I 1. Q. Identification of any Red Army regiment, division or other unit which deserted en masse.

A. There is no data available which allows the statement that Soviet regiments, divisions, or other large units had deserted en masse. As for the rest, the desertion of, let us say, a division would have required so vast preparations that it could not have been kept secret from the political commissars who would have known how to prevent it.

But, on the other hand, Red Army units surrounded by German troops surrendered to them en masse after members of those units became convinced of the futility of further resistance.

The figures shown below comprise the number of Soviet prisoners captured by the Germans during the first three months of war. These figures are absolutely reliable because they have been taken from the secret files of the "Foreign Armies East Department" which was particularly anxious to keep an accurate picture of the real strength of the Red Army.

(1) From June 29 - July 7, 1941, pocket of Belostok and Minsk, 320,000 POW's.
(2) July 16, 1941, battle of Smolensk, 300,000 POW's.
(3) From August 5 - August 8, 1941, pocket of Uman, 103,000 POW's.

(4) From August 10 - August 20, 1941, battle of Gomel, 84,000 POW's.

(5) September 24, 1941, pocket of Kiev, 665,000 POW's.

(6) From October 2 - October 18, double battle of Bryansk and Vyzma, 665,000 POW's.

(7) From October 7 - October 11, battle near the Sea of Azov, 64,000 POW's.

Note: Data on the Red Army units involved in the above-mentioned battles are not available.

2. Q. Names of any generals or other high officers who deserted or gave up after nominal resistance. Any unfavorable remarks they made about Stalin or the regime.

A. Among generals or other high Soviet officers who put themselves at the disposition of the Germans after they had either deserted or given up further resistance, the following may be particularly named:

1. Lt. General Vlassov
2. Major General Malyskikh
3. Major General Trookhin
4. Major General Gilenkov
5. Major General Potobov
6. Major General Kirpitchnikov
7. Major General Krupennikov
8. Colonel Boyarsky
9. Colonel Shapovalov
10. Colonel Sorokin
11. Lt. Colonel Tikhomirov

In mentioning Stalin all of those men blamed him for the cruelty with which he annihilated his closest friends and collaborators during the purge of 1936 - 38. In particular they ridiculed the fact that Stalin tolerated and even furthered the glorification and deification of his own personality.

3. Q. Any high officers who were among the first volunteers to help the Germans.

A. Among the first volunteers were the officers mentioned above under Numbers 1, 2, 8, 9, and 11.

4. Q. Names of villages or districts where the population welcomed the Germans (in White Russia, the Ukraine or the Baltic States).

Q. Name or location of any collective farms where the peasants welcomed the Germans in the belief that they would abolish collectivization.

Q. Names of any men or women who led the welcomers.

A. The welcoming of the Germans by the population, particularly in the Ukraine and the Baltic States, was quite general. Therefore, in most cases, it did not occur
to the reporters to mention the names of villages or districts
where such welcoming happened or the names of the men or
women who led the welcomers.

7. Q. Any quotes from these people on (A) dislike of collective
farms (B) desire for restoration of private property.

A. Many examples of the attitude of the Russian and
Ukrainian people toward the system of collectivization are
contained in a comprehensive treatise which this project is
preparing under the title "The German Land Reform in the
Occupied U.S.S.R." The following excerpts from that treatise
may be quoted in order to prove the people's dislike of
collective farms and their desire for restoration of private
property.

(1) As early as on June 30th, 1941, a report of an agency
of the German Foreign Office stated that, "prisoners of war
sharply repudiate the kolkhoz system under which, they say,
it is impossible either to live or to die."

(2) On July 6th, 1941, Panzer Group 3 reported from
Byelorussia: "German troops were welcomed as liberators
because the people hate the compulsory collectivization of
farms."

(3) A report of a German Foreign Office agency of July
21st, 1941, stated that "the Russian soldier is above all
interested in the abolition of the collectivization system."