

Independent Vietnam

Cao Bang No 156 Backan

The chance to liberate  
the country is coming.  
We must make urgent  
preparations!

Russian Red Army won  
a great victory

The Germans launched a sudden attack against Russia at midnight 22nd June 1941. The Russian-German war began. Then the Germans declared that they would capture Russia within two months. The Germans dared to make such a declaration because they gathered forces from 14 countries. They captured almost all European countries (except Britain) with ease. France resisted for the longest time of 47 days. Other countries resisted for from a month to less than 10 days. The Germans themselves were strong enough to have captured the 14 countries without difficulty. Now they believed they could seize Russia <sup>very</sup> easily with the forces from 14 countries!

Red Army retreat

When the Germans launched an attack against Russia their forces were very strong. Under these circumstances the Russians had to retreat. Moreover it would be easy for them to destroy the German force later.

But, before they withdrew the Russians destroyed everything. Four months after the war began, the German troops reached near Leningrad and Moscow, but the Red Army offered strong resistance. Some areas such as Leningrad, Moscow etc... the Russians planned to defend could not be overrun by the Germans whatever how hard they tried. Thus the German plan to capture Russia within two months failed.

### Red Army's successful counter-attack

When the cold season began in November 1941 the Red Army troops launched counter-offensives and won victories, driving back the enemy in many areas. From November 1941 to June 1942 the Germans suffered heavy losses. Every month the Germans lost one million troops, and the Russians less than half of that figure.

### Stalingrad Battle

When the summer of 1942 came the German launched another attack. Because of their past heavy losses this time the Germans could not launch offensives on all three fronts as they did in the previous year. They had only enough strength to attack on the south front. They wanted to occupy the Russian oil fields in the

Caucasus. But, to take Caucasus and keep their feet there they had to seize Stalingrad. So the Germans employed all their strength in Stalingrad. In August they reached near the city. Hitler then declared they would soon capture Stalingrad. But in October the Red Army troops inside the city still offered strong resistance. Once again Hitler declared whatever might happen they would capture Stalingrad or they would be in danger. Now the Stalingrad battle was very fierce. On a particular day 12,000 <sup>German</sup> aircraft were employed to bomb the city. But, by November Stalingrad was still there and the Germans lost one million troops in the city. Later November the Red Army troops launched successfully all counter-attacks on all fronts, particular in the south. By December the Red Army troops enclosed the half-a-million-man-strong army of the Germans in the city and it was soon destroyed.

### Red Army won great victories

So the Red Army won the Stalingrad battle. In the first half of 1942 the Germans made preparations, in the second half they launched attacks on Stalingrad. Yet, finally, they were defeated.

This battle began the Germans' great defeats and the Russians' great victories. Defeated in Stalingrad, Hitler ordered three days of national mourning and admitted that the Stalingrad battle was a peal of bells warning that the Germans were in great danger. True enough, to exploit the victories in Stalingrad, the Red Army troops swept all German troops from Caucasus, drove them across the Don River, retook Voronezh, Rostok, Kharcov that were the Germans' very important bases in the Southern Russian. In the north the German troops were driven to the border.

German's doom to failure

The German Authorities had to admit that the Red Army was too strong for them to fight. Therefore, they suffered heavy losses. What to be done now? They called up all Germans, men aged from 16 to 65 and women from 17 to 55, to take part in the war. whoever was eligible joined the armed forces. Others took part in the production of ammunitions and equipment. Everyday they had to work from 14 hours to 16 hours. This indicated that the Germans were exhausted and were sure to lose.

If the Britain and the USA opened the second front to attack on German areas occupied by the Germans the latter would very soon be defeated completely.

## Conclusion

If the Germans are defeated, the Japanese ~~would~~ will begin being in danger. So we must make quick preparations to take the chance.

## Obituary

The Club and I express our condolences on the passing away of Comrades Binh Luong, Kim Lien, Thiet Long.

## Home news

1. Everyday, → the Eastern France Newspaper carries the news that the Russian troops won victories over the Germans. In the past some people, particularly those who work for the French, did not believe that news and the revolution. Now they are gradually convinced. The soldiers in camps are excited by the news. Our soldiers come to a belief that the Germans are now defeated by Russia and the Japanese will soon be defeated by Britain, the USA, and China.

2. Our young men <sup>in L.S. District</sup> were forced to the French and the Japanese to deliver their food and ammunition to Bao Loc. Once again they confiscated horses for that purpose.

In other districts they recruit more soldiers. Joining their army at this time means death. The Japanese are preparing for the resistance against Britain, the USA, and China! But they can't succeed.

3. The gaffer of the district chief Nguyen Binh said recently to rural dignitaries that "Be careful! by March the Chinese will launch an attack on Ha Giang, Bao Loc. You must hide your rice otherwise they will put their grip on it all.

4. Now the French civilians and soldiers defect in large numbers. Those who have defected in Lang Son will be fettered in Bac Can.

## In support of the newspaper

<u>DR District</u>	<u>Quang Trung Training section</u>	<u>Crs P.K., S.P., S.N., M.S., A.P., N.C., V.S., C.N., S.L., L.P., T.P., Ch. L., S.H., S.Ph., N.L., S.N.</u>
Canton B village A	4.60	
Cr. B.H. 0.50 and 2 kilos of rice	X.C. Ch. H.M. 0.20	
Cr. B.H. 0.20	group A (ND) 0.90	
- X.H. 1.00	<u>L.S. District</u>	
XB Cr. V.Th. 2.00	Cantons H & K	0.10 each
Cr. V.Ch. 1.00	Crs. Y.H., T.D., Q.T., G.L.	Cantons C & A
	: 0.10 each	Club B, peasants & women 2.00
	Mrs N.A. 0.50	
	(Canton C) A.00	