revelation of the mean provocational plans of imperialists, who throw millions of toilers into the flaming crater of the imperialist war for the sake of gain.

Our work among the troops of the enemy produced an exceptional impression on the soldiers of the Polish army, brought revolutionary unrest into their ranks, weakened their discipline and moral resistance.

This section offers addresses of the command of the Red Army to Polish soldiers.

The address of the commander of the Belorussian front to the soldiers of the Polish army exposes those who were guilty in starting the slaughter - Polish landowners, capitalists and settlers, who by means of unheard of exploitation reduced the Polish people to a complete economical exhaustion and military defeat.

The address calls upon the soldiers of the Polish army to turn their arms against landowners and capitalists and help in the advance of the Red Army.

The address of the commander of the armed forces of the Ukrainian Front blames the incompetent Polish government for the bankruptcy of the state and the desertion of its people to their fate. The address

says that the Red Army in accordance with the order of its government crossed the border not as a conquerer but as a liberator of its own brothers, Ukrainians and Belorussians from slavery, ruin and massacre at the hands of Polish gentry.

This Section contains separate leaflets (translated into Russian) which were distributed among soldiers and officers of the Polish army.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE POLISH ARMY

SOLDIERS!

Now again as in 1914 your blood-suckers, landowners and capitalists, have thrown you ^{into} ~~A~~ the flaming crater of the imperialist war. Now as then, the blood of workers and peasants is flowing in rivers. Thousands of people lose their lives on the fields of battle of the bloody slaughter leaving their wives, children and mothers, who lost their breadwinners disconsolate. What awaits them? Starvation, hardships and ruin. Death has already raised over them his bony hand.

Guilty of this bloody slaughter are landowners, capitalists - the mos'tsitskiys, rydz-smiglys, radzivillys, sapegis, slavoy-sladkovskis, those insolent dogs, who have thrown the Polish people into that bloody carnage. By means of unheard of exploitation, and national oppression they reduced the Polish people to a complete economic exhaustion and military defeat.

The workers and peasants of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia are groaning under the yoke of landowners and capitalists. They are deprived of their schools, of literature, art, and press. The Belorussian and Ukrainian languages have been persecuted by law. Punitive expeditions, white terror and courts-martial are raging over West Belorussia and the West Ukraine.

Soldiers! National animosity, discord among peoples are profitable for Polish landowners and bourgeoisie only. They need it to cover up their exploitation of workers and peasants, in order to make the worker and peasant of Poland blind to the bitter tears, and inhuman, lawless conditions of life of a Belorussian or Ukrainian.

Soldiers! Can one stand any more the horrors of the oppression of landowners and capitalists? Can the free people of the Soviet Belorussia see indifferently the gloomy life of workers and peasants in West Belorussia deprived of all the rights?

The people of the Soviet Belorussia with the help of the great Russian people have built a happy, prosperous, and joyful life. Their example, like a revolutionary banner, like an ever burning torch, lights up the way for the liberation of the oppressed humanity from the capitalist oppression.

Workers and peasants of West Belorussia, raising this great banner of liberation struggle, turn their eyes with with hope and joy toward the great socialist country.

The free Belorussian people are giving a brotherly hand to the worker and peasant of West Belorussia and are sending to their help a great army of liberation.

Soldiers! The Red Army does not want to seize territories or possessions belonging to others. The Red Army is an army of liberation of the downtrodden from capitalist oppression. It is bringing happiness, peace, and freedom for oppressed humanity.

Soldiers! Turn your arms against landowners and capitalists. Do not shoot down your brothers-in-class. Let every one of you help in the advance of the units of the Red Army!

Fight for the liberation from the oppression of landowners and capitalists!

Long live the friendship of the peoples of Poland, West Belorussia, and the West Ukraine!

Long live the Red Army, the army of the liberation of the oppressed!

Commander of the Belorussian Front
Army Commander of 2-nd rank M. Kovalev

Translation from Polish

(Page 147 shows photostats of leaflets in the Polish language. The text is illegible but they are apparently given in translation in the section.

Translator's note)

The bottom line runs: Addresses of the Command of the Red Army to soldiers of the Polish army.

TO POLISH TROOPS

Incompetent Polish government, having thrown the people into the whirlpool of the war, has brought the Polish state to a complete defeat, abandoned the population to the mercy of the fate, and having taken gold along with them, fled.

Being not indifferent to the situation, the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army by the will of the whole great Soviet people, obeying the order of the Soviet government, crossed the border, not as a conquerer but in order to take under its protection and to liberate its brothers, Ukrainians and Belorussians from slavery, ruin and massacre at the hands of the enemy.

On entering the lands of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia, the victorious Red Army was welcomed by the population with a great joy and with the help of the population is marching successfully forwards. 96,000 of soldiers of the Polish army went over to the Red Army. The Red Army captured the cities: Tarnopol, Galich, Rovno, Kovel, Lutsk, Stanislavov and L'vov.

Soldiers of the Polish army!

Put down your arms! Do not shed blood in vain, for the interests of landowners and capitalists alien to you. Do not be a blind weapon in the hands of your oppressors. They are disseminating national discord, set the nation against another in order to remain masters over Poles, Ukrainians and Belorussians. They make you, Polish soldiers, punish Ukrainians and Belorussians. Remember soldiers! No people that oppress other people can be free.

The Red Army is liberating its own brothers from the yoke of the gentry, it is helping you to get rid of the oppression of landowners and capitalists. Do not resist the Red Army.

Remember, soldiers! Every resistance is useless, it is doomed to failure. Go over to the Red Army. You are assured of freedom. Toiling Ukrainians and Belorussians are your friends. Build together with them a happy working life.

Commander of the Ukrainian Front:
S. Timoshenko

Translation from Polish

COMRADES SOLDIERS!

The Red Army is giving you, soldiers, toilers of West Belorussia, the West Ukraine and Poland, its helping hand.

We are not conquerers, but liberators.

Having liberated yourselves from the oppression of the gentry, landowners, you will yourselves establish the order of new, free life for yourselves.

The Polish government has fled abandoning you to the mercy of your fate. Your officers, who are calling upon you to fight the Red Army, are betraying you.

You are surrounded on all the sides by the troops of the Red Army.

We call upon you not to shed soldiers' blood, the blood of workers and peasants. We call upon you to put down your arms and offer no resistance.

The soldiers who give themselves up are guaranteed a complete inviolability of personal freedom: not a hair will fall down from your heads.

In a contrary case you will be disarmed by the force of arms.

Command of the Red Army

Translation from Polish

SOLDIERS OF THE POLISH ARMY!

You are being further deceived by officers of the Polish army.

They keep the truth from you.

England and France have not fulfilled their promise to defend Poland as they pledged. The information spread by your officers that France has occupied a number of German towns is a lie. France has not occupied any towns and is not occupying any.

The Polish Army has been defeated in a short time.

Your cowardly government fled abroad taking with it gold and valuables which will enable them to continue their life of luxury. They abandoned you to the mercy of your fate.

The basic mass of soldiers, having understood the cowardness and treason of their government, consisting of bloodthirsty gentry, threw down their arms and surrendered.

Your unwise officers, in the interests of their class, bourgeoisie and landowners, whose sons they are, are trying to conceal all this from you.

Soldiers!

Do not listen to your officers!

Do not believe their lies and deceit!

Throw down your arms, and follow the example of thousands of your comrades who have surrendered.

Soldiers!

Remember that the Red Army has come to the lands of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine not for the oppression of other nationalities but for liberating our brothers from the oppression of bloodthirsty gentry.

Soldiers!

We, warriors and commanders of the Red Army, call upon you to disarm

your officers and to surrender as your comrades did in Rovno, Dubno, Lutsk, Kovel and other towns. Remember the sooner you do it, the better guarantee of your own personal happy and peaceful life you will have:

Command of the Red Army Troops

Translation from Polish

BROTHERLY GREETING

Letter from Prisoners of War, Soldiers of the Polish Army

We, forcibly drafted into the army, workers and peasants, former soldiers of the Polish army, are sending a brotherly greeting to the Red Army of Workers and Peasants which is bringing liberation to all the toilers, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Jews, Poles and other nationalities living on the territory of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia.

All the toiling population of our country welcomed the Red Army with a joy and enthusiasm, for the Red Army renders them a brotherly help in their struggle for the liberation from the yoke of Polish gentry.

The majority of us, only yesterday, were hirelings of Polish landowners and colonizers. ~~With~~ the mere pittance we received from landowners and capitalists for our work, we could have but half beggarly existence. For winter the landowner drove us away as a surplus labor, and we had to join the numerous army of the unemployed.

Many of us are illiterate or can hardly read, our children are growing up just as illiterate as we are.

Polish gentry did all they could to persecute the Ukrainian culture, they even forbade us to speak our native tongue.

We admire the democracy which exists in the Soviet Union. We are sure that the Red Army together with the great Soviet people will render

us a brotherly help in assisting us to build in our country the same happy and cultural life which has the friendly and multi-national family of peoples of the USSR.

Rozhek Yulian, Gishchenko Grigorit, Senik Ignatyi, Gosko Alexander, Terletskiy Vasy, Chesnul Yuzef, Khomenko Filip, Korel'man Moisey, Zhanka Luts, and others; 200 signatures in all.

(Page 149 shows a photostat of an address in Polish. The bottom line says:)

Address to the Polish troops.

(Page 152 shows a photostat of an address in Polish. The bottom line says:)

Address of the Commander of the Ukrainian Front to the Polish troops.

(Page 153 shows photostats of the pages of a newspaper in Polish. The inscription underneath says:)

Golos Soldata (Soldier's Voice) the newspaper of the Political Administration of the Belorussian Front in the Polish language.

SECTION ELEVEN
WORK AMONG POPULATION

Work among population in the districts occupied by the Red Army is one of important fields of activity for party organs.

The Red Army is an army of liberation of toiling masses. One of its characteristics is the spirit and feeling of internationalism which permeates our Red Army through and through.

"The strength of our Red Army, comrades consists in the fact that from the very first day of its birth it has been brought up in the spirit of internationalism, in the spirit of respect for other peoples, in the spirit of love and esteem for the workers of all the countries, in the spirit of preserving and maintaining peace among countries. And exactly because our army has been brought up in the spirit of internationalism, in the spirit of the unity of the interests of workers of all lands, exactly because of this our army is an army of the world revolution, the army of workers of all lands. And the fact that this circumstance is a source of strength and power of our army will be learned some day by the bourgeoisie of all lands if it ever tries to attack our country because they will see then that our Red Army brought up in the spirit of internationalism has an innumerable amount of friends and allies in all the parts of the world from Shanghai to New York, from London to Calcutta" (Stalin).

The Red Army entered the West Ukraine and West Belorussia not as a conquerer but as a liberator of our own brothers, Belorussians and Ukrainians from the yoke of gentry.

Political organs of the Red Army, the party and komsomol organizations have conducted a considerable political work among the warriors in explaining to them the tasks of the Red Army in the West Ukraine and West Belorussia.

Here the warriors of the Red Army were the first representatives of the great Soviet people. Their behavior, their attitude to the population, the appearance of a warrior - all this spoke in favor of the great land of socialism.

Political organs, the party and komsomol organizations have conducted a great educational work, they told the toiling masses about the remarkable achievements of the land of socialism attained under the leadership of the party of Lenin-Stalin.

This Section includes resolutions of the Military Councils of the fronts, directives of political organs, leaflets and addresses to the working population of the liberated districts.

The address of the commander of the Ukrainian front to the population of the West Ukraine calls upon the toiling masses to increase their vigilance in regards to the elements in towns and villages hostile to the Soviet rule who were trying to carry on subversive activities.

It calls upon the citizens to expose and turn over to the organs of administration all provocateurs who tried to organize pogroms and disseminate national animosity.

Landowners and dogs-settlers spread hostile rumors that the Red Army would burn villages, loot peasants and kill children.

Peasants were moved by the civil behavior of the Red Army which showed a fatherly care for the population at every step.

For the first time they saw a different army - an army liberator of Ukrainian, Belorussian, Polish, Jewish, and other toiling nationalities.

This is why toilers welcomed the Workers' and Peasants Red Army with an indescribable joy.

MEASURES ON REFUGEE MOVEMENTS

Directive of the "Head of Political Administration of the Red Army,
Army Commissar of the 1-st Bank Comrade Mekhlis

TARNOPOL, TO: BORISOV, KOZHEVNIKOV, POZHIDAEV

VOLKOVYSK, TO: SUSAIKOV, SMORKACHEV, IVANOV

In connection with the move of out units toward the new border line with Germany, there appeared many refugees, peasants as well as city dwellers who do not want to remain on the territory occupied by Germans.

The people's commissar gave a directive to let these refugees through, to our territory, at definite points, before the territory is left by the units of the RKKA. This directive concerns both, those who were ordered to move by Germans, and those who left of their own accord. Besides there is a group of activists, peasants and workers, who had helped the Red Army, and are now afraid to remain on German territory. Refugees must be re-settled in our villages and towns. Refugee movement should be organized in such a way as to create no bottle necks on the roads which would hinder the march of our troops. It is necessary to see to it that our refugees were treated well, and would not be mistaken for that bourgeoisie which, during the time of the Polish-German war, jammed all the roads trying to escape abroad. Do not permit any propaganda in favor of the population's leaving the territory vacated by us and taken over by Germans. 0271.

MEKHLIS

Moscow PURMKA, October 2, 1939

I. WORK AMONG POPULATION ON THE UKRAINIAN FRONT

Approval of the "Statute on the Elections for the People's Assembly of the West Ukraine"

Decree of the Military Council of the Ukrainian Front
 Military Council of the Ukrainian front has approved the "Statute
 on the Elections for the Ukrainian People's Assembly of the West Ukraine".

Commander of the Ukrainian Front,
 Army Commander of the 1-st rank:
 S. Timoshenko

Members of the Military Council
 of the Ukrainian Front:
 N. Khrushchev, Borisov, Kozhovnikov

Lvov, October 6, 1939

APPROVAL OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
 ELECTIONS FOR THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OF THE WEST UKRAINE

Decree of the Military Council of the Ukrainian Front
 Committee on the organization of elections to the People's Assembly
 of the West Ukraine has been approved to consist of the representatives
 of the following organizations:

Chairman of the Committee - comrade Matsko, M.G., representative of Lvov-
 shchyna Voevodstvo (province).

Deputy chairman of the Committee: - comrade Malyukha, V.D., represen-
 tative of the workers of the city of Lvov.

Secretary of the Committee - comrade Lukin, P.I.

Committee Members:

Comrade Grechakha, M.S. - from the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the
 Ukrainian SSR.

Comrade Korneichuk, A.E. - from the Supreme Council of the USSR.

Comrade Grulenko, M.B. - representative of Stanislavskoye Voevodstvo.

Comrade Gishchuk, L.S. - representative of Tarnopol'skoye Voevodstvo.

Comrade Bogna, V.A. - representative of Lutskoye Voevodstvo.

Comrade Yeremeyenko - representative of the Provisional Government of the
 city of Lvov.

Comrade Gorbatenko, S.M. - representative of the Provisional Government of
 the city of Lvov.

Comrade Zavadko, I.F. - from the Provisional Government of the city of Lvov.

Comrade Soroka, P.A. - representative of the committee of rural dwellers.

Comrade Didek, M.N. - representative of the workers of the city of Lvov.

Comrade Bilan V.M. - representative of the committee of rural dwellers.

Comrade Pancaishin, M.I., physician, representative of the intelligentsia of the city of Lvov.

Comrade Barvinskiy, V.A., composer, representative of the intelligentsia of the city of Lvov.

Commander of the Ukrainian Front;
Army Commander of the 1-st rank:
S. Timoshenko

Members of the Military Council
of the Ukrainian front:
N. Khrushchev, Borisov, Koshevnikov

ADDRESS OF THE COMMANDER OF THE UKRAINIAN FRONT
TO THE POPULATION OF THE WEST UKRAINE

Citizens!

Elements hostile to the Soviet rule have been carrying on subversive activity in towns and villages trying to harm the Red Army and the Soviet Union.

Ukrainian nationalists who were dreaming of the restoration of capitalism in the Soviet Union, having turned completely brutal, are trying to incite national animosity among the peoples of the West Ukraine, are trying to organize Jewish and Polish pogroms, and trying to undermine the work of the Soviet power.

In the Soviet Union all nations are equal. Persecution of Jews, Poles, or any other nationalities is a state crime. A working Jew is ^{an equal} a brother of a working Ukrainian, or a working Pole. They were equally subjected to the oppression of the Polish gentry.

Bandits-nationalists are trying to organize pogroms in order to fan national animosity, to hinder the establishing of order and normal life in the country.

Thus, in the village of Konyukhi, Breshenskiy uyezd, an abominable band of nationalists headed by a kulak, Propek, Vasilii, incited a pogrom and burned at a stake an old Jew and a 6 year old child. They even tried to organize an armed resistance to the Red Army.

This fact shows clearly that those bandits are the worst enemies of the people, against whom the Red Army is fighting, against whom all the people must fight.

Citizens! Expose, and turn over to the administrative organs all those provocateurs who are trying to organize pogroms. Remember, toilers of all the nations are equal, and the enemies of the people, landowners and capitalists, are trying to incite animosity for Jews only as a blind to conceal from the people their real enemies, landowners and capitalists.

Not Jews or Poles are enemies of working Ukrainians. Real enemies of a working Pole, Jew, Ukrainian are landowners and capitalists of all the countries, of all the nations. Bear this in mind, and do away with all the provocateurs who are trying to disseminate discord among toiling Poles, Ukrainians and Jews.

Long live the great friendship of all the nations of the West Ukraine!

Long live the powerful Red Army!

Long live the leader of all the toiling masses of the world, great

Stalin!

Commander of the Ukrainian Front,
Army Commander of the 1-st rank: S. Timoshenko

(Page 158 shows photostats of two slogans with the the following texts:)

Sunday, October 22, 1939 is the day of elections for the Ukrainian People's Assembly of the West Ukraine.

Let us unanimously take part in the elections of our people's representatives. (1)

By means of bolshevist agitation and propaganda let us secure the election of the best sons and daughters of the working people of the West Ukraine for the Ukrainian People's Assembly. (2)

(The line beneath the slogans runs:)

Slogans issued by Political organs for the elections for the People's Assembly of the West Ukraine.

(Page 159 shows photostats of addresses in Polish, Ukrainian, and Belorussian languages. The text is illegible. The line beneath the pictures says:)

Addresses of the Command to the working population of the West Ukraine.

ORDER TO THE TROOPS OF THE UKRAINIAN FRONT AND TO THE
POPULATION OF THE DISTRICTS OCCUPIED BY THE RED ARMY

September 20, 1939
City of Proskurov

Units of our Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, of our Ukrainian Front entered the West Ukraine in order to liberate for ever our Ukrainian and Belorussian brothers from the oppression of Polish gentry, in order to liberate them for ever from the threat of ruin and massacre at the hands of the enemy.

The great, powerful and invincible army of liberators will have to keep a close and indissoluble brotherly contact with the working population of the West Ukraine, West Belorussia, and Poland.

Proper money circulation and exact payments for the goods bought, or service rendered has a great importance for establishing correct relations with the local population.

I order:

1. For the convenience of mutual payments in dealing with the local population on the territory occupied by our troops one Polish zloty is to equal in value one ruble of our money.
2. Both, bills issued by the State treasury of the USSR, and Polish zlotys must be accepted as monetary units on all the territory occupied by our troops.
3. Forgery of the state bills of the treasury of the USSR, as well as of Polish zlotys is to be considered as a crime.

(Page 161 shows photostats of leaflets in the Ukrainian language. The front text says:) Electors of the working people! Vote for the West Ukraine's joining the Soviet Ukraine, for a single, free and strong Ukrainian Soviet Republic! Let us destroy for ever the frontier between the West and Soviet Ukraine! Long live the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic!

ON SEIZURE AND UTILIZATION OF RADIO STATIONS

In spite of exhaustive directives of the "ear of PURKKA, army commissar of the first rank, comrade Mekhlis, regarding the immediate seizure of radio stations and radio centers, and their large scale utilisation, up to now, judging by the dat received from the units, and the results of checking on the spot, ~~army commissars~~ and heads of political sectors have not been paying any attention to this most important means of propoganda and agitation.

In order to popularize and implant culture national in form and socialist in contents among the brotherly population of the West Ukraine, and to bring home to them the tremendous achievements attained by the peoples of the Soviet Union under the leadership of the communist party and the great leader comrade Stalin it is necessary:

1. To appoint without delay specialists in the field to work at the radio stations and radio centers that have been seized, and to prepare plan~~and~~ for broadcasting.

Broadcasts of ~~talks and lectures on the following topics must be~~ given systematically:

- a) Comrade Molotov's speech in connection with the disintegration of the Polish state machine;
- b) the tremendous importance of the liberation movement in the West Ukraine, and West Belorussia;
- c) achievements in the Soviet Union during 21 years of the Soviet rule;
- d) popularisation of the leading men and women in socialist construction of the USSR;
- e) international role of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, etc.

3. Daily radio information should be given regarding socialist construction of the USSR, international situation, current policy of the communist party and the Soviet government, the progress of the liberation of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia from the oppression of Polish gentry.

4. Ukrainian folk songs, songs and music of the contemporary Ukrainian writers and composers, as well as singing and music of the peoples of the USSR must be popularized on a large scale, for which purpose it is necessary to organize the broadcasts of performances by concert brigades sent by the Political Administration, of recorded music, broadcasts of concert collectives, such as the Red Banner Ensemble of Red Army Men's Singing and Dancing under Alexandrov, of the choir imeni Pyatnitskiy, concerts of Ukrainian song and music; as far as it goes it is necessary to organize broadcasts of the Red Army men's self-entertainment programs.

The programs of all the broadcasts must be approved by heads of political sectors of the armies personally.

The compliance with this directive is to be reported in the next report.

Assistant Head of the Political Administration of
the Ukrainian Front, Division Commissar Ye. Koshcheev

ADDRESS OF THE COMMAND AND POLITICAL SECTOR OF *** JOINT UNITS
TO THE TOILING MASSES OF THE WEST UKRAINE

Dear citizens:

The rule of bourgeoisie, of gentry and landowners in the West Ukraine came to an end. Units of the Ukrainian Front of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army liberated our brothers Ukrainians from the oppression of Polish gentry and landowners, liberated them from the threat of ruin and massacre at the hands of the enemies.

The glorious Red Army helped also the Polish population to get rid of the oppression of landowners and the ruling circles of Poland who had brought the country to ruin, snatched the people's gold, and fled.

The toiling masses of the West Ukraine have been liberated forever from oppression and exploitation. Our Workers' and Peasants' Red Army is stone strong in its defense of the interests of all the working people disregarding their nationality or sex.

Provisional Administrations of representatives of the Red Army, workers and left oriented intelligentsia are being organized in towns.

In villages peasants committees of the representatives of poor and medium means peasants are being set up for seizing landowners' lands, the lands of the monasteries and high state officials, for the purpose of distributing them among poor and average means peasants.

The Polish government disorganized the normal life of towns and villages. It used to strangle the initiative of the toiling masses, to disseminate starvation and poverty.

Workers and peasants - poor peasants and average means peasants!

Expand your swing in securing the results of revolutionary victories, seize landowners' and monastery lands, and the lands of former state officials quickly, distribute them among poor peasants and average means peasants.

Time is flying. Fields must be tilled and sown better than when landowners did it. Harvest this year's crops, dig sugar beets, and potatoes, provide factories and plants with the necessary raw materials.

Life must go on normally in towns and villages at full swing. The Polish zloty has the same value as the Soviet ruble, and is accepted on par with it.

Peasants! Bring agricultural products to the town markets to sell them to the town population.

Workers, set factories and plants going at full speed. Let the population be able to buy what it needs.

Warehouses, market places, machines, bakeries, factories, plants, railways - all must work with double, triple energy in order to relieve the population of the hardships and poverty to which they were reduced by the ruling circles of Poland who brought the country to ruin.

Command and Political Sector of ***
Joint Units

September 22, 1939

Translation from Polish

TO: COMMANDER OF THE UKRAINIAN FRONT COMRADE TIMOSHENKO

An Address of the Representatives of Cultural and Educational Institutions of the City of Chertkov.

We, representatives of Ukrainian cultural, educational, social, and economical organizations of the city of Chertkov, Chertkovskiy uyezd, are bringing our heart felt gratitude to the heroic Red Army for the liberation of the toiling masses of the West Ukraine from the hard and long lasting Polish oppression.

At the same time we express a sincere wish to cooperate honestly with the Soviet government under the leadership of the talented leader of peoples comrade Stalin and the government of the Soviet Ukraine.

Long live comrade Stalin and his companions-in-arms!

Long live the heroic Red Army!

Long live the united Soviet Ukraine!

Signatures of the representatives of the following organizations: "Uchitel'skaya Gromada" (Teachers' Union), "Ridna Shkola" (Native School), The Uyezd Union of the Circles of the Native School, Cooperative "Sel'skiy Ekonom" (Rural Husbandry Man), Union of ~~Peasants~~ Cooperatives, School Circle of Parents, "Uyezdnyy Isg" (The Uyezd ~~Head~~), Cooperative "Bayan", etc.

(Page 163 shows a photostat of the order to the troops of the Ukrainian front published in Polish)

(Page 164 shows photostats of several issues of the newspaper Radyanska Ukraina, the explanation says:)

Sovietskaya Ukraina. Newspaper of the Political Administration of the troops of the Ukrainian Front in the Ukrainian language .

(Page 166 shows photostats of various leaflets in Polish. The line beneath the picture runs:) Leaflets to the population in the Polish language published by Political organs.

ANSWER OF THE COMMANDER OF THE UKRAINIAN FRONT COMRADE TIMASHERKO
TO THE ADDRESS OF THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE CITY OF CHERTKOV, THE
WEST UKRAINE

I am sending a warm greeting of a Red Army man to the progressive
representatives of cultural and educational, social and economic or-
ganizations, and in your person to all the toiling masses of the city
of Chertkov, and all the West Ukraine.

Your sincere gratitude to the victorious and great Workers' and
Peasants Red Army for the liberation of the toiling masses from the yoke
of oppressors and enslavers touches deeply the warriors and commanders of
the Red Army.

This gratitude expresses deep hopes of the broad people's masses and
progressive intelligentsia of the West Ukraine.

Warriors, commanders, and political workers of the Workers' and
Peasants Red Army, carrying out the will of the great Soviet people,
consider it their duty to defend vital interests of multi-million
working masses.

Your sincere wish to work in a friendly manner under the leadership
of the Soviet government and the genius of a leader of people comrade
Stalin has been met with the feeling of a deep satisfaction by the
working masses of the Soviet Ukraine, and by the units of the Ukrainian Front.

I call upon you to strengthen the great solidarity of peoples from day
to day, to work without any pause on the construction of a new, free life,
to improve the defense capacity of your socialist Motherland together with
the Red Army.

In the name of all the warriors, commanders and political workers of
the Ukrainian front I call upon you, and all the toiling masses of the West
Ukraine to work even more actively in organizing an uninterrupted activity
of all the cultural, social and economic organizations for the benefit

of your great Soviet Motherland.

With all my heart I wish you every success in this noble undertaking.

Long live the great friendship of the people's of the Soviet Union!

Long live the liberated people's of the West Ukraine!

Long live the great leader of peoples comrade Stalin!

Commander of the Ukrainian Front,
Army Commander of the first rank: S. Timoshenko

THE RED ARMY HAS LIBERATED US FROM AGES LONG POVERTY AND LAWLESSNESS

Letter to the Red Army from peasants of the village of Kazanka, the West Ukraine

Corrupt newspapers of the Polish gentry slandered the Soviet Union as they could. Landowners and dogs-settlers were spreading rumors that if the Red Army entered our country, it would burn down villages, loot the peasants, and kill children.

The rascally agitation of corrupt scribblers and clergy had influence on some of us. There were people among us who were afraid to come out of the house while the Red Army was marching into our village. But those were only individual cases. The majority of peasants of our village came out to welcome the glorious warriors of the Red Army.

Our hearts . . . filled with joy when we saw the smiling faces of the warriors and commanders. We were touched by that fatherly care which the Red Army showed toward the population at every step. We saw the units march carefully around our vegetable gardens and orchards, and fields so as not to destroy the crops. In no capitalist country there can be such attitude to the people on the part of the army. People love and appreciate that army which supports and defends the interests of the people. The Red Army is just that kind of an army.

We remember how it was when in 1914 the Tzarist troops came to the West Ukraine. At that time they came as conquerers, for many long years did we suffer oppression and lawlessness of Polish landowners and capitalists. We, poor peasants, were called in no other way but slaves.

Now we have seen another army. The Red Army came to us not as a conquerer but as a liberator of Ukrainian, Polish, Jewish, and other working nationalities of our country. Now we understand why the Soviet people are so fond of their Red Army.

We watch with admiration Red Army men to chat friendly with their commanders during a short halt. Many of us served in the Polish army, and have felt the humiliating attitude of officers and self-seeking kulak elements.

Brotherly attitude of the Red Army toward the people touched us deeply.

Now we happily acclaim the Red Army to be our army. It helped us to get rid of the hateful yoke of Polish gentry and dogs-settlers.

For the first time we have had a meeting during which every one of us could give vent to his feelings and thoughts. Here our poor peasant Il'ya Stefanchuk, ~~not a legislator~~, or a kulak, is occupying the chairman's place.

At this meeting we endorse a greeting to the Red Army with all our hearts. We are sending greeting to the people who could create such an army. We greet the bolshevist party and the leader of all the working people - comrade Stalin under whose leadership we succeeded in getting rid of hateful Polish gentry and settlers for ever, and now we shall become citizens of the Soviet Union with all the rights.

The greeting was accepted unanimously. On request of the meeting the letter was signed by the peasants of the village Kazanka, Tarnopol'skoye voevodstvo: Il'ya Stefanchuk, Stefan Smochilo, Vasilii Drobotakiy, Ivan Boron, Mikhail Romanchuk, Evdokiya Sadovskaya, Petr Pryshlyak, Il'ya Bomba, Frantsus Zeilik, Pavlina Saachila.

(Out of the newspaper Krasnaya Armiya September 23, 1939)

(Page 168) Address to the Population to turn in arms. (In Ukrainian)

Citizens, turn in arms!

Troops of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army have come to you not as conquerers but as liberators from the yoke of the gentry, from slavery, and ruin.

Troops of the Workers' and Peasants Red Army in the interests of the liberated Ukrainian and Polish peoples have come to help you to establish a revolutionary order and discipline.

Citizens! Keep up revolutionary order, fight against those who break discipline!

TURN IN ARMS AND ARMY EQUIPMENT!

Workers and peasants! Look for hidden arms and turn them in to the command.

Expose those who evade turning in arms and army equipment.

Remember: those who hide, or helps to hide arms harms workers and peasants.

I warn: those who will not turn in arms and army equipment, who will dare to hide it will be tried in accordance with the laws of war time.

Commander of the Ukrainian front: S. Timoshenko

ASSIGNMENTS FOR POLITICAL WORKERS APPOINTED FOR THE ORGANIZATION
OF PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATIONS

1. It is necessary to find out whether there are any persons already working on the organization of the Provisional Administrations. If there are no representatives, it is necessary to remain and set up a Provisional Administration.
2. Seizure of all the archives must be secured and checked.
3. Banks are to be seized and sealed, electrical stations seized.
4. Printing houses, and radio centers are to be seized.
5. Post offices and telegraph are to be seized.
6. It is necessary to check whether there are no complaint about the Red Army on the part of the population.
7. The number of prisoners of war is to be checked, as well as their living conditions and work conducted among them.
8. Normal buying and selling goods are to be secured.
9. The population must be explained the money system.
10. Full order on former landowners' estates must be established.
(all the property must be listed, supplies checked and their preservation provided for).
11. Peasant committees must be organized in every volost, and workers' guards in industrial centers.

Political Administration of the Ukrainian Front

II. WORK AMONG THE POPULATION ON THE BELORUSSIAN FRONT

On the Organization of Provisional Administrations

Order of the Commander of the Troops of the Belorussian Front

1. In all the towns on the territory occupied by the units of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army "Provisional Administrations" are to be organized of

the representatives of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army and local population to function until such time when organs of government will be organized. The "Provisional Administrations" will be in charge of administrative, economical and cultural-educational activity in these towns.

2. I order the Provisional Administrations to see to it that all the enterprises and establishments serving the needs of the population begin functioning without delay. The owners must immediately open for normal work, bakeries, stores, restaurants, barber shops, bath houses, movie theaters, etc.

Normal work of home telephone lines, post office, and utility plants (electricity and water supply) must be resumed.

3. On all the territory occupied by the units of the Red Army both, Soviet monetary units and zlotys are to be used. The value of 1 zloty is equal to the value of 1 ruble, i.e. one zloty equals 1 ruble.

4. I call upon the population of the occupied towns, villages and settlements to fight against all those who break the public order. I warn that all persons noticed in having ^{evil} designs on telegraph and telephone lines, railways, enterprises of public importance, as well as those who would retain arms for over 24 hours after the publication of the order of the garrison ~~head~~ regarding the turning in of arms, will be prosecuted.

I call upon all the citizens to preserve a revolutionary order, to hinder and to cut short all hostile actions toward the people and the activity of representatives and agents of landowners and capitalists of the former Polish state.

5. I call upon the population to help the Provisional Administrations to repair bridges, roads, and other structures, and to assist the Provisional Administrations by all means in carrying out the planned measures.

I am sure that the population of the towns, cities, villages and settlements occupied by the units of the Red Army of Workers and Peasants will actively cooperate with the Provisional Administrations and the units of the Red Army in their historical task of the liberation of the toiling masses from the slavery under Polish landowners and capitalists.

Commander of the Troops of the Belorussian Front,
Army Commander of the 1-st rank: M. Kovalev

September 19, 1939.
Minsk

LET US ORGANIZE ARMED DETACHMENTS TO FIGHT BANDITISM!

LET US HELP TO ESTABLISH A REVOLUTIONARY ORDER IN OUR LIBERATED
COUNTRY

To All Workers, Peasants and Intelligentsia

Citizens!

Age-old dream of an inhabitant of West Belorussia tortured by the oppression of the gentry and arbitrariness of bureaucrats has come true. Peoples of the great Soviet Union helped their brothers by blood and class. The mighty Red Army routed completely the clique of the gentry. There are no gentry, no terrible defecive, no bureaucratic arbitrariness in the country.

But, citizens, there are still many enemies who in their mad fury and hatred for toilers are ready to commit the most atrocious crimes.

Former landowners, white guard officers, spies and other filth in their imotent fury are behaving like real bandits: they shoot from behind the corner, carry on counter-revolutionary propaganda.

They cannot reconcile themselves to the thought that the toiling masses of West Belorussia will live freely, without oppression and exploitation.

That's why it is necessary now for all the citizens to help the organs of the local peasants committees and the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army to liquidate those bands.

The Political Administration of the Army calls upon you to show high vigilance and revolutionary irreconcilability.

Expose bands of those bandits!

Remember that by discovering the hiding place of the enemy, by denouncing him, you do a valuable service to your own people, and to your liberator, the Workers' and Peasants Red Army.

Organize armed detachments for the fight against the bandits, help to establish order and discipline.

Explain to the population that rumors about the shortage of food are spread by our enemies who want to disseminate panic.

These rumors are ^ashameless lie from the beginning to the end.

Expose places where arms are hidden.

Take a good care of the people's property (former landowners' estates, forests, crops, cattle, etc) remember all this belongs now to toilers.

Begin sowing on the landowners fields, do all the work that the season requires, take products to the city markets to sell.

Remember that the enemy is cunning, do not fall in for any provocations, denounce all the enemies, and their hiding places you know of to the organs of the local administration.

Revolutionary vigilance is a true pledge of a complete liquidation of the remnants of the bandit riff-raff who are encroaching upon lives and property of the toiling masses of West Belorussia.

No mercy to the enemy!

Political Administration of *** Army

TO THE WORKERS, PEASANTS AND INTELLIGENTZIA
OF WEST BELORUSSIA

Comrades!

The gentry Poland was a country of a cruel national oppression. Among the 35-million population of Poland there were 8 million Ukrainians,

3 million of Belorussians and 3 million Jews. 40 percent of the population of Poland consisted of national minorities. The ruling circles of Poland instead of providing for normal relationship with those national minorities by granting them their national rights, rights of equality, autonomy, their national schools and cultural institutions, carried out the policy of bestial oppression and forced polonization of national minorities.

The ruling circles of Poland purposely set Poles against Ukrainians, Belorussians against Jews in order to split the toiling masses into various nationalities, to weaken them in their struggle against their oppressors, and thus retain power and wealth in their own hands.

By means of all their monstrous apparatus of suppression and lawlessness Polish capitalists disseminated national discord, animosity and hatred among Poles, Belorussians, Ukrainians and Jews.

Now this barbarous policy of national oppression has come to an end.

The Workers' and Peasants' Red Army has liberated all the peoples of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine of the former Poland of gentry from exploitation by landowners and capitalists, from national oppression. The Red Army is an army of friendship and brotherhood of the liberated peoples. On the territory liberated by the Red Army there is no room for national oppression, for setting one nation against another.

Great friendship of free peoples enjoying full rights is a source of strength and the basis of economical and cultural renaissance and blossoming of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine.

Every one who tries to disseminate national animosity, setting toilers of one nation upon those of other is an enemy of the liberated people, an enemy of the Red Army.

Comrades working Ukrainians, Belorussians, Poles, Jews! Expose provocateurs, spreading rumors of the superiority of one nation over

Peoples themselves manage all the wealth of the country - the land, the plants, factories, railways. They have created their own culture, national in form, socialist in contents. They have completely done away with illiteracy and backwardsness.

The Stalinist Constitution is the most democratic constitution in all the world. It gives us the remarkable rights to labor, rest, general education, and old age security.

This is how Belorussian people, how all peoples of the USSR live. But, comrades, living this joyful and happy life in the free country, the USSR, our valorous Red Army, the army of the proletarian internationalism, cannot forget you, our brothers-in-class when you rose up against your oppressors - the Polish gentry and capitalists.

Do away with the fetters of slavery and oppression! Take into your hands the political power, take into your hands the land of landowners, capitalists, state officials, take into your hands factories and mills, and build for yourselves a free and happy life.

Long live free West Belorussia!

Long live the workers' and peasants' Red Army!

Long live great leader of the working masses of all the world, comrade Stalin!

Political Sector of *** Army

COMRADES WORKING MEN AND WOMEN, PEASANT MEN AND WOMEN, AND INTELLIGENTZIA

Address of the Political Sector

We, warriors, commanders and political workers of the Red Army have come over to you with the aim of helping you to free yourselves from the yoke of the gentry and the war into which you were drawn by your

incompetent, bankrupt Polish government.

For twenty years you, toiling Belorussians and Ukrainians, as well as working Poles, have been subjected to lawlessness of Polish landowners and capitalists.

We, Russians, together with multi-national peoples of former Tzarist Russia, threw down the yoke of landowners and capitalists in October 1917.

Twenty two years have passed since. Peoples of the Soviet Union have succeeded in building a happy and joyful life in their country. All nationalities enjoy the same rights in our country: Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Tartars, Uzbecks, Georgians, Armanians, Kirgizians, Jews, Kalmucks, etc.

It is the will of the Soviet government, the communist party of bolsheviks, and comrade Stalin to give you a brotherly helping hand in your liberation from the yoke of Polish landowners and capitalists.

The Red Army is fulfilling this wish with honor.

We are bringing you the long waited for freedom of self-determination, freedom of choice of the new forms of the state government.

Working men and women, peasants men and women and intelligentsia!

The incompetent Polish government which drew you into the war against Germany fled over the borders of Poland. Polish capitalists and landowners, routed in the hostilities are organizing bands which hide in forests.

They terrorize the population, they kill toilers, and attack separate units of the Red Army. The sooner we exterminate the remnants of those bands, the sooner you will be able to have a free and happy life. Help the units of the Red Army to catch the remnants of the bands of officers, gentry and gendarmerie.

Long live freedom loving people of the West Ukraine, West Belorussia, and Poland!

Long live a new, bright, and happy life!

Long live father, liberator of the oppressed, great leader of the world proletarian, comrade Stalin!

ON THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN FOR ELECTING REPRESENTATIVES
TO THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

Directive of the Military Council of the Belorussian Front

TO: MILITARY COUNCILS OF 3,4,10, and 11-th Armies

The Military Council of the Belorussian Front put the Military Councils of armies under the obligation to take active measures in carrying out the directive of the Head of the Political Administration of the Army, army commissar of the 1-st rank, comrade Mekhlis, N 0273, regarding the preparation of the election campaign and the calling together of the People's Assembly.

You are to map out a definite plan of how to carry out this directive, and to give help to the Provisional Administrations and Peasants' Committees in the election campaign, and in calling together the People's Assembly.

You are to render them help in spreading mass agitation and propaganda work. You are to appoint for this purpose your best agitators and propaganda men counting on reaching the whole mass of the population, on bringing it home to every citizen the political significance, and importance of our slogans under which the campaign will be carried out.

Bear in mind that the coming campaign of elections for the People's Assembly is an important stage which will consolidate the success of our military campaign. Political organs, party and komsomol organizations, the whole personnel of the warriors, commanders and political workers of the front are taking now a political examination in an exemplary, complete, and final realization of the historical task of the party and government, the task of the liberation of our brothers Belorussians from the slavery of Polish landowners and capitalists.

Commander of the Belorussian Front:
Army Commander of the 2-nd rank: Kovalev

Member of the Military
Council of the Belorussian Front, Corps
commissar: Susaikov

ORDER TO THE GARRISON OF THE TOWN OF SUVALKI N 2

September 28, 1939
Suvalki

1. Polish landowners and capitalists have been enslaving the working people of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine for the last 20 years. They suppressed the revolutionary movement by courts-martial, and punitive expeditions, they planted national oppression and exploitation, disseminating ruin and poverty.

Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, fulfilling the wish of the peoples of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia, as well as its own international duty and obligation, gave a brotherly helping hand to the toiling masses of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine liberating them from the yoke of Polish landowners and capitalists.

Now the liberated peoples of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine, the the working people of Poland have received a full possibility to build their happy future.

2. This is to change the order N 1. Beginning with today I shall be head of the garrison of the town of Suvalki, comrade Bobrov is appointed commissar of the garrison, comrade Samarskiy - head of the staff of the garrison. Major comrade Starostin is appointed commandant of the town.

I order:

a) All persons living on the territory of the town and its vicinity (permanent or temporary residents) in possession of fire arms and cold steel weapons, and ammunition are to deliver the said in the course of September 30, and October 1, 1939 to the commandant of the town, Ulitsa Kostyushko, 80.

b) All officers who served in the former Polish army, all military employees, soldiers of the Polish army, persons with military ranks, gendarmerie and police members are to register themselves with the

commandant of the town, ulitza Kostyushko, 80, in the course of September 30 and October 1, 1939.

Persons now in hiding in forests, or on the outskirts of the town, as well as in town itself, who are trying to offer armed resistance to the units of the Workers' and Peasants Red Army and to the Provisional Administration are to deliver themselves and all their fire and cold steel arms at the office of the commandant of the town in the course of 48 hours.

Parents and all other relatives, whose sons and brothers are hiding in villages and are in possession of arms, are to denounce this to the office of the commandant in the course of 24 hours. After which term parents and relatives will be prosecuted.

c) Persons who will not comply with this order in the terms set in it will be prosecuted with all the severity, up to being delivered to the Military Tribunal.

d) The population is categorically forbidden to possess themselves of any property in the abandoned state and private offices, in the houses and apartments of officers left by them. Those who have already done so are to return the property to the office of the commandant of the town.

e) ~~The town~~ is declared under martial law. The curfew time is 10 p.m. Moscow time. All those found on the streets after the hours will be detained and delivered to the office of the town commandant.

f) All gatherings, meetings, publication of literature, newspapers, can be conducted only with a permission from the Provisional Administration, and the town commandant.

g) All persons in possession of radios and transmitters, are to register them with the town commandant not later than October 1. Only receiving broadcasts is permitted.

Head of Garrison,
Division Commander: Cherevichenko

Garrison commissar,
Regiment Commissar: Bobrov
Head of Garrison Staff: Samarskiy

ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF THE TOWN OF VOLOZHIN

Citizens and Citizenesses!

The Polish state of gentry proved to be so weak that it began disintegrating at the very first military trials. This was to expect. The Polish government was based on a shaky and dangerous foundation - on enslaving people's masses, on military adventures, on inhuman national oppression of Belorussians, Ukrainians and other peoples.

Polish landowners and capitalists enslaved working people of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine. They suppressed ^{the} revolutionary movement with the help of white terror, court-martials, punitive expeditions, they implanted national oppression and exploitation, they disseminated ruin and devastation.

All this lawlessness has come to an end. The government of the great Soviet Union decided to take under its protection life and property of brother Ukrainians and Belorussians living in Poland. The Soviet people gave a brotherly helping hand to the toilers of West Belorussia and the West Ukraine in order to give them the full possibility to live a happy and joyful life together with the great Soviet people, to enable them to have flourishing culture and art.

The Red Army came to us not for a conquest but for the liberation of the toiling masses, Ukrainians and Belorussians.

Citizens and citizenesses!

All the authority in the town of Volozhin has passed into the hands of the Provisional Administration the basic aim of which is to create your government, a government that is on the side of the interests of working people. We call upon you to render every help to the Provisional Administration in carrying out all the tasks it has to perform.

The Provisional Administration calls upon citizens to preserve peace and order. Life in town must not stop. It is necessary that stores, schools, hospitals do not cease to function.

The Provisional Administration wants to explain that the value of 1 Soviet ruble equals that of 1 zloty (the rate of exchange).

Workers' guard has been created in our town. Its task is to bring about a revolutionary order. The Provisional Administration is certain that citizens will render it all possible help in its work.

Long live free West Belorussia!

Provisional Administration of the town of Volozhin

(Page 178 shows a photostat of two pages of the newspaper Vol'na Pratsa in the Belorussian language. The text is illegible. The line below the picture runs:)

Vol'na Pratsa - the newspaper of the Political Administration of *** Army in the Belorussian language.

(Page 179 shows a photostat of an address in Polish. The line beneath runs:)

Address to the population in the Polish language.

(Page 181 shows photostats of leaflets in the Ukrainian language. There is no inscription underneath the picture).

(Page 182 shows photostats of 4 pages of the newspaper Belorusskaya Zvezda. The line beneath the picture runs:)

Belorusskaya Zvezda - the newspaper of the Political Administration of the Belorussian Front in the Belorussian language.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

pages

Preface

Section One

POLITICAL ORDERS

- 1. To a Decisive Attack! For Motherland! For Stalin! Let Us
Liberate our Ukrainian and Belorussian Brothers from the Oppression
of Polish SENTRY.-- Order of the Commander of the Ukrainian Front,
Comrade Timoshenko
- 2. Be Vigilant! Do Not Permit Any Political Carelessness!
Fight for Good Organization and Iron Military Discipline .
Order to the Troops of the Belorussian Front

Section Two

DIRECTIVES OF POLITICAL ORGANS

I. Directives of Political Administration of the Red Army

- 1. On the Study of the Editorial in the Pravda, "The Inner Causes
of the Military Defeat of Poland". Directive of the Head of the
Political Administration of the Red Army, Army Commissar of the 1-st
Rank, Comrade Mekhlis
- 2. On the Study of the Speech of the Head of the Soviet Government
Comrade Molotov. - Directive of the Political Administration of
the Red Army
- 3. Regarding the Party and Political Work in Connection with the
End of Hostilities. - Directive of the Political Administration
of the Red Army

4. Regarding the Election Campaign to Elect Representative for the People's Assemblies of the West Ukraine and West Belorussia. Directive of the Head of the Political Administration of the Red Army, Army Commissar of the 1-st Rank, Comrade Mekhlis

II. Directives of the Political Organs of the Ukrainian and Belorussian Fronts

1. For the Liberation of Our Own Brothers Ukrainians and Belorussians from the Oppression of the Gentry! For the Happy and Joyous Life of the Tolling Masses! - Directive of the Military Council and Political Administration of the First Operation Group KOVO

2. We Must Deal the Enemy a Lightning Swift Crushing Blow! Directive of the Head of the Political Administration of the 5-th Army in Connection with the Operation Order of the Military Council of the Army

3. Liberation Task of the Red Army Must be Carried out to the End.- Directive of the Military Council and Political Administration of the Ukrainian Front

4. Two Armies - Two Standards. - Directive of the Military Council and the Political Administration of the Southern Group of the Troops of the Ukrainian Front.

III. Directives of Political Organs Regarding Popularization of the Instances of Heroism, Valor, and Courage

1. Without Sparing Life, for Motherland, for the Great Cause of Lenin-Stalin. - Directive of the Political Administration of the 4-th Army Regarding the Popularization of Instances of Heroism

2. Personnel Must Be Brought Up on the Examples of Heroism.
Instruction of the Head of ^{the} Political Administration of the
5-th Army Regarding the Popularization of Instances of Heroism,
Valor and Courage.

IV. Directives Regarding the Party and Political
Work in the Rear Units

- 1. Regarding the Elimination of Shortcomings in the Work of
Automobile Transport. - Directive of the Head of the Political
Administration of the Belorussian Front
- 2. On the Evacuation of the Wounded and the Sick. - Instruction
of the Head of the Political Administration of the Northern Army .

V. Directives of Political Organs on Information.

- 1. For a Faithful to Facts, High Quality and Timely Information!
Directive of the Head of the Political Administration of the Army
on Information
- 2. Instruction of the Political Administration of the Ukrainian
Front on Information
- 3. Directive of the Head of the Political Administration of the
Northern Army Group of Troops on the Improvement in Information
Work

Section Three

ADDRESSES TO THE UNITS OF THE RED ARMY

- 1. Forwards to the Complete Liberation of Our Own Brothers!
Address of the Military Council of the Belorussian Front
- 2. With A Lightning Swift Crushing Blow Let Us Rout the Polish
Troops of Gentry and Bourgeoisie, and Liberate the Toilers of the
West Ukraine and West Belorussia! Address of the Command of the
Red Army

- 3. With the Name of Great Stalin forwards, Terrible Warriors of the Red Army! - Address of the Military Council of the Belorussian Front.
- 4. Long Live the Wise Lenin-Stalin Policy! Address of the Political Sector of Joints Units
- 5. Long Live Freedom Loving Belorussian and Ukrainian Peoples! Address of the Military Council of the Belorussian Front.
- 6. Let Us Do Our Duty to Our Motherland and to the People of West Belorussia! ;Address of the Political Sector of the Corps
- 7. We Are Going to Battle Not As Conquerers But As Liberators of the Oppressed Peoples of West Belorussia and the West Ukrainians! Address of the Command and the Political Sector of the Brigade
- 8. With the Name of Stalin on Our Lips, under the Red Banner of the Country of Socialism We Shall Go to Battle and Rout the Enemy Address of the Command and Political Sector to the Warriors, Commanders and Political Workers of Joint Units
- 9. Comrades Warriors, Commanders, and Political Workers of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army

Section Four

~~ADMISSION TO THE PARTY UNDER BATTLE CIRCUMSTANCES . .~~

- 1. Instruction of the Political Administration of BOVO on the Problems of the Growth of the Party and Komcomol 79
- 2. Directive of the Political Administration of the Ukrainian Front Regarding the Party Growth 81
- 3. Instruction of the Head of the Political Administration of the Army 5 on the Problem of the Party Growth and Issuing Party Documents 82

4. Excerpt from the Minutes N 44 of an Open Meeting of the Party
Organization of the *** Cavalry Regiment, September 22, 1939 . . . 84
5. Applications for Party Candidacy:
- a) To the Party Organization of *** Cavalry Regiment
from Chertorizhakiy, T.G. 87
 - b) To the Party Organization of *** Unit.
From Karzin, Grigoriy Mikhailovich 87
 - c) To the Party Organization of 1/18 Cavalry Regiment
From Platoon Commander Sazonov 89
 - d) To the Party Organization of the Army Unit 7626
from Boklagov, Grigoriy Mikhailovich 88
 - e) To the Party Organization of the Army Unit 7626
from a Komsomol member, Okhrimenko, Konstantin . . . 89

Section Five

POLITICAL MEMORANDA ISSUED BY POLITICAL ORGANS

- 1. How to Keep a War Secret When Travelling by Railway
Memorandum 91
- 2. Act Bravely in Battle! Memo for a Warrior 93
- 3. During an Offensive the Warrior Must Move on Steadily in
Order to Come Close to the Enemy and Destroy Him in a Hand-to-
Hand Fight (BUP-38). - Memo for a Red Army Man in an Offensive. . 94
- 4. Memo for the Warrior-Agitator 97
- 5. Memo for a War Correspondent 98
- 6. Memo for an Agitator Working among the Population during
the Election Campaign 100

Section Six

MEMORANDA ON MILITARY TACTICS

- 1. Keep Complete Silence and Preserve Quiet When Moving through
the Forest (BUP - 38) Memo for a Red Army Man on a March 105

POOR ORIGINAL

2. Remember That No Army in the World Can Withstand Our Bayonet Thrust!
Memo for a Warrior in an Offensive and Attack 106

3. Memo for A Warrior on Patrol Duty 108

4. Commander's Order Is a Law. Help Your Comrade with Fire, Bayonet,
Grenade and Shovel. Memo for a Warrior in Battle 109

5. Before Starting on a March Examine Your Horse Carefully, Clean it,
Feed it and Water It. - Memo on Caring for the Horse on a March 110

6. When No Accidents Occur, the Unit Can Secure and Accurate and
Timely Carrying out of the Fighting Order! Memo for A Driver 112

7. Memo for a Driver of Military Transport Cars 113

8. Discipline and Observance of All the Traffic Rules Guarantees
the Fulfilment of the Battle Assignment. Memo for a Horse Vehicle
Driver 114

Section Seven

LETTERS OF WARRIORS, COMMANDERS AND POLITICAL WORKERS TO THE LEADERS
OF THE PARTY AND GOVERNMENT

1. We Shall Justify the High Trust of the Party and Government
Letter of the Heroes of the Soviet Union to the Leaders of the
Party and Government. 117

2. Letter of Oil Workers of the city of Drogobych: to I.V. Stalin,
V.M. Molotov, K.Ye. Voroshilov 118

3. The Sun of Lenin-Stalin, the Sun of Truth and Freedom Rose over
the West Ukraine 120

4. Letter from the Youth of the Town of Stryl to I.V. Stalin 121

5. People's Meeting of West Belorussia to Comrade Stalin 122

Section Eight

Correspondence of Soviet Patriots

POOR ORIGINAL

1. To the Warriors, Commanders and Political Workers of the Ukrainian and Belorussian Fronts. - From Participants in the Battles at the River Khalkin Gol' 126
2. Greeting to the Warriors, Commanders and Political Workers of the Ukrainian Front from the Military Council of the 1-st Army Group . 127
3. Komsomols of the Capital of the Soviet Belorussia Greet the Red Army. 127
4. Return Heroes from the Front. * Letter of Battle Girl Friends . .129
5. Letter of the Wives of Commanding Personnel to the Warriors, Commanders and Political Workers of *** Active Unit 129
6. To Our Battle Girl Friends. - Answer of the Warriors, Commanders, and Political Workers to the Wives of Commanding Personnel 131
7. Letter of School Pupils 132
8. Letter of a Mother 132
9. Glory to the Heroes Who Gave their Lives for the Great Cause of Lenin-Stalin! - Communication of the son's death in the battle for the liberation of the toiling masses of the West Ukraine134
10. Answer of the Parents, A.F. and M.D. Kovalev to the Communication of the Death of Their Son135
11. Letter of Red Army Men, Former Kolkhozniks of the Kolkhoz imeni Vordshilov, village of Dobrogorshaha, Fel'shtinskiy Rayon, Kamenetz-Podol'skaya Oblast137

Section Nine

PRESS UNDER BATTLE CONDITIONS
(Special Issues of Newspapers)

1. Krasnaya Armiya 142
2. Znanya Sovetov167
3. Krasnoye Znanya 188

POOR ORIGINAL

Section Ten

WORK AMONG THE TROOPS OF THE ENEMY

- 1. To the Soldiers of the Polish Army. - Address of the Commander of the Belorussian Front, Army Commander of the 2-nd Rank, M. Kovalev 200
- 2. To the Polish Troops. - Address of the Commander of the Ukrainian Front S. Timoshenko 202
- 3. Comrades Soldiers! Address of the Command of the Red Army . 203
- 4. Soldiers of the Polish Army! Address of the Command of the Red Army 204
- 5. Brotherly Greeting. - Letter of Prisoners of War of the Polish Army 205

Section Eleven

WORK AMONG POPULATION

Measures on Refugee Movement. - Directive of the Head of the Political Administration of the Red Army, Army Commissar of the 1-st Rank Comrade Mekhlis 209

I. Work Among Population on the Ukrainian Front

- 1. Approval of the "Statute on the Elections for the People's Assembly of the West Ukraine". - Decree of the Military Council of the Ukrainian Front 209
- 2. Approval of the Committee on the Organization of the Elections for the People's Assembly of the West Ukraine. - Decree of the Military Council of the Ukrainian Front 209
- 3. Address of the Commander of the Ukrainian Front to the Population of the West Ukraine 211
- 4. Order to the Troops of the Ukrainian Front and to the Population of the Districts Occupied by the Red Army 211

POOR ORIGINAL

- 5. On Seizure and Utilization of Radio Stations 215
- 6. Address of the Command and Political Sector of *** Joint Units to the Telling Masses of the West Ukraine 216
- 7. To the Commander of the Ukrainian Front, Comrade Timoshenko, - Address of the Representatives of Cultural and Educational Organizations of the Town of Chertkov 218
- 8. Answer of the Commander of the Ukrainian Front Comrade Timoshenko to the Address of the Social Organizations of the City of Chertkov, the West Ukraine. 220
- 9. The Red Army Has Liberated Us from Ages Long Poverty and Lawlessness. - Letter from the Peasants of the village of Kamenka, the West Ukraine 221
- 10. Assignments for Political Workers Appointed for the Organization of Provisional Administrations. 224

II. Work among the population on the Belorussian Front

- 1. On the Organization of Provisional Administrations - Order of the Commander of the Troops of the Belorussian Front 224
- 2. Let Us Organize Armed Detachments to Fight Banditism! Let Us Help to Establish a Revolutionary Order in Our Liberated Country! To All Workers, Peasants and Intelligentsia 226
- 3. To the Workers, Peasants and Intelligentsia of West Belorussia. - Address of the Commander of the Belorussian Front . 227
- 4. Take into Your Hands Political Power, Take into Your Hands the Lands of Landowners. 229
- 5. Comrades Working Men and Women, Peasant Men and Women, and Intelligentsia! Address of the Political Administration 230
- 6. On Election Campaign. - Directive of the Military Council of the Belorussian Front 232

POOR ORIGINAL

- 7. Order to the Garrison of the Town of Suvalki N 2 233
 - 8. Address to the Citezens of the town of Volozhin 235
-