

## Sergei Eisenstein

Movie director, producer of "Armored Cruiser," "Potemkin," and "Alexander Nevsky," Stalin Prize winner

THE popularity which American films enjoy in the Soviet Union and the respect shown for Soviet films in America speak for the close ties uniting the two peoples and reveal the appreciation which the art of one receives among the other. The spirit of liberty and patriotism characteristic of the finest American and Russian motion pictures meets with a ready response among the people of both countries.

American motion pictures had reached a high degree of development long before the Soviet cinema came into being. We began our work at a time when America could already boast of such outstanding producers and actors as Griffith and Chaplin. Their productions aroused the admiration of our motion picture public and won the profound respect of our young producers. Griffith's films served us as models in the staging of our first monumental pictures; and we laughed and wept over the adventures of the little man in the bowler hat.

Subsequently, when our own cinema was firmly established and when life called for new forms in motion picture production, when we created our own style and made our own contribution to the development of the world's cinematographic art, our films made their appearance in America, that classical country of the motion picture.

Our very first efforts were received with understanding and respect. This was true of *Armored Cruiser*, *Potemkin*, *Mother*, *Earth*, and of other of our silent films. It was true of our sound films, such as *Chapayev*, the series on Lenin, and *Peter I*. It was also true of our anti-fascist films, *Alexander Nevsky*, *Shors*, *Professor Mamlock*, and *Rubber Truncheon*.

For our part, we hailed such American films as *Confessions of a Nazi Spy* and *The Great Dictator*, the latter of which, it is true, we as yet know only from press reports. The unique productions of Walt Disney invariably evoke the admiration of our moving picture public. John Ford and Frank Capra, together with Chaplin and Disney, whom I take this opportunity of greeting, are extremely popular with everyone connected with Soviet motion picture art.

Clark Gable, Gary Cooper, and particularly Henry Fonda, whose vivid portrait of Abraham

# TOGETHER V

Some of the statements famous Soviet intellectuals have sent their

Lincoln will long be remembered, Wallace Beery, Bette Davis, Myrna Loy, Katharine Hepburn, Alice Faye, Judy Garland, Mickey Rooney, and James Cagney never fail to rouse admiration in our country.

All this is further proof of the intrinsic kinship of the two nations. Little wonder, therefore, that in these grim days when mankind's finest representatives are combating the enemy of all that is great, noble, and humane, the American people and the Russian people should range themselves on the same side and take their stand on a relentless struggle against fascism.

## E. V. Tarle

Author of numerous historical works ("Napoleon," "Talleyrand," "Napoleon's Invasion of Russia"), member of the Academy of Sciences

The declarations of prominent Americans concerning their solidarity with the Soviet Union have evoked a feeling of gratitude among the Soviet people. The Hitlerite buffoons would have the world believe that they are defending culture against the Bolsheviks. But no one is fooled by their hypocritical clamor.

Hard were the trials which the Russian people had to bear in the patriotic war against Napoleon. But his Russian campaign cost him his armies and his throne. So much the worse will be the fate of Napoleon's miserable present-day caricature. None of us doubts that Hitler's fascist army will be smashed in this war against a nation 200,000,000 strong, which has risen as one man in defense of its independence. Hitler's ill-fame, the shameful fame of a sadist and a hangman, will remain in the memories of the peoples who have experienced the horrors of existence under his yoke long after he himself has met his end.

## N. N. Burdenko

Director of the Neurosurgical Institute, Stalin Prize Winner, member of the Academy of Sciences and of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

## Our Com

THE editors and contributors of NEW MA American writers in response to the recent *Defense of Civilization against Fascist Barba* workers, scientists, and other cultural crafts that may express what we so deeply feel.

We are joined in a common cause. This is not your war alone; it is the war of our women everywhere. The barbaric attack on also an attack on the land of Whitman, M not to participate in resisting our common votion to cultural values that you have disp shall follow it with every ounce of streng

We are under no illusions. We know. Our great Abraham Lincoln, whose democr said that our land could not exist half slav equal truth that the world cannot exist half agery. Either barbarism or culture—that is us. Only those who have lost their humanity

Instead of dividing us, as he had hoped together. Never before in American history ha strong ties with the people of your land. Ev we are linked in a common destiny. It has f fight for the survival of our national indepe victory is our victory. In aiding you we aid

In this fateful period of blood and strife creative arts of life. Rather we have become dition, all the more determined to safeguar tural spokesmen of the past—of Franklin an on a richer meaning. For they created a trad sustains us and urges us on. We have long ful to it.

During the last eight years I have four times had the pleasure of receiving visitors from America. I refer to the members of the Medical Association, headed by Dr. Penn, who visited Moscow

Sergei Eisenstein

E. V. Tarle

Mikhail Sholokhov

V. I. Kachalov

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# WE CAN DO IT

allies in America. In defense of culture against the barbarians.

## On Cause

We are proud to join with hundreds of other volume by leading Soviet intellectuals, *In*. To the musicians, writers, painters, theater of the USSR we wish to say a few words

against the Hitlerite enemies of mankind as well; it is the war of civilized men and land of Pushkin, Belinsky, and Gorky, is Iwain, and Dreiser. We would be ashamed with the same magnificent and heroic deed. You have set us a glowing example. We our command.

compromise in this struggle is unthinkable. genius you have admired so highly, once and half free. And today it may be said with slave of Hitlerism and half free of its sav- choice with which history has confronted and hesitate to decide.

Hitler has succeeded in drawing us closer to our people been so deeply conscious of their day of the battle drives home the truth that on our shoulders, as it has on yours, to ice, our freedom, our cultural values. Your elves.

We have not abandoned our interest in the the more conscious of our humanistic tradition cultivate it. The words of our great cul- merson, of Paine and Whittier—have taken of struggle in behalf of freedom which proud of that tradition. We shall be faith-

during the periodic educational tours through Western Europe arranged by the association. These visits in 1932, 1934, and 1938 helped to establish a spirit of genuine friendship between us. In the

course of them the American doctors discovered that our Neurosurgical Institute had mastered the brilliant technique of Cushing, Dandy, and the other great American neurosurgeons.

The visit of Dr. Eloesser, one of the foremost specialists in pulmonary surgery, in the course of which he performed a number of brilliant operations in my clinic, is also fresh in the minds of the Soviet surgical world. The names of the Mayo brothers have in our country become symbolical of surgical progress; and I shall not forget the honor accorded me in the invitation to visit America to lecture on the treatment of paralysis following encephalitis.

Our system and aims call for methods of work all their own, for a rapid pace of development; and there is much that we have been learning from the Americans.

The arms of the Soviet Union bear the emblems of peaceful creative labor. All our achievements have been employed for the well-being of the peoples of our country, exercising their new right to free work, to happiness and prosperity. It is easy to understand what a spirit must move the people of such a land fighting against encroachment upon their country and their liberty. We are confident that you will understand and appreciate our fight for freedom and peaceful work, our wrath against the enemy, our fervent devotion to our country and readiness to give our lives for its independence. We are confident that we shall have the moral support of millions of honest and intelligent people in all countries.

## Serge Prokofieff

*Famous Soviet Composer*

I have visited America eight times. At first many things about American life seemed strange to me, but gradually I discovered many traits in common between my country and America, a land of wide open spaces and sweeping ranges. In music, too, we have a great deal in common. Both in America and in our country music is

steadily developing; the number of symphony orchestras is increasing at an extraordinary rate, and new composers are coming to the fore all the time.

We see an entirely different picture in present-day Germany. This country, which produced so many great composers in the past, has not added a single name worth mentioning during the past eight years. Does this mean that the German people have suddenly lost their creative powers? Of course not. It simply means that "the climate has become unfavorable" in Germany. Art cannot flourish in a country where science is clamped in a vise and employed only for venal and destructive ends.

My dear friends, American artists, this is not only our fight, but it is yours and that of the whole of progressive humanity. As President Roosevelt rightly said in his speech on July 4, if human liberty is suppressed in all other countries, it cannot survive in America either. And therefore we must all come to its defense—and that at once.

## V. I. Kachalov

*One of the leading actors of the Moscow Art Theater, People's Artist of the USSR*

The first representative of the Soviet stage to make an appearance before the American public was the Moscow Art Theater, which visited America in 1922. I had the honor to be one of the troupe. Since that time our Soviet culture, and with it the Moscow Art Theater, has advanced with seven-league strides. Our theater has renewed Chekhov's poetic plays, his *Uncle Vanya* and *The Three Sisters*; we have staged the severe and courageous novels of Leo Tolstoy, with their terrible revelations of Russian life in the past, and have added more of Gorky's plays to our repertory.

And finally, present-day Soviet life has swept onto our boards with refreshing newness a number of highly interesting productions. We have begun to show the new Russia as portrayed in the plays of K. Trenyev, A. Korneichuk, and Vsevolod Ivanov. Our stage has always drawn its inspiration from the great men of Russian world literature. We have presented dramatized versions of the novels of Dostoyevsky as well as of Leo Tolstoy, and staged the plays of Chekhov and Ostrovsky; Shakespeare, Moliere and Goldoni.

Today we, the actors of the Moscow Art Theater, declare in the name of all that is sacred to the human race that the viper of Nazism must be crushed and a repetition of its wanton brutality be made impossible.

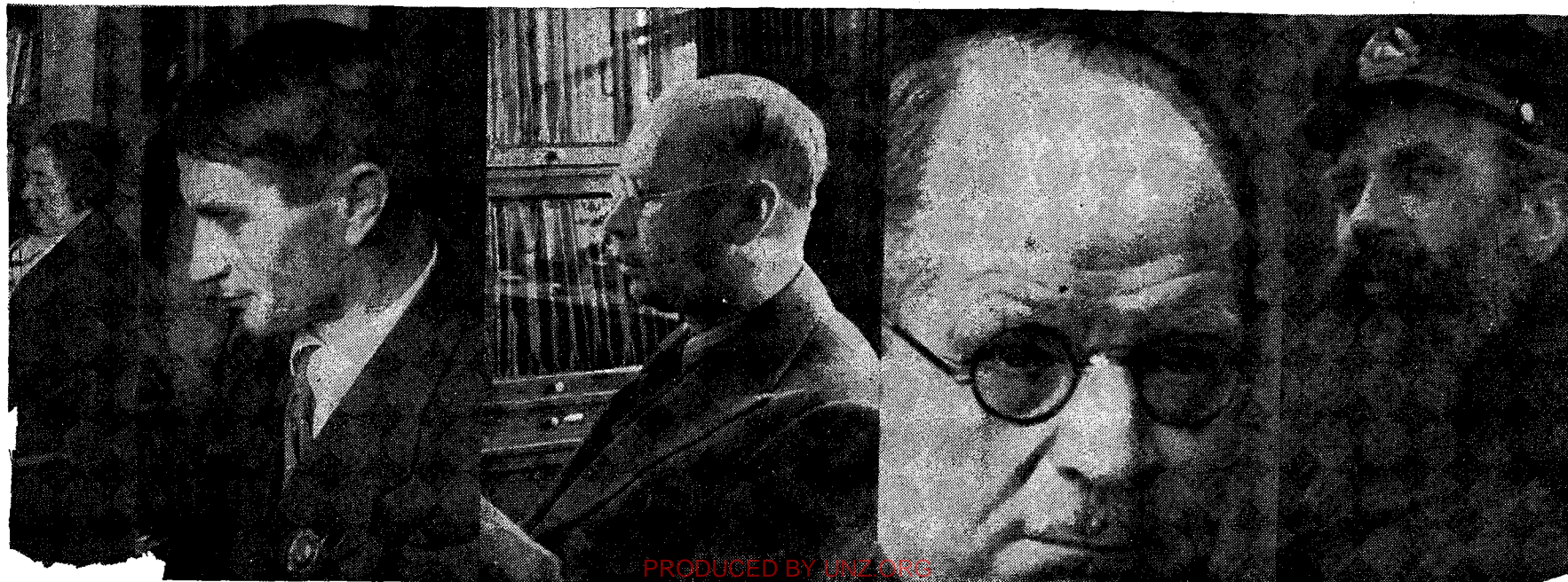
*Stern*

*T. D. Lysenko*

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