

The C-Mimun Vestnik

Выпуск 5

Подготовлено Секретариатом C-MIMUN

Май 2020

Editorial



Anastasiya Yegorova, chief editor

This issue touches upon an essential chapter of Russian history, namely the Great Patriotic War. We all know that our country had to pay a great price to save its sovereignty, and there are great celebrations devoted to the Great Victory that take place every year.

Our team has decided to consider quite a new aspect of this topic. So, we have prepared some articles devoted to the biographies of distinguished women who took part in the war and made an impression on their contemporaries, the biography of an amazing Soviet intelligence agent, an article considering war correspondents who became accomplished writers, and an article about the movies shot during the war-time. All of them prove to be very informative. Two articles considering the participation of animals in the war and the foreign militaries who were awarded an order «Victory» can demonstrate the importance of their contribution to the Great Victory.

Enjoy the reading!

„Война есть одно из величайших кощунств над человеком и природой.“

В.В. Маяковский, великий советский поэт



«Miss Pavlichenko»

Валерия Розенштейн



Вторая мировая война вошла не только в мировую историю, но и в историю семейную. Многие юноши и девушки ушли на войну добровольцами, бросив школы и университеты ради защиты своей Родины. Одной из таких стала студентка исторического факультета Киевского государственного университета имени Т.Г. Шевченко Людмила Павличенко, которой война принесла и мировую славу, и ранение.

Самая результативная женщина-снайпер стала, вероятно, главным примером мужества и отваги не только для советских солдат, но и для американских. Проведя 255 дней на фронте, часами ожидая на земле подходящего момента для точного выстрела по врагу, она уничтожила 309 немецких солдат. Слава о выдающейся женщине-снайпере распространилась по всему Советскому Союзу и достигла и противников. Немцы боялись ее и в страхе пускали различные слухи о том, что женщина слышит шаги солдат в полукилометре, или о её способности подобраться прямо к окопам, застрелить нескольких противников сразу и скрыться абсолютно незамеченной. Однако, несмотря на все слухи, Людмила Павличенко все же оставалась неуловимой для всех немецких снайперов.

Получив ранение в 1942 г. и покинув фронт, она стала ключевой фигурой советской делегации в США и помогла убедить союзников в открытии второго фронта.

В Соединенных Штатах Людмила участвовала во встречах с журналистами и политиками, побывала на личном приеме у президента Рузвельта и его жены и стала первой советской женщиной, посетившей Белый дом.

Для американских СМИ было немыслимо соотне-

сти образ снайпера с этой хрупкой миловидной женщиной. Поэтому от них и поступали поначалу абсолютно глупые вопросы об одежде, косметике, нижнем белье и чулках на фронте. Едва ли женщину, прошедшую ужасы войны, задели эти вопросы. Она завораживала американцев рассказами о своей жизни, об ужасах фашистских преступлений и о своих подвигах на поле боя, не отвлекаясь на провокации репортеров. На очередной встрече, где ей было необходимо сказать заранее подготовленную речь, она поступила по-своему и сказала фразу, ставшую ключевым событием всей делегации:

«Джентльмены, мне 25 лет. На фронте я уже успела уничтожить 309 фашистских захватчиков. Не кажется ли вам, джентльмены, что вы слишком долго прячетесь за моей спиной?!»

Слова вызвали бурю аплодисментов, став откровением для всех американских солдат, не имевших никакого понятия, что в действительно происходит во время выступления на Восточном фронте. В данном контексте, феномен популярности Павличенко в США после этой речи объяснялся ее остроумием и смелостью, что не очень вязалось американских мужчин с образом женщины. Кроме того, важной для нее стала завязавшаяся дружба с Элеонорой Рузвельт, с которой Людмила поддерживала общение до самой смерти. В честь Людмилы Павличенко даже была написана песня: кантри-певец Вуди Гатри, очарованный сильной женщиной, посвятил ей композицию «Miss Pavlichenko».

Сегодня историки оценивают роль Людмилы не только как успешной женщины-снайпера, но и как исторической личности, способствовавшей открытию второго фронта, хотя оно и состоялось спустя

два года после визита делегации. Своими рассказами и легендарной речью Людмила кардинально изменила представления американцев о Второй мировой войне.



Leopold Trepper

Анастасия Егорова

Who is this person? It's quite a tricky question. He was unemployed, a teacher, a Soviet agent, an entrepreneur, a political prisoner, a public figure. Where does he come from? It's very difficult to say for sure to which country Leopold Trepper really belongs. He was born in the former Austro-Hungary to a Jewish family, he moved to Palestine, then to the USSR and later to Belgium, where he was presented as a Canadian entrepreneur. After the World War II he lived in Poland and in Israel. There is only one thing that we can say for sure: Leopold Trepper proved to be one of the most efficient Soviet spies and one of the bravest participants of the Resistance movement in Europe during the war.

Leopold Trepper was born in 1904 to a large Jewish family in Austria-Hungary. He was sent to study to Lviv in Ukraine, then he moved to Kraków to study history and literature at the Jagiellonian University. For lack of money he joined left wing student groups. Besides, after the October Revolution he joined the Bolsheviks and became a communist. Trepper lacked money, which forced him to leave the university and start a career of a worker. After participating in a strike, Leopold found it impossible to become employed, that is why he decided to immigrate to Tel Aviv, where he was actively involved in political life. The young communist organized a hunger strike, he was arrested and interned by the British, but later released and got the opportunity to immigrate to France. Trepper lived in reduced conditions; nevertheless, he proceeded with keeping in touch with communist intellectuals and workers due to an illegal communist organization helping French communists move to Moscow, which was soon broken by the French intelligence. Trepper managed to contact the Soviet embassy and was sent to Moscow.

This event became in practice a turning point in the biography of Trepper. Between 1932 and 1935, he worked to become a GRU agent and attended the Kumns University where he obtained a diploma. Living in Moscow, Trepper was in constant touch with Russian intelligence instructors who taught him the practical skills of an espionage agent. After spending several months teaching history at a school in Moscow, he completed his training.

In 1939 Trepper was to be sent to Nazi-occupied Europe, to Belgium so that he would run business together with his old friend, which was considered to be the ideal cover for the groups espionage network. Leopold was thought to be a wealthy Canadian businessman. Some Soviet agents, namely members of GRU, joined his group and helped both in running the firm and using wireless telegraphy (WT) to contact Moscow. The group managed to develop espionage network as well as help the Resistance movement in different European countries. The Gestapo named the espionage network the Red Orchestra ("die Rote Kapelle") because the WT operators had nicknames of "pianists",



besides, they worked for a communist state. Prior to the German attack

on the Soviet Union, Trepper sent information about German troop transfers from other fronts for Operation Barbarossa through a Soviet military attaché in Vichy France.

After 1941 Soviet spies in Europe were faced with the danger of losing connection with the headquarters in Moscow. The point is that WT could send waves reaching only the western parts of the USSR, which were fast occupied by the Nazi troops. In other words, it was only the Trepper group that could keep in touch with the USSR. What is more, his group sent highly valuable information concerning German military plans, which was of great assistance on the Eastern front. It must have been due to the fact that in 1942 Leopold Trepper became a double agent. In 1943 Trepper escaped German custody and went underground.

Having come to Moscow at the end of the war, Leopold Trepper was arrested by security services for unknown reasons. He remained in prison until 1955, and just after the release he moved to Poland, where he worked as head of the Sociocultural Association of Jews. Trepper settled in Israel in 1974, where he died eight years after.

It is difficult to overestimate the merits of this amazing person. Interestingly enough, he always managed to land on his feet and move on, regardless of any hardships in life.

Writers turned war into inspiration

Полина Гончарова

The most sincere and complicated human emotions are described in pieces of literature about war. Usually they are so powerful because most of them are based on real life. That is why the most significant works about war were made by former correspondents who saw horrors of the war themselves.

Konstantin Simonov faced Great Patriotic War as an

experienced correspondent. Before 1941 he had worked as a war correspondent during armed conflict between the USSR and Japan near the river Halkin-Gol. This local conflict meant a lot for those who took part in it because of its difficulty for both sides. There Simonov worked in the newspaper called "Geroicheskaya krasnoarmeyskaya". Later he said about his experience: "I came back from Halkin-Gol starting to understand who military journalist is. "Geroicheskaya krasnoarmeyskaya" was a school of military temp for me. I understood an easy truth: you shouldn't linger, stuck in the editorial office, you should go to the front, see everything with your own eyes, write fast, deliver materials to the reduction fast, go back to front fast". That is how Simonov really worked as a correspondent.

After that war Konstantin Simonov went through the whole Great Patriotic War, was at all fronts, took part in the defense of Odessa, Moscow, Stalingrad, Sevastopol, went through Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Poland, saw last fights in Berlin. He wrote articles for different newspapers but mostly became famous for his literature works written after the War, especially his trilogy "The living and the dead" and lyrics. His words "Wait for me, and I'll come back! / Wait with all you've got! / Wait, when dreary yellow rains / Tell you, you should not" are still very important for many people in the post-Soviet space.

Ernst Hemingway was even more experienced than Simonov when he moved from Cuba to London as a war correspondent. He had already gone through the First World War, fights in the Pacific Ocean and Spanish Civil War. His famous work "For Whom The Bell Tolls" is based on his memories about Spanish Civil War. He was so eager to be in the center of the events and to be strong and brave that he even took part in fights as a soldier. "We know war is bad. Yet it is sometimes necessary to fight" – he wrote he in his letters. After the outbreak of the Second World War, Hemingway couldn't stay away and was sent to Europe as part of the American army. He participated in the battles for Paris, Alsace and Belgium, was also involved in the breakthrough of the "Siegfried Line". Ernst Hemingway got many injuries, which tormented him in old age; he saw many terrifying scenes, which almost made him mad. Still he turned his terrible memories into several great books.

Ernest Hemingway was so famous around the globe that many writers and journalists tried to follow his style. One of them was James Aldridge, who was born in Australia and then moved to London. He had just come to enter the Oxford University when the Second World War started. He was sent to Finland as a war correspondent. Later he was the eyewitness of the fights against fascist invaders in Norway, Egypt, Iran, Greece. His first novel about war called "Signed with Their Honour" was about Greek people heroically struggling against fascism. In the year 1944 his next book "The Sea Eagle" was published. It was again about people struggling to survive during the Second World War, but that time the author described the people of Crete. During the last years of the War James Aldridge had been working and living mostly in the USSR.

No matter what these people faced, they stayed strong

and brave enough to save the information they got and turn in into the inspiration for their books.

战争中没有女

Александра Михайлюк

《战争中没有女性》是一部全景性纪实文学，作者是 斯韦特兰娜·亚历山德罗夫娜·阿列克谢耶维奇。该书中巧妙地剪辑和汇合了数十个参加过卫国战争的妇女的故事，构成了一幅波澜壮阔的战争中妇女群像的历史长卷。



作者提着录音机，携带笔记本，在4年多时间里，行程几万里，走访了数十个参加过卫国战争的妇女，然后将她们的事迹整理成文，让妇女们在书中作为主人公轮流出现，“自己讲自己”，如同直接面对读者娓娓而谈。这些女主人公的命运遭遇丰富多彩，各不相同，但又具有整体的共性。作者巧妙地剪辑和汇合了她们的故事，构成了一幅波澜壮阔的战争中妇女群像的历史长卷。

全书共由12篇短文组成：《我不想回忆》，《再长长吧，姑娘……你们还嫩着呢》，《只有我一人回到妈妈身边》，《我们这幢楼里有两场战争》，《电话听筒可射不出子弹》，《我们只获得了小小的奖章》，《那已经不是我了》，《我现在还记得这双眼睛》，《我们没有打过枪》，《关于一丁点儿大的小土豆》，《妈妈，爸爸——是什么？》，《我拯救了生命，我拯救了和平》。这12个短篇无纵向的主脉，各个故事独立成篇，极少起伏跌宕的情节，有些地方的叙述还略为琐碎；但由于是女主人公们在面对读者讲述自己的亲身经历，因而又显得真切感人。

故事中的主人公们在二十世纪七八十年

代已经是儿孙绕膝的祖母、外祖母了，她们有的已经退休，有的仍在各自的工作岗位上发挥余热。但在战争刚开始时，她们还是一群十六、七岁的小姑娘，有的刚读完中学，有的甚至连中学都还没有毕业。她们青春年少，有着美好的目标与追求，对未来充满梦幻般的希望与憧憬。可战火摧毁了一切，她们不得不暂时搁下少女的梦想，投身到伟大的卫国战争中去，成为狙击手、坦克手、飞行员、洗衣工、面包师、电话接线员、通讯兵、医生、护士……女人毕竟是女人，姑娘终究还是姑娘。她们温柔、善良、胆小、怕羞、爱漂亮，还喜欢贪吃零食，留着心爱的长辫子。可一夜之间，她们不得不换下漂亮的高跟鞋，穿上40码的厚毡靴和带帆布套的美式大皮鞋，必须剪掉心爱的长辫子，习惯军队纪律，学会识别军衔，学会射击目标，匍匐前进，缠包脚布，一连几昼夜不睡觉，在短短的几秒钟里戴上防毒面具、挖战壕……这些具体的战争生活，在姑娘们要求参军之前，是无论如何想不到的。

Against all odds: brilliant Soviet films shot during the Great Patriotic War

Виктория Шульгина

The Great Patriotic War was like a four-year nightmare for the Soviet people. 27 million killed, infrastructure devastated (about 1700 destroyed towns and 70000 villages), 30 per cent of national wealth lost, families broken, millions of orphans, tons of tears – that was a War. Seventy-five years have passed since its ending, but still you can hardly find a family in Russia or in any ex-Soviet country where at least one person wasn't killed or injured during the Great Patriotic War. The nation was going through tough times and was in desperate need of moral support and inspiration, and one of the means for that was cinema. Despite the difficulties of war time, directors shot movies because they realized the great meaning of «the most important of all arts» (according to Vladimir Lenin). In this article I would like to tell about great films shot during the War.

One of the best movies which should be mentioned is “Two soldiers” by Leonid Lukov. This film was made in 1943 and starred two talented actors – Mark Bernes (Arkady Dzubin) and Boris Andreev (Sasha Svintsov). The film tells the story of two men from different parts of the USSR who met near Leningrad

in 1941. “Two soldiers” gained popularity among the Soviet people because the film was not only about severe war reality, but also about real friendship, self-sacrifice and gentleness. These are the qualities that helped to defeat the Nazis. Besides, the song from this film “Dark is the Night” became the musical symbol of the War.



If “Dark is the Night” is the musical symbol of the Great Patriotic War, “Wait for me” – the poem by Konstantin Simonov – is its poetic symbol. “Wait for me and I’ll come back! Wait with all you’ve got...” – these words helped thousands of women endure being separated from their sons, husbands and brothers who had gone to war. In 1943 directors Boris Ivanov and Alexander Stolper inspired by Simonov’s poem shot a film with the same title. The film “Wait for me” is about three friends (Mikhail Vainshtein, Nicolai Ermolov, Andrey Panov) who had to go to war and promised to meet after the victory over Germany. During the War they were faced with many problems, for example, the plane of Nicolai Ermolov was shot down by the Nazis. Everyone thought that he had died, but only his wife Liza was waiting for him believing that Nicolai would return one day. The movie demonstrates tight bonds which could not be destroyed by any circumstances.



War dictates cruel rules which don't spare even kids. One of the most touching and profound movies about the Great Patriotic War is "Once there was a girl" shot in 1944 by Victor Eisymont. It is a moving story about two little girls Nastenka and Katya, who lived in Leningrad during the siege and had to survive despite of the cold, famine, and deaths of close people.

Soviet films of the Great Patriotic War period demonstrate the internal strength of people, their kindness, and belief that things will definitely get better.

La Orden de la Victoria: para los militares soviéticos y aliados

Ксения Клещенко

La Orden de la Victoria (Orden "Pobeda") era la más alta condecoración militar de la Unión Soviética y una de las más escasas del mundo. La orden fue propuesta por el coronel N. S. Neyelov, quien servía en los cuarteles generales del Ejército Rojo alrededor de junio de 1943. El nombre sugerido por el coronel fue Orden de la Fidelidad a la Madre Patria. Sin embargo, se le dio el nombre actual a finales de octubre de aquel año, y finalmente adoptada el 8 de noviembre de 1943.

La orden era entregada por "una exitosa operación en el marco de uno o varios frentes que tenga como resultado un cambio a favor del Ejército Rojo". La insignia de la Orden estaba confeccionada de platino, con la forma de estrella de cinco brazos de 72 mm de diámetro. La estrella estaba decorada por 150 diamantes que en total pesaban 3,2 gramos, mientras que los brazos de la estrella estaban hechos de rubíes. En el centro había un medallón de esmalte azul, con la imagen de la muralla del Kremlin de Moscú, el mausoleo de Lenin y la torre Spásskaya en oro, rodeada por cintas de trigo también de oro. Las siglas "СССР" ("URSS") aparecen en la zona superior, mientras que las de "Победа" (Pobeda, "Victoria") en la parte de abajo. Cada una era confeccionada por un joyero, y el creador de su diseño es desconocido, aunque Stalin lo aprobó el 20 de octubre de 1943.



La Orden de la Victoria



La cinta de la Orden

La cinta de la Orden está formada por la combinación del diseño de las cintas de varias órdenes soviéticas. Estas son, de fuera hacia dentro:

- Orden de la Gloria: naranja con una franja negra en el centro.
- Orden de Bogdan Jmelnysky: azul celeste.
- Orden de Alejandro Nevski: granate.
- Orden de Kutúzov: azul oscuro.
- Orden de Suvórov: verde.
- Orden de Lenin: rojo (sección central).

En su historia ha sido entregada veinte veces a trece líderes, con una revocación. La primera vez que se otorgó fue el 10 de abril de 1944 a Aleksandr Vasilevski y Gueorgui Zhúkov que después recibieron esta orden por la segunda vez en 1945. También fue Iósif Stalin quien recibió esta condecoración dos veces. Cada una de las Ordenes de la Victoria fue otorgada a lo largo de la Segunda Guerra Mundial, salvo a Leonid Brézhnev, que fue condecorado en 1978. También fue otorgada a los máximos comandantes de las Fuerzas Aliadas. Entre ellos, el General de cinco estrellas estadounidense Dwight Eisenhower y el mariscal de campo británico Bernard Montgomery que planificaron, organizaron y comandaron el Desembarco de Normandía y otras operaciones militares en Francia y Alemania. La administración de la URSS les otorgó esta alta condecoración el 5 de junio 1945 por sus operaciones militares exitosas que contribuyeron a la victoria de las Naciones Unidas sobre la Alemania de Hitler. El rey Miguel I de Rumania recibió esta orden soviética por haber detenido los miembros del gobierno rumano que habían colaborado con los nazis. Los mariscales Josip Broz Tito (Yugoslavia) y Michał Rola-Żymierski (Polonia) se destacaron por sus éxitos notables en sus operaciones militares que contribuyeron a la Victoria.



Dwight Eisenhower

How Animals Helped Soldiers

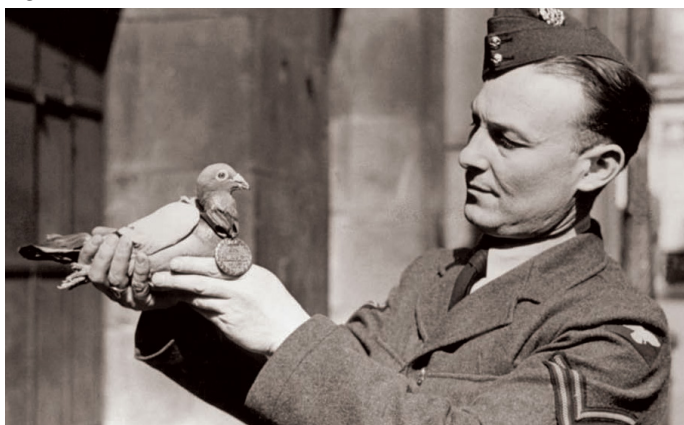
Александра Салонд

Animals are magnificent creatures, each of them has a special talent, and they helped people a lot over the course of history. For instance, dogs, camels, horses, cats and moose were trained and used in warfare during the Second World War, hence, they also made their contribution to the victory.

Dogs are loyal, clever, and easy to train to search for people, landmines, bombs, weapons. They carried out a wide range of tasks: information transfer, diversions, demining, search and rescue missions. According to some estimates, they took part in demining of more than 300 towns and cities. Many wounded soldiers would have died if it were not for dogs that found them, barked, and brought back help.



Although they cannot be trained as efficiently as dogs, **cats** were also of service to soldiers – they could predict an upcoming bombing and protect trenches from mice, which are infamous infection carriers. Besides, they created comfort and reminded soldiers of home. **Pigeons** were used as means for forward units to communicate with the headquarters; the distance they could fly to deliver a message was sometimes even greater than that of a radio signal.



Camels were used as freight animals: they are sturdy and can withstand severe weather conditions. The shortage of horses and vehicles in Astrakhan in 1942 was a major

impediment for troop movement, until someone came up with the idea to use camels. That was a good call, camels were just up to the task, even though they were a bit balky sometimes. Legend has it that “Ships of the Desert” were seen in Berlin in 1945.

Almost two million **horses** participated in the Great Patriotic War, mostly as freight animals. Waggon pulled by horses often transported wounded soldiers to field hospitals, forward units could quickly and covertly cross on horseback any territory that was unfit for vehicles. **Moose** were trained to be freight animals as well and were used in the North.



苏联士兵的形象: 柳德米拉 帕夫利琴科

Тина Кондакова

柳德米拉 米哈伊尔洛夫娜 帕夫利琴科 (Lyudmila Mikhailovna Pavlichenko, 1916年7月12日—1974年10月10日) 是苏联女狙击手。她参与了敖德萨、塞瓦斯托波尔保卫战。她在第二次世界大战期间击毙了309名法西斯侵略者，其中36名敌军狙击手。二战期间外国记者送给她 “狙击女王” 与 “死亡之女” 的外号。她的名声传遍了世界，她的故事被写成歌曲、拍成电影。她的照片曾两次出现在苏联邮票上了。



1942年6月，帕夫利琴科受伤并被疏散到后方。康复后，柳德米拉帕夫利琴科随苏联青年代表团访问了美国。那儿柳德米拉帕夫利琴科担任外交工作了。

美国记者和美国普通人起初不愿意谈论战争，而一天对新闻记者发表了一通讲话，她说：“先生们，我只有25岁。在前线，我已经消灭了309名法西斯侵略者。先生们，你们有没有觉得躲在我背后的时间太长了。”帕夫利琴科在美国呼吁盟国尽快开辟欧洲第二战线。柳德米拉帕夫利琴科的演讲使美国人大吃一惊。

随苏联青年代表团参加了美国总统富兰克林罗斯福（Franklin Roosevelt）的接见。总统夫人埃莉诺罗斯福（Eleanor Roosevelt）则为代表团安排了全国旅行。俄罗斯的女狙击手和总统夫人结交了。帕夫利琴科在华盛顿国际学生论坛、纽约的工业组织大会还在芝加哥什么的发表演说了。她除了美国以外，还访问了加拿大，英国。

这位女狙击手在美国人中赢得广泛的声望。1942年，歌手伍迪盖瑟瑞（Woody Guthrie）专门为她写了一首歌《帕夫利琴科小姐》。这是由于不但帕夫利琴科的来自征战功绩的声望、而且她的性情、幽默感。多亏她的努力，在国外苏联士兵的形象塑造好了。



回国以后，柳德米拉帕夫利琴科在后方从事培训狙击手的工作了。帕夫利琴科1943年

获得苏联英雄称号。二战结束后，帕夫利琴科完成了在基辅大学的学习，成为了一名历史学者。1945至1953年间，在苏联海军总部担任助理了。工作者注意到一个事实：帕夫利琴科为加速开辟第二战场作出很重要的贡献。

动物在第二次世界大战中所扮演的角色——美国的蝙蝠炸弹

Жэнь Дун



动物如何参与人类的战争？这个问题我相信每个人都可以不假思索地回答，我们可以想到古时候驰骋沙场的战马，勤恳地为战士们运输辎重补给的牛，驴或骡子。可靠的，能及时传递信息的鸽子，以及敏锐的，可以嗅到潜在的危险的狗。然而，在第二次世界大战中，有一种动物却被当作了武器的一部分，这种“活着的武器”被设计出来并参与了美国对日本的攻击计划，虽然这批武器还没来得及投入使用，战争就结束了。但可以说，这确实是第一次动物以武器的角色参与现代战争。这就是第二次世界大战中美国研制的蝙蝠炸弹。

“蝙蝠炸弹”计划是1942年由一名叫做莱特尔·亚当斯的牙科医生于向美国军方提出来的，并得到美国军方的采纳。据说，二战期间日军试图利用气球炸弹空袭美国本土，制造恐慌，因此美国就想用“蝙蝠炸弹”教训一下日本人。

蝙蝠炸弹由墨西哥无尾蝙蝠作为炸弹载体，其设计原理非常简单。

- 将燃烧弹装置安在墨西哥游离尾蝠身上，然后将蝙蝠放入冷冻贮藏器内使它们处于冬眠状态，以保证它不会在运输

过程中爆炸。

- 由B-29轰炸机来将贮藏器投掷到日本国土上。当昏昏欲睡的蝙蝠从冷藏器中被弹出来后，慢慢从冬眠状态中苏醒过来。
- 破晓的时候，蝙蝠便会潜入建筑物。在定时器引爆“迷你”炸弹之后，这些勇敢的蝙蝠也就完成了自己的使命。

按照设想，由于二战期间日本本土的建筑都是木质的，一架飞机装载的“蝙蝠炸弹”便可造成4700多处燃烧点，而一般炸弹顶多只能造成400处燃烧。释放这种蝙蝠，它们会栖息在敌人城市的基础设施中。在一个特定的时间，所有的蝙蝠都会爆炸，烧毁整个城市。

1943年3月，在美国空军司令部代表参与下，进行了第一次空投蝙蝠炸弹模拟实验，这次试验使用了180只蝙蝠炸弹，并成功的摧毁了模拟的建筑物。1943年5月21日，进行了第二次空投蝙蝠炸弹模拟实验。固定了炸弹模型的3500只蝙蝠被分别装进5个箱

子，由B-25轰炸机在1500米空中投掷。但此次试验未能成功，大部分蝙蝠未能从冬眠中苏醒过来，飞离箱子，被直接摔死了。1943年6月8日，进行了最后一次空投蝙蝠炸弹模拟实验。大约使用了6000只蝙蝠炸弹，并发现了一些问题。例如，需要重新研制能空中延时开箱的新型降落伞，试验新的炸弹固定方法，研制更简单的点火器等。这项计划的成员卡尔上校在给美国军方的秘密报告中写到：“在大部分试验材料被大火燃毁后，试验结束了。”实验过程中，由于工作人员粗心大意，致使房门大开，一些携带真正燃烧弹的蝙蝠飞走，落在试验基地车库上，车库连同里面的一辆将军坐的汽车，全部烧毁。

实验结果表明，如果运用得当，蝙蝠炸弹确实是一种极具杀伤力的武器。但在这些蝙蝠“战士”被真正部署之前，美国就向广岛和长崎投放了原子弹，最终美国军方放弃了蝙蝠炸弹计划。

（资料来源：维基百科，kknews每日头条，militaer-wissen.de）

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