

"An Incident At Krechetovka Station"
We never make mistakes
by
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Translators notes and introduction begin on page 36

"Hello. Is this the dispatcher?"

"Well?"

"Who is this? Dyachichin?"

"Well?"

"Don't 'well' me -- I said, are you Dyachichin?"

"Drive the tank car from track seven to three. Yes, I'm Dyachichin."

"This is the Army Commandant's aide, Lieutenant Zotov, speaking! Listen, what're you doing up there? Why haven't you dispatched the echelon to Lipetsk before this? Number 67--uh-what's the last number, Valya?"

"Eight."

"No, 678."

"There's nothing to pull it with."

"What do you mean, 'nothing to pull it with?'"

"There are no engines--so--Varnakoff? Varnakoff! Do you see four flatcars of coal there on track six? Well, pull them here."

"Listen, if there are no engines, why can I see six of them lined up from my window?"

"Those are couplers."

"What . . . couplers?"

"For engines. From the graveyard. They're evacuating."

"Good! Then you have two switch engines moving!"

"Comrade Lieutenant? About the yard engines, I saw . . . three!"

"Right here beside me is the convoy commander of this transport echelon, he'll set me straight . . . There are three switch engines. Let me have one of them!"

"I can't."

"What do you mean, you 'can't'? Do you realize the importance of this cargo? It mustn't be delayed one minute, and you--"

"Drive it up the mound."

". . . and you've already held it up almost twelve hours!"

"Oh, not twelve hours."

"What are you running there -- a nursery school or a dispatcher's office? Why are all those children screaming?"

"Because they crowd into the place. Comrade, how many times must I tell you? Clean up the room! I can't dispatch anyone in this mess. Even an Army cargo would have to stay."

"But this echelon has a shipment of preserved blood! For the hospitals! Understand?"

"I understand everything. Varnakov? Now, take off -- go to the watering station and take ten."

"Listen -- if in the next half-hour you don't dispatch this echelon, I'll notify your superiors! No joke! You'll answer for this!"

"Vasili Vasilitch! Give me the telephone -- I myself --"

"I'm handing this over to the Army dispatcher."

"Nickolai Petrovitch? This is Podshebyakina. What's going on at your depot? You know, only the Medical Directorate train was refueled."

"Da, Comrade Sergeant, go to the convoy, and if in forty minutes -- No, if by 6:30 you haven't been released -- you will come back and report yourself."

"Yes, sir, come back and report to you. May I leave?"

"You may go."

The leader of the convoy turned sharply and with his first step, dropped his hand from his cap and went out.

Lieutenant Zotov adjusted his glasses, increased the sternness of the expression on his not-so-stern face, and looked at the Army dispatcher, Podshebyakina, a young girl in a railroad employee's uniform. Her abundant flaxen curls spilling over her head, she was talking into the old-fashioned mouthpiece of an antiquated telephone. He went from her small room back into his own from which there was no other exit.

The Station Commandant had a corner room on the first floor. Above it, that is, directly above this corner, was a damaged drainpipe. From behind the wall a heavy stream of water was whipped noisily with each blast of the cold wind which took it and splattered it everywhere with a deafening sound -- now in front of the left window onto the platform, now in front of the right. After the first clear October frost, when the morning found the whole station covered with white hoarfrost, the weather for these last few days had been soggy. Since yesterday, a cold rain had poured down so hard and so ceaselessly that one wondered where in the whole sky so much water could come from.

On the other hand, the rain also brought with it some order. The stupid and disorderly pushing and shoving of people and the continual swarming of civilians over the platform stopped. These had disturbed the proper appearance and operation of the station. Everybody was hidden from view. No one could be seen crawling under or scrambling over the tops of the cars. There were no local people jostling with buckets of boiled potatoes. The passengers from the freight trains no longer wandered about among the cars with their linens, clothes, and knitted objects hanging all over their arms and shoulders, as if they were going to market. (All this disturbed Lieutenant Zotov. It was not permitted, but he didn't have the heart to prohibit it because rations for the evacuees had not been released.)

Only the people who worked at the station were not driven away by the rain. Through a window a watchman could be seen on the platform near the rain-drenched cargo. Covered with a heavy tarpaulin, he stood there all wet and soaked from the rain without even trying to shake it off. On the third track, the switch engine was slowly moving a tank car, while the switchman, covered entirely with a hooded poncho, waved to him with his flagstick. The dark, dwarfish form of the wagon master could also be seen walking along the train formation on track two, looking and searching under each car.

And so -- everything was rain-drenched! In the cold, persistent wind, the rain beat on the roofs and walls of freight cars and the engines. It cut along the fire-red, bent-iron ribs of two, ten-car skeletons (some of the boxes were still burning from the bombing raids, but the useful parts of those remaining had been brought to the rear). It drenched the four Artillery pieces standing on flatcars; it blended with the approaching twilight; it began to tighten and close in on the green, small circle of the semaphore, and on the livid, purplered sparks which were flying out of the chimneys of the "heated" cars. [These were boxcars adapted for troop transport which in cold weather were fitted with makeshift stoves, with long thin pipes for chimneys that extended through the roof.] All

the asphalt on the first platform was covered with crystal-clear water blisters, which had not had time to drain. Even in the dusk the rails glistened and sparkled with bubbles, and all the gray storm covers shimmered with pools of water.

There was little sound besides the trembling of the earth, and the weak sound of the switchman's horn. (Whistling by the engines had been forbidden since the first day of the war.) Only the rain trumpeted through the broken pipes.

Behind the other window of the Commandant's room, in the path along the warehouse enclosure, grew a small oak. Its drenched and trembling branches had held a few dark green leaves, but today even the last few had blown away.

However, there was no time to stand and look around. It was necessary to unroll the masking-paper blinds on the window, light the lamp, and get back to work. Still more important, it was necessary to show some progress before the ten o'clock replacement arrived.

Zotov did not immediately unroll the blinds, but took off his commander's service cap with its green band, which he always wore on duty, even in his room. Tired from the constant copying of the coded numbers of the transports from one list to another, he re

moved his glasses and slowly rubbed his eyes. No, it was not fatigue, but loneliness and weariness that came over him in this darkness before dawn which began to gnaw at him.

His loneliness was not for his wife who, with his unborn child, had remained in faraway White Russia, which was now under German control. It was not for a lost past, because Zotov as yet had none. It was not for a lost fortune, which he never had -- and in any case would never want.

Depression gripped Zotov. It stemmed from the need to complain to someone about the course of the war, which was wildly inconceivable to him. From the reports of the Information Bureau he couldn't make out where the front lines were. One could argue about who had taken Kharkhov or who held Kaluga, but among the railroad men it was well known that no trains were being sent through from the Uzlov railroad junction at Tula, and at Eletz they were backed up as far as Berhova. Bombers had penetrated to the Ryazan-Voronezh line, dropping a few bombs here and there, and sometimes hitting even Krechetovka. Ten days ago, from out of nowhere two stray Germans on motorcycles came through Krechetovka, shooting wildly with their machine guns. One of them was killed and the other one got away, and at the station everything was in confusion and disorder. The leader of the special detachment in charge of explosives in case of evacuation, succeeded in pulling away the water-tank car which had been loaded with TNT. He had called in the reconstruction train which had been working there for three days.

What really was bothering Zotov was not the situation at Krechetovka, but why the war was going the way it was. Not only had there not been revolution all over Europe, and not only were we not invading Europe against any combination of aggressors with little loss of life, but look what had happened! How long would this go on? Whatever he did during the day and no matter when he lay down to sleep, Zotov kept thinking: "how long?" Every morning when he was not on duty, but lay sleeping in his apartment, he was awakened by the radio at six o'clock. He woke up hoping that today would come news of victory. But out of the black loudspeaker came forth only hopeless news of the Vyazma and Voloko

lamsk fronts -- and his heart pounded, "Would they even give up Moscow?" he would ask. (Not out loud, it was dangerous to ask this aloud even to himself.) Zotov was afraid to ask this question which he thought about all the time, yet tried hard not to.

But this one dark question was not the last. To give up Moscow would still not end all their misfortunes. Moscow had been given up to Napoleon. It could be burned again, but then what? What if the enemy reached the Urals?

Vasya Zotov felt guilty about even allowing himself to think such shattering thoughts. They were an insult to the all-knowing and all-powerful Father and Teacher -- who was always there, who foresaw everything, who took all necessary measures, and who wouldn't permit it.

Some railroad men arrived from Moscow. They had been there in the middle of October, and told of monstrous, unthinkable things -- of the flight of factory directors, of the destruction of banks and stores -- and silent pain again gripped the heart of Lieutenant Zotov.

Not long ago, on his way here, Zotov had spent two days at the headquarters of the reserve unit. They had thrown a little party, and one very thin and pale young lieutenant with bushy hair had read some of his own poems, which were uncensored and openhearted. At the time Zotov never thought that he would remember any of the lines, but they kept running through his mind. And now, whether he was walking in Krechetovka, traveling by train to the headquarters of the Commander or by peasant cart to the fortified village Soviet where he had been appointed to give military training to young boys and invalids, Zotov picked out these words and repeated them as his own:

"Our villages are on fire, and our cities all in smoke! One thought only tortures: When? When? When can we stop their attack?"

And then there were the lines:

"If in these days Lenin's work falls -What is there left to live for?"

Since the beginning of the war Zotov had not wanted himself to be spared. His own little life meant only one thing to him: how much he could help the Revolution. How he had begged to be sent to the front lines! And here he was, stagnating in a railroad command. To be spared for his own sake would be senseless. To be spared for that of his wife and future children -- that wouldn't be meaningful either. But if the Germans should reach Lake Baikal and Zotov were still alive -- he knew that he would escape, by foot, if necessary, through Kyakhta into China or India, or even across the ocean! He would get away only in order to gather together strong reinforcements and return with arms to Russia and Europe.

And so he stood in the twilight, under the pouring rain which the wind whipped and lashed against the windows. He shivered, and repeated the lines of the young lieutenant's poem.

The darker the room became, the brighter the cherry-red door of the stove appeared, and a spreading yellow sheaf of light fell through the glass window in the door of the adjoining room where the Army dispatcher of the NKPS [Peoples' Commissariat of Communication Routes] then on duty was sitting with the light on.

Although Podshebyakina as an aide on duty was not directly under the Military Commandant, she couldn't perform her duties without him because she was not permitted to know either the contents or the destination of the consignments, only the numbers of the cars. These numbers were brought to her by her helper, who copied them from the cars. Her helper was known as "Aunt Frosia," and was just now entering the room, stamping her feet heavily.

"Ah, this downpour!" she complained. "Ah, this downpour! But it does seem to be lessening a little bit."

"We have to rewrite number 765, Aunt Frosia," said Valya Podshebyakina.

"O.K. I'll write it over. Just let me fix my lantern."

The door wasn't very thick nor was it tightly closed. Zotov could hear their conversation.

"Good, I'll soon receive some coal," Aunt Frosia was saying. "I'm not afraid of anything now. I'll feed the children on some boiled potatoes. But they haven't dug the potatoes up yet at Dashka Milentev's! Just try and dig in that mud!"

"They say it's beginning to frost. It seems to be getting colder." "It'll be an early winter. Ah, in such a war -- we get an early winter! And you, how many potatoes did you dig up?"

Zotov sighed and began pulling down the masking-paper blinds, carefully sealing them to the window frames so no light could be seen from the outside.

This sort of thing was what he couldn't understand, and it brought back his feeling of frustration and loneliness. All these working people around him listened glumly to the news reports, then dispersed from the loud-speakers with the same kind of silent suffering. But Zotov saw a difference. The people around him seemed to live with something besides the news from the front. Some dug the potatoes, some milked the cows, some sawed firewood, and others insulated their windows. And at times these people talked more about these things and busied themselves more with them than with the news from the front.

The foolish old woman! She's got some coal, so now "she isn't afraid of anything!"

Not even of Guderian's tanks?

The wind shook the small oak by the warehouse, and in the window of his office a pane trembled.

Zotov unrolled the last window blind and lit the lamp. All at once, in the warm, cleanly swept room, empty but comfortable, there seemed to be more hope, and he began to feel more cheerful.

Directly under the lamp in the middle of the room was a table for the man on duty. Behind Zotov by the stove was a safe. Near the window was an old-fashioned oak station bench with three places and back rests on which were carved in large letters the name of the railroad. On this bench he could lie down and rest a little at night, but seldom did so, because there was always too much work to be done. There were also two roughhewn chairs. Between the windows hung a colored portrait of Kaganovitch in a railroad official's uniform. A huge map of the railroad used to hang there, but the Captain, the Commandant of the station, ordered it taken down because many people came into this room and if there should be an enemy agent among them, he could easily orient himself and discover which railroad went where.

"I got some stockings," Aunt Frosia was boasting in the next room. "A pair of silk stockings for five potato cakes! There may not be any more stockings from now till the end of the war. Tell your mother that she shouldn't lose the opportunity. She should make something out of her potatoes, and go there to the converted car with them. How they snatch them out of your hands! Grunka Mostrukova came back with some kind of a strange nightgown -- a woman's -- for nighttime -- really! -- with cut-outs -listen! -- in such places! Really it's so funny! The women gathered in her izba [peasant hut] to watch her try it on. They laughed so hard they got a stomach-ache! You can also get soap from them -and cheap! Soap is now a defective product -- you can't buy it. Tell your mother not to let this pass by!"

"I don't know, Aunt Frosia . . ." "What? You don't need stockings?"

"I need stockings very much, but somehow it seems a shame taking from those evacuees!"

"You mean you should take from those who were uprooted! They carry bolts of cloth -- they've got suits -- they've got soap -enough of everything. They are dressed up as if they were at a country fair! What ugly faces these travelers have! Give them boiled chicken, you hear me?! They don't want anything else! I've even heard that some of them have hundred ruble notes tied in packs, and suitcases full of 'em! Do you think they robbed a bank? But we don't need money -- they can take that with them!"

"But what about the people quartered at your place?"

"Don't compare them with the others! They're poor, even barefoot. They ran from Kiev with only what they had on. How they ever reached us is a miracle. Pauline is working at the post office but her salary is very little, and besides, what good is her salary? I took the old woman over and opened up the cellar. 'Here,' I said, 'take yourself some potatoes and sauerkraut, and as for the room, I won't take anything!' I'm sorry for the poor people, Valya, but as for the rich, just don't let 'em ask for mercy!"

On Zotov's desk were two telephones. One was for the railroad, an antiquated crank-type in an old yellow box, the same as the dispatcher's. The other was his own, a buzzer, army field-type, which was connected with the Captain's office and with the guard

room of the station's ration distributing point. The soldiers at the distributing point were the only military troops in the Krechetovka command. Although their main purpose was to guard the foodstuffs and supplies, they also cleaned and heated the place and right now in front of the stove stood an extra bucket full of large glistening lumps of coal to be used at will.

The railroad telephone rang. The sad and lonely feeling immediately passed as Zotov ran quickly to the phone and reached for the speaking tube with one hand while with the other he put his cap back on his head. He began to shout into the phone. He always shouted on long distance calls, sometimes because the connections were bad, but mostly because he was used to speaking loudly.

The call was from Bogoyavlensk and they wanted to verify which routings he had received and which he had not. The routings had been sent by telegraph along with coded instructions from the previous command about which transports were moving and in what direction. Only an hour ago Zotov himself had sent off several such telegrams and got some back. From the messages received he had to find out quickly which transports to put into what groups and stations, which cars to hook up together, and then give the instructions to the railroad Army dispatcher. He also had to prepare and send off new directions, filing one copy for himself.

Putting down the telephone, Zotov sat down quickly, leaned nearsightedly over his desk, and began to dig deep among his routing papers.

Again the two women in the other room disturbed him. A man, stamping his feet loudly, entered and threw a leather satchel full of iron tools on the floor. Aunt Frosia asked about the rain -- was it letting up? The man growled out something and apparently sat down.

(It was true that, through the damaged drainpipe, the rain was not as loud as it had been, but the wind was getting stronger and shook the window panes.)

"What did you say, old man?" he heard Valya Podshebyakina ask.

"I said it's getting colder," the old man answered in a deep voice. "Can you hear, Gavrila Nikitich?" asked Aunt Frosia in a loud voice.

"I hear," said the old man. "There's just a little crackling in my ears."

"Then how do you verify whether the cars are empty or full, grandfather? You know you have to tap on them, like a melon."

"I can also tell by looking at them."

"You may not know it, Valya, but he's a native son; he's from Kordubailo. The wagon masters of many stations are all his trainees! For ten years before the war he lolled on top of the stove. And now, you see, he's out of retirement!"

Again and again Aunt Frosia began talking about something or other and Zotov was getting tired of all this chatter. But he really wanted to get up and scare her away when she began to talk about the incident which had taken place yesterday with the echelon of stragglers.

Zotov had learned about this incident from his alternate on the other shift, who was also an aide to the Army Commander. His alternate had had to take over yesterday because the regular Krechetovka staff Commander was absent from the station. Yesterday morning two transport echelons had arrived together. One echelon which came from Stchiger through Otrozhka was carrying thirty carloads of stragglers, and for these thirty carloads of desperate people there were only five NKDV escorts, who naturally couldn't do anything with them. The other echelon, from Rtistchev, was loaded with flour. The flour was carried partly in lead-sealed cars, partly in half-cars, in sacks. The stragglers immediately grasped the situation, and attacked the half-cars. They climbed to the top, cut open the flour sacks, and filled their mess kits. They turned their jackets into makeshift satchels and filled them too. With the convoy, which accompanied the flour echelon, came two guards, one at the head of the train and the other at the rear. The guard at the head of the train, who was still quite a young boy, yelled at the stragglers a few times to stop taking the flour, but nobody paid any attention to him, and no one came to help him from the "converted" convoy car. Then he raised his rifle, fired, and with a single shot, killed one of the stragglers on top of the half-car on the spot.

Zotov listened and listened to the women's conversation; it was supposed to be thus and so. He couldn't stand it any longer; he had to go in to explain how it really was. Opening the door, he looked at the three of them through his plain round glasses.

On the right side of the table sat the slender Valya, working over the lists and graphs, putting them into different colored boxes.

Along the window, which was covered with a blue maskingpaper blind, was a simple wooden bench on which Aunt Frosia was sitting. She was no longer young, had a tough look and the competent, masculine build which is usual with Russian women who are accustomed to hard work either on the job or at home. The wet, gray-green tarpaulin coat which she wore when on duty was twisting out of shape on the wall. She was sitting, her wet boots on, in a black, worn-out civilian topcoat, and was trying to fix the wick which she had taken out of her handy, four-cornered lantern.

At the entrance was pasted a pink paper sign (they were pasted all over Krechetovka) which read: "Beware of Typhus." The pink pieces of paper were like a disease itself, like a rash, on the scorched iron skeletons of the bombed cars.

The old man sat down flat on the floor not far from the door so as not to leave any footprints, a little to the right of the stove, and leaned back against the wall. Beside him lay his old leather satchel with heavy tools, pushed aside lest it be in somebody's way. He was wearing dirty, greasy gloves. He had not bothered to shake off any of the rain, and his boots and raincoat made little puddles of water on the floor where he was sitting. An unlighted lantern, the same kind that Aunt Frosia had, stood between his legs, which were bent at the knees. Under his raincoat, the old man had on a black, wrinkled, long, heavy tunic which was tied at the waist with a dirty gray belt. His hood was untied and thrown back in folds. On his head, which still had curly hair, was a tight-fitting and very old railroad cap with a visor. The visor shaded his eyes from the light, but the tip of his red nose could be seen, as well as his thick lips, with which he was then wetting a cigarette he had rolled up, using newspaper. He began to smoke. His shaggy, bushy beard was mixed with gray, but still was very black.

"What happened to him?" asked Valya, tapping her pencil.

"You know, he was at his post -- he was the watchman."

"Yeah, that's right," nodded the old man, letting the red ash from his cigarette fall on the top of his lantern and on

the floor. "That's right. Everyone wants to eat . . ."

"Why did you say that?" frowned the girl. "Who is . . . 'everyone?'"

"It might even include you and me," sighed Kordubailo. "Oh, you're an incoherent old man! Why should the stragglers be hungry? They get their food rations from the State. Do you think they'd travel without their food rations?"

"Well, yes, you're right," agreed the old man, and some ashes fell from the cigarette again, this time on his knee and his tunic.

"Watch out . . . You'll burn, Gavriila Nikitich!" warned Aunt Frosia.

The old man watched calmly, without making a move, as the red tobacco ash turned gray on his dark, wet, padded trousers, and when it was completely out, he slowly raised his gray, shaggy head in the visored cap.

"Have you gals ever eaten uncooked flour mixed with water?"

"Why uncooked?" asked Aunt Frosia, in surprise. "Mix it, knead it, and pop it in the oven!"

The old man smacked his pale, thick, lips and did not reply at once. When he did speak, the words did not come out all at once but seemed to limp out slowly as if they were on crutches, "It is obvious, my dear ones, that you have never known hunger."

Lieutenant Zotov came into the room and interrupted the conversation, "Listen, old man, do you know what an oath means? You can imagine, can't you?" (Zotov accented the vowels heavily.)

The old man looked at the young lieutenant dully. Kordubailo was not a big man, but his boots were large and heavy, filled with water and, in places, covered with thick clay.

"What else?" he grumbled. "I have already taken an oath five times."

"And on whose name did you swear? Czar Mikolashka?" [Derogatory for Nicholas.]

The old man shook his head, "Go back farther . . ."

"Well, then Alexander III?"

The old man sadly smacked his lips, continued smoking and said, "Right! And now they swear in the name of 'the people!' Is there any difference?"

The cigarette ashes again fell on his knee.

Valya interrupted angrily, shaking the fallen curls back from her face, "Whose flour is it? Doesn't it belong to the people? Whom were they carrying the flour for? For the Germans?"

"Well, you're right." The old man didn't argue. "But the stragglers, the young men who fled were not Germans; they were our people."

He finished smoking the newspaper cigarette to the end, then crushed it out on the top of the lantern.

Zotov was touched, "The old man is mistaken. Do you understand a government order? If everyone takes whatever he wants, if I take -- you take -- Can we possibly win the war that way?"

"And why did they cut up all the flour sacks?" retorted Valya, fuming. "How does that help? Are these our people?" "Perhaps because they were sewed up," Kordubailo replied, wiping his nose with his hand.

Aunt Frosia was disturbed, "But why quarrel? Because it was all scattered? Along the tracks? How many did they cut up? How much did they pour out, Comrade Lieutenant? How many children could have been fed with it?"

"True -- true," said the old man. "And in this rain, what's left in the gondolas will get soaked!"

Zotov thought to himself: "What can you say to him?" and he became more and more annoyed with himself for getting involved in this useless and befuddled conversation. He said aloud to the others, "Don't make so much noise here! You're disturbing my work."

Aunt Frosia finished cleaning the wick, lit it, and pushed it back into the lantern. She stood up and reached for her stiff, wrinkled raincoat. "Well then, Valya, sharpen me a pencil and I'll go copy the numbers from 765." Zotov went back to his own room.

Yesterday's story could have had a worse ending. The stragglers,

when they saw that one of their friends had been killed, left the flour sacks, and with a loud roar threw themselves on the young watchman. They had snatched his rifle away from him -- it seems he even gave it up without any resistance -- and had begun to beat him, and would have literally torn him to pieces if, at last, the corporal of the guard hadn't arrived in time. He saw the situation, arrested the young watchman, and took him away.

When there are stragglers on the trains, every command tries to get rid of them as fast as it can. Last night there was another such echelon, No. 245413, from Pavelitz to Archeda. Zotov received it and sent it quickly through. The echelon stayed in Krechetovka about twenty minutes. The stragglers were sleeping and did not come out. When there are a lot of them together, they are bold and dangerous. They are not a part of the Army; they have no weapons; but they think of themselves as yesterday's army. These are the same young boys who in July were somewhere in Bobruisk, who were in Kiev in August, or who were in Orel in September.

Zotov was a little afraid of them -- it was the same feeling, probably, that had made the young watchman give up his rifle without any more shooting. Zotov was ashamed of his situation in such an administrative post as this. He envied the stragglers and was even ready to assume some of their faults, if only he could know that right behind him were the fighting, shooting, and the line crossings!

All of Zotov's classmates and friends were at the front.

And he was stuck -- here!

All the more reason to work persistently! To work hard, not only to keep things up-to-date on the shift, but also to have time to do other things! He had to work to the best of his ability and strength during these days, because this autumn was the twentyfourth anniversary of the Revolution. It used to be the favorite holiday of the year, a happy one regardless of the weather, but this year the very thought of it tore him up inside!

Besides all his daily duties, a special incident had weighed heavily on Zotov for the past week. The event took place during his shift. There had been an air raid on the station, and the Germans had pretty well bombed out the train with the Army cargo in which there were also foodstuffs. If they had only wiped it out completely, the affair would have ended right there. But, fortunately, much of the cargo remained. So Zotov was required to prepare a full report in quadruplicate of everything not destroyed: how much of the cargo was useless and how much could be salvaged? These items had to be classified according to their usefulness and/or replaced by new issue. For example, goods which were from forty per cent to eighty per cent damaged would require a special decision as to their disposition. Cargo which was from ten per cent to forty per cent damaged would be sent on to its destination and exchanged there for new. Finally, there was the cargo which was completely undamaged. To complicate matters, all the goods couldn't be stored in the warehouses at one time. Since many people who were not employed there kept walking through the station, it was easy to suspect them of taking whatever they could. Besides this, in order to determine the percentage of usefulness satisfactorily, it was necessary to call in experts. They came from Michurinsk and from Voronezh and, because they couldn't get any helpers, took a long time going through the boxes in the warehouses.

Even an idiot can drop bombs, but try and put things back in order again! However, Zotov himself was very orderly and punctual in everything he did, and for this reason had made great progress on these lists. He would work hard on them today, and within a week, finish everything.

In addition to all that, he also had his daily tasks to keep up with. But Zotov also saw himself in perspective to such work. Here he was, a well-educated man with an orderly and systematic mind, doing administrative work, and getting good experience. He could see clearly now all the things that had been wrong with the mobilization orders when the war overtook them, and the deficiencies in Army supply organization. But he could also see many obvious improvements which could have been effected in military administrative work. Was it not his duty to observe, note, correct, then forward his reports to the Peoples' Commissariat of Defense? Even if his efforts could not be utilized in this war, they could be taken into account in the next!

So, for any kind of work, you only had to find the time and energy (although if you said so to the Captain or to the rail junction Commander -- shortsighted people -- they would laugh at you!)

He had to make out routing lists as quickly as possible! Zotov rubbed his short, stubby fingers together, took an indelible pencil and, matching the codes, transcribed to several other lists the numbers of the cargo and its respective cars. Sometimes the numbers were small, sometimes they were several digits long. He wrote in a clear, round hand, since there could be no errors in this work. It must be as accurate as gunfire aimed at a target.

He put himself completely into his work, with his brow slightly wrinkled and his lower lip protruding. There was a light knock on the glass door, and Podshebyakina opened it, "May I come in, Vasili Vasilitch?" Without waiting for an answer she entered, carrying a list in her hands.

Generally, she was not supposed to enter here. It was possible to settle a question at the threshold of the door or from her room. But he never had any disagreement with her while on duty, and was simply too polite to forbid her to enter. Accordingly, he turned his cipher over and, as though accidentally, covered the column of figures he was writing with a clean sheet of paper.

"Vasili Vasilitch, I have a complication, here, look . . ."

There was no second chair nearby, so the girl leaned over the edge of the table, turning her list, with its uneven row of small figures, toward Zotov. "Here in echelon 446 is car number 57831. Where is it supposed to go?" "I'll tell you right away." He opened his desk drawer, decided which of three file fasteners to pull out, and opened it (but in such a way that she couldn't see), and found what he wanted, "57831 goes to Pachelma."

"Aha!" said Valya. She wrote Pach but made no motion to leave.

With the pencil to her lips, she continued to look at her list, still leaning over the desk.

"You didn't write the name of the town right," Zotov corrected her. "You'll read it wrong, and it will go to the wrong town."

"Really," Valya responded quietly. "Let it go, Vasili Vasilitch.

Don't quibble with me." She looked at him through a stray blond ringlet, but she corrected the spelling.

"Then, there's something else . . ." she continued, and again put the pencil to her lips. Her thick flaxen curls fell down over her forehead and covered her eyes, but she didn't push them back. They were so clean and they looked so soft! Zotov imagined how nice it would be to tousle them with his hands! "Now what -- platform 105110?"

"Is it a small platform?"

"No, a large one."

"I doubt it."

"Why?"

"One digit is lost."

"What shall I do now?" She threw back her hair. Her eyelashes were almost as blond as her hair.

"Look for it, what else? You must pay closer attention, Valya. Is it the same echelon?"

"Uh-huh."

Looking through the file fastener again, Zotov began to search for the number.

Valya looked at the lieutenant, at his funny ears which stood out from his head, at his nose which was like a potato. His eyes, which she could see clearly through his glasses, were pale blue, with flecks of gray. At work he was stern and strict, but he wasn't bad, this Vasili Vasilitch! What she especially liked in him was that he was quiet and wellmannered. "Eh!" Zotov became angry. "I should give you a thrashing! It's not one zero five but two zeros five, you blockhead!"

"Two-o-o zeros!" Surprised, she wrote in another zero.

"You finished ten years of school, aren't you ashamed?"

"Oh, stop it, Vasili Vasilitch, what does my ten years of school have to do with it? And where's it supposed to go?"

"To Kirsanov."

"Da," Valya wrote it down.

But she didn't leave. Still leaning over in the same position, not too far from him, she became lost in thought, and with one finger began to play with a splintered piece of wood on the desk.

The young man's eyes involuntarily looked at her young, girlish breasts which were clearly outlined now, but which were usually hidden under the heavy railroad jacket.

"Soon our working day will be over," Valya pursed her lips which were young, fresh, and rosy-pink.

"Until it ends there's still a lot to do!" frowned Zotov, as he looked away from the girl's body.

"You're going back to the old woman's house, aren't you?"

"Where else can I go?"

"Don't you ever visit anyone?"

"As if I had time for visiting!"

"What's there so good at the old lady's? You don't even have a good bed. You sleep on an old chest."

"How do you know that?"

"Everyone knows it and they talk about it."

"This is no time to be sleeping on anything soft, Valya. Especially for me. I'm so ashamed that I am not at the front!"

"Why? Aren't you working hard? What's there to be ashamed of? Don't worry, the time will come for you to be in the trenches, if you're still alive. But until then we should, we must, live like human beings."

Zotov took off his cap which had irritated his forehead. (It was too small for him but he couldn't find another one at the supply depot.) Valya was doodling idly with her pencil on the corner of her list.

"Why did you leave Avdaev's house? It was much better for you there."

Zotov dropped his eyes and blushed deeply. "I just left -- that's all!" (Is it possible that everyone also knew about his difficulty at Mrs. Avdaev's?)

Valya continued with her doodling.

Both were silent.

Valya squinted at his round head. Without the glasses the head would look rather childish with its locks of thin, light hair that seemed to form question marks.

"You don't ever go to the movies. You probably have many interesting books. Maybe you could let me read some."

Zotov straightened himself. The color did not leave his face. "How did you know about the books?"

"I just thought so."

"I don't have any books with me. I left them at home."

"You just don't want to lend them."

"No. I say I don't have any. Where would I carry them? A soldier can take only his duffel bag -- nothing else is allowed."

"Then borrow some from us to read."

"Do you have many?"

"Yes. There's a shelf full."

"What kind?"

"The Blast Furnace, Silver Prince, and others." "Have you read them all?"

"A few of them." Suddenly she raised her head, looked at him clearly, sighed, and exclaimed, "Vasili Vasilitch! Come and live with us! Vovka's room is empty, and it will be yours. The stove is nearby and keeps it warm. Mother will cook for you. What makes you stay at the old woman's place?"

They looked at each other -- each puzzling over his own thoughts.

Valya saw that the lieutenant was wavering, that he would soon agree. And why shouldn't he agree, this strange man? All the other soldiers always say that they aren't married. He's the only one who admits that he is. All the soldiers were quartered with good families in the village, with warm rooms and good care. Valya wanted a man to live in the house which her father and brother had left to go to war. After their work was done in the late evening, along the darkening and muddy roads of the village, they could go home together (and it would be necessary to hold his hand!), and then they could sit together happily at dinner, tell jokes, and just talk to each other . . .

But Vasya Zotov was almost afraid to look at this girl who openly invited him to her house. She was only three years younger than he and when she addressed him by his patronym, and said "Sir," it was not because of the age difference, but out of respect for his rank as a lieutenant. He knew it would not end with a tasty supper made from his dry rations and with the warmth of the stove. He was becoming excited. Soon he would want to hold her in his arms and stroke her unruly, blond, curly hair.

But -- this was impossible.

Although it wasn't really bothering him, he straightened his collar with the red square on the green tab, and adjusted his glasses.

"No, Valya, I won't go anywhere else. However, our work is waiting for us. What are we sitting here talking for?"

He put his cap back on his head, whereupon the expression on his open, snub-nosed face became very stern.

The girl looked at him sullenly and agreed, "Well, all right, Vasili Vasilitch!"

She sighed. With great difficulty she raised herself from her leaning position and, holding the list in her hand, went out. He blinked, confused and perplexed. Maybe, if she would come back and ask him once more, firmly, he would agree.

But she didn't come back. Zotov couldn't explain to anyone why he lived in the poorly heated, grimy izba with the old woman and her three grandchildren, and slept on the short, hard, uncomfortable chest. The enormous, cruel mob in the barracks where he lived in 1941 laughed at him on the few occasions when he said that he loved his wife and would remain true to her during the entire war, and that he had complete confidence in her, too. His practical-minded friends all laughed wildly, patted him on the shoulder, and advised him not to waste himself. Since then, he had never spoken to anyone about this, but he was very lonely, especially when he woke up in the

dark of the night, and thought about his wife, and about how things were for her there, far, far, away, awaiting the birth of his child, and under the German occupation.

But it was not because of his wife that he refused Valya; it was because of Pauline. Not only because of Pauline, either, but because of . . . he really didn't know.

Pauline, a dark, short-haired woman from Kiev, with a dull, lusterless face, was the one who lived with Aunt Frosia and worked at the post office. Whenever he had time, Vasili would go to the post office and read the latest newspapers (the bundles were always a few days late). He would frequently read the news in all the papers, not in just one or two. Certainly the post office was not a library and nobody was obliged to allow him to read, but Pauline understood how he felt and always brought the newspapers to the end of the counter where he stood in the cold and read. As with Zotov, so also with Pauline, the war was not an insensate swing of an ever-moving wheel; rather it touched the vital center of her life now and for all future time. In order to guess what the future might hold, Pauline would open the newspaper anxiously and with trembling hands and would search for bits of news that would tell her how the war was progressing. They often read together and showed each other the most important places in the news. For both of them these newspapers replaced the letters which neither ever received. Pauline read carefully through all the reports of military episodes, trying to guess if her husband had been involved. On advice from Zotov she even read the articles about machine-gun and tank tactics in Red Star [the Army newspaper], wrinkling her smooth forehead over them. Vasili read aloud to her, excitedly, articles by Ilya Ehrenberg. Sometimes he asked Pauline if he could clip some articles for himself from papers that were not delivered.

He fell in love with Pauline, her child, and her mother, in a way that people who have never known misfortune cannot understand. He always brought some sugar from his own rations for her little son. During all the times that they read the newspapers together, he never once dared touch her pale hands, not because of her husband nor because of his wife, but because of the sacred grief that united them.

Pauline was the person closest to him in Krechetovka -- no, on this side of the entire front! She represented the eyes of his conscience and his truth. How could he go to live with Valya? What would Pauline think of him? Even without Pauline, he could not have casually consoled himself with any woman when everything he loved was in danger of being lost.

It was also not easy to admit to Valya and to the lieutenants on the shift that there were evenings when he read a particular book, the only one which he had taken from some library during his bustling travels that year, and which he always carried with him in his duffel bag.

The book was the thick, blue first volume of Karl Marx's *Capital*, printed on the rough paper of the 1930's, which had turned dark with age.

During all the five years of his student days, he had dreamed of reading this most desirable book. More than once he got it out of the Institute library and had tried to make a synopsis of it. He kept the book out by the semester -- by the year -- but there was never any time. There were always meetings to attend, social burdens, and examinations. Without having finished a single page of his summary he returned the book, at the time of the June examinations. Even when they were studying political economy, the best time to read *Capital*, the teacher talked him out of it, saying, "You'll drown in it." Instead he advised him to use Lapidus as a textbook and to take notes from the lectures. Really, there was not time for anything else.

Now in the autumn of 1941, in the glow of great anxiety, Zotov could find time here in this hole for *Capital*. So he did, when off duty in hours spared from his general education or from District Party Committee tasks. In his quarters at Avdaev's house, in the living room which was filled with philodendron and aloe, he sat at a rickety little table. He read by the light of a kerosene lamp (a small diesel engine wasn't adequate to provide power for

all the houses in the settlement), stroking the rough pages with his fingers. He read it, the first time for comprehension, the second for marking and underscoring, and the third for a rapid summary, trying finally to get it all through his head. The worse the news from the war became, the more he buried himself in this thick, blue book. Vasili thought that if he could assimilate everything in just this one volume and memorize all of it in an orderly fashion, he would be invincible, invulnerable, and could not be overcome in any ideological skirmish.

But there were few such hours and few such evenings; he made notes on only a few pages because Antonia Ivanova got in the way.

She, too, was living at Avdaev's house, having come from Lysok, and remaining there in Krechetovka. She soon became the manager of a dining room. She was very enterprising, and such a buxom and strong woman that there wasn't much scandal connected with her dining room. As Zotov later found out, in exchange for one ruble she covered the bottom of a clay bowl with hot, gray, greaseless water in which a few noodles were swimming. For a deposit of another ruble, those who didn't want to drink all this out of the bowl could use a cracked wooden spoon. For herself, Antonia Ivanova would tell Avdaev to set up the samovar, and then would bring bread and fresh butter to her hostess' table. She couldn't have been more than twenty-five years old, but had the appearance of a mature woman with her blond hair combed straight back from her face. She always greeted the lieutenant warmly and cordially; he answered her absentmindedly, and for a long time thought she was a near relative of the owner of the house. Leaning over his volume he didn't hear her returning late from work, and didn't notice that she kept walking through his living room which gave access to her own bedroom, from there to the owner's room and back again to her own.

Suddenly, she came up to him and asked, "What are you always reading, Comrade Lieutenant?"

He covered the volume with his notebook, and answered her, reluctantly. On another occasion she asked, "What do you think, isn't it dangerous for me to leave my door unlocked at night?" Zotov answered her, "What's there to be afraid of? I'm here with my pistol!"

Again, a few days later, sitting over his book, he realized that the walking back and forth had ceased as if she had left her room. He looked up and was dumbfounded! Right there in his room she had fixed herself a place to sleep on the divan, and was already lying down, with her hair falling over the pillow and her bare, white shoulders uncovered. He stared at her and didn't quite know what to do.

"I'm not disturbing you here, am I?" she asked, with a little laugh. Vasili got up, at his wits' end. He had already started to walk rapidly toward her, but stopped at the sight of her fat, thievish face. It revolted him!

He couldn't speak. His throat tightened with revulsion. He turned, closed the volume of Capital, found the time and strength to put it back in his duffel bag, and rushed over to get his cap and coat which were hanging on a nail. On the way he took off his belt which was cumbersome with his pistol on it and, carrying it in his hand, dashed out the door without a backward glance.

He went out into the pitch-black darkness. Not even a glimmer of light could be seen -neither from the masking paper-covered windows nor from the darkly overcast sky; and the cold, wet autumn wind still whipped and lashed as it had all day. Stumbling through puddles, holes, and mud, Vasili turned into a side entrance of the station, not realizing at first that he was still carrying his belt and pistol. He seethed with such helpless resentment that he almost wept, as if carried away by the dark stream of his emotions.

After that, life became almost unbearable at Avdaev's. To be sure, Antonia Ivanova no longer greeted him, but she began to take to her room a certain fat-jowled dog, a civilian who wore army boots and jacket as was usual among the civilians during these times. Zotov tried hard to study. She purposely did not close her door so he couldn't help overhearing their jokes and how she squealed and moaned.

That was when he moved to the house of the half-deaf old woman, where he found only a short, hard chest to sleep on.

It didn't take long for the gossip to get around Krechetovka. Had it reached Pauline yet? That would be embarrassing.

He had been distracted from his work by these thoughts. He picked up the indelible pencil and forced himself deep into the matter of rail routings. When he had established new routings, he transcribed the numbers of the transports and their consignments to his list in duplicate in his firm, round hand. He would have finished his work, but there was some question about how to divide up a large transport from Kamishin. Only the Commandant himself could decide the question as to how it should be broken down. Zotov picked up the receiver, cranked the telephone, and waited. He gave a longer crank and then another long one. The Captain didn't answer. Obviously, he wasn't in his office. Perhaps he had gone home after supper. But he would have to return to hear the reports before the duty officer for the next shift arrived.

Behind the door, Podshebyakina was talking over the telephone to the station dispatcher. Aunt Frosia had come and gone.

Then he heard the heavy footsteps of four boots. They stopped at the door, someone half opened it, and a clear, loud voice asked, "May we come in?"

Without waiting for an answer, they entered. The first one, a lithe young man with a pink, cold, face and the build of a grenadier, stepped into the center of the room, saluted, clicked his heels, and reported: "The commander of convoy transport 95505, Sergeant Gaidukov. Thirty-eight pullman cars, all in order, all ready to move on."

He was dressed in a new winter cap, and a long, well-formed Commander-type coat cut to his measure. Around his waist was a broad leather belt with a star-buckle. His boots were dry and polished.

Behind him, a second, thickset man with a dark, swarthy face eased forward slightly, remaining close to the door. He half-reluctantly raised five fingers to his field cap, modeled after Marshal Budenny's helmet, with its fur-trimmed unbuttoned ear flaps. Without reporting, he said, "The leader of convoy transport 71628, Sergeant Digen. Four sixteen-ton cars."

His enlisted man's overcoat was clasped with a narrow canvas belt. One skirt of it was all twisted or chewed up, as if by a machine; his tarpaulin boots, which were pleated like an accordion, were worn and split. Sergeant Digen's countenance had the eyebrows and jaws of Tchkalov's face [a Russian aviator hero]. However, it was not the face of the brave young Tchkalov who had recently been killed, but what his countenance would have looked like as a tired, old man. "Well! I'm very glad, very glad," said Zotov, getting up.

Neither by his rank, nor by the nature of his work, was he required to stand and greet every sergeant who entered. But he was sincerely glad to see each of them, and always tried to do everything he could to make their work easier. He had no subordinates assigned directly to him, and these men, whether they came for five minutes or for two days, were the only ones before whom Zotov could display a commander's concern and posture.

"I know, I know your cargo has already arrived," he said as he went to the desk and looked them over. "Here they are, 95505, 71628." He raised his friendly eyes to the sergeants.

Their caps and coats were only slightly wet, with a few large drops of water clinging here and there. "Why, you're almost dry! Has the rain stopped?"

"Only intermittently." Gaidukov shook his head, smiling, standing not as if at attention, but in a relaxed way. "But the north wind is blowing stronger."

He was only about nineteen but his features had the maturity and confidence that comes from having served in the front lines, like a sun tan from the sun. (It was this air of frontline maturity that caused Zotov to get up from his table.)

Zotov had few helpers at this station. In most cases, it would do no good to confide to those he had the nature of their cargo, because they could go to the cars, and he would have no way of knowing what they might carry off. But men like these! The commandant of a routing station needed more men like them! They impressed him, the one with his cheerful face, the other with his gloomy look.

Gaidukov wanted to know if the Commandant, whom he did not regard as a rear-echelon rat, didn't want to go out and examine his echelon and cargo at once. Not that he was afraid of anything concerning his cargo. He not only took good care of it, but he loved it. It consisted of several hundred beautiful horses, and the quartermaster had loaded the echelon with plenty of hay and oats, not expecting any could be had along the route.

Gaidukov had grown up on a farm and had been with horses from childhood. He walked among them now as among old friends. It was more of a pleasure than a duty for him to take care of them, and he always helped the soldiers on duty to water, feed, and look after them. He would open the door and climb up a hanging wire ladder into the car, carrying a "flying bat" [a specially made lantern] in his hand. All sixteen horses in the car -- brown, red, black, gray -- would turn their long, attentive, intelligent faces toward him and look at him with their large, sad, unblinking eyes, moving their keen ears slowly back and forth not only as if they were asking for hay, but also as if they were asking him to tell them where they were going in this big, noisy box, and why. Gaidukov went among them, pushing among their warm bodies covered with shedding hair and, when there were no other soldiers around, he stroked their soft noses and talked to them. It was harder for the horses to go to the front lines than for people. The horses needed the front lines like they needed a fifth leg!

Gaidukov was afraid that the young commandant might look into his "converted" car, but obviously the lieutenant was a good guy and he didn't need to be on his guard. Although the soldiers in his convoy were all young and new troops, Gaidukov himself had already been on the main line of resistance, and had been wounded in July at the Dnieper River. He had spent two months in the hospital, had worked in the supply room there, and now he was returning again to the front. Therefore, he was thoroughly familiar with Army rules and regulations and knew how to get around them.

With the horses there were only twenty young soldiers who had to return to their division after the horses had reached their destination. In a few days all these men in their new uniforms would be in wet and dirty trenches on the line. And they would be lucky if they were in trenches instead of behind little hillocks trying to cover their heads and shoulders from German mortar fire which would be pressing them hard. Last summer, the German heavy mortars had bothered Gaidukov most of all. But now, in these few days, he wanted to live warmly, amicably, happily.

In their large warm car, two cast-iron stoves were constantly burning large lumps of excellent coal which had been obtained from other echelons. Their echelon was always passed through quickly, and they had not been held up anywhere. Once every twenty-four hours they stopped to feed and water the horses, and once in three days they stopped to redeem their ration certificates.

Since their echelon moved quickly, people asked to be taken along with them. Although regulations were strict about allowing civilians to ride with the guards of the echelon, Gaidukov and his helpers were friendly and kind, and could not look at the people as they walked, cold and shivering, up and down the roadbeds along their route. They couldn't take all who asked but they didn't say "No" to many. One, some kind of inspector, was allowed to

join them for a litre of homemade vodka; another, a red-haired old man, in exchange for some cider. Some were taken in exchange for a piece of suet, others for whatever they could give, and still others for nothing. Particularly, they lured the young women and girls of whom they never tired. They even helped them up as they took them into their warm car. These women and girls kept on traveling and traveling without knowing why or where. Right now in the noisy warm car, the red-haired old man had been telling them many stories of the first World War and how he almost won the Georgian Cross. One of the girls who was quite untouchable, hooted like an owl and sat close by the stove. The others, who were already quite warm, had removed their coats, jackets, and even their blouses. One of the girls, her face almost as red as her sleeveless undershirt, had agreed to wash a soldier's shirts and was now wringing them with her helper. She would strike at him playfully with the wet clothes if he came too close to her. Two other girls were doing the cooking for the soldiers, giving their dry army rations a home-cooked flavor. Another was sitting and mending whatever had gotten torn. They would change positions, eat a little something, and sit around the fire awhile. They sang songs in the rough atmosphere of the car as the train traveled at full speed.

Afterward, without setting up any regular shifts of those who were to keep watch and those who were to rest (they were all equally tired after watering the horses) they crawled away to sleep a little in berths made of roughhewn boards. Like yesterday's, today's group of young married women had just recently sent their own men off to the war. But the girls, who had less restraint, would lie there clasped in the arms of the young men in the half-light and shadows cast by the lantern. How could anyone not feel sorry for a young soldier traveling with an advanced detachment up to the main line of resistance! These might well be the last days of his life!

The main thing Gaidukov wanted from the station Commandant was to be sent on his way as quickly as possible. He also wanted to get some information about the itinerary. Where should he leave his passengers? As for himself, he wanted to know what sector of the front they were fighting on now? Would he pass by his home on his way there?

"So-o," said the young lieutenant, looking at the travelers. "You haven't been traveling together, have you? Weren't your echelons hooked together just recently?"

"Right, only a few stations ago."

Quickly glancing over the papers, Zotov pursed his lips. "Why did they send you here?" he asked Digen.

"Weren't you in Ryazhsk?"

"We were," Digen answered hoarsely.

"Why the hell did they send you through Ryazhsk? Weren't you surprised at such stupidity?"

"Will we go on together now?" Gaidukov asked. (On the way he had found out from Digen the direction in which he was going, but he wanted to verify it.)

"As far as Gryazi."

"And afterward?"

"That's a military secret," Zotov replied, pleasantly accenting his vowels. He turned his head and, looking over his glasses, squinted at the tall sergeant.

"Why should it be? It's through Kastorna, isn't it?" Gaidukov asked, attempting to draw out a reply, and bowing slightly to the lieutenant.

"That remains to be seen." Zotov wanted to sound stern, but his lips were almost smiling, and Gaidukov knew that it would be through Kastorna.

"Are we leaving the first thing this evening?"

"Right. I have no reason to hold you."

"I . . . I . . . can't go," creaked Digen heavily, in an unfriendly tone.

"Why? You -- you, yourself -- are you ill?"

"The whole convoy can't go!"

"What do you mean? I don't understand. Why can't you go?"

"Because we . . . we're not dogs!!" Digen burst out, and his eyes rolled angrily under the lids.

"What kind of talk is this?" frowned Zotov, suddenly standing very erect. "Look here, you must be more careful, sergeant."

He noticed that one of the green triangles had been sewn on Digen's coat by only one tab, and that the other one had been simply bent and pressed into the middle hole. The unbuttoned ear flaps of his field cap hung down on his chest, like burdocks.

Angry and sullen, Digen stared at the lieutenant. Then in a hoarse voice he wheezed, "We can't go on because . . . for eleven days . . . we've gone hungry!"

"What!" The lieutenant leaned back so hard his glasses fell off one ear. He caught and readjusted them. "How can this be?"

"It happens . . . quite simply."

"Don't you have any ration certificates?"

"You can't eat paper."

"Then why are you still alive? How is it possible?"

"I just happen to be!"

"Why are you still alive?" The empty, boyish question really angered Digen. And for a while he had thought he might be able to get some help from him at Krechetovka station! "Why are you still alive!" He was not alone. Hunger and bitterness had tightened his jaws, and now, wolflike, he stared wearily at the pale Military Commandant's aide in this clear warm room. Seven days ago they had procured some beets at one of the stations. They had picked out two sacksful from the refuse heap. All that week they boiled beets in their mess kits -- boiled and ate them. They had already begun to vomit -- their stomachs just couldn't take it.

The night before last, when their echelon was in AlexandroNevsk, Digen looked at his emaciated soldier-reservists for a while -- they were all older than he, and he was no longer young -- made a decision, and got up. The wind was blowing hard under the cars and whistling through the cracks. Somehow, he had to appease his insides, if only for a little while. He disappeared into the darkness. When he returned in about an hour and a half, he flung three large loaves of bread on the sleeping bench.

A soldier, sitting nearby, was dumbfounded, "Look! One of them's white!"

"Really?" Digen glanced indifferently at the loaves -- "I hadn't noticed."

But you couldn't tell any of this to the Commandant now.

"Why are you still alive!" For the last ten days the four of them had been traveling across their native land as if they had been crossing a desert. They had a cargo of 20,000 longhandled shovels packed in factory grease. They were supposed to be taking them (Digen knew the destination) from Gorki to Tiflis. But evidently all the other cargoes were more urgent than their damned cargo packed in congealed grease.

The third week began and they hadn't even progressed halfway. The last dispatcher uncoupled four of their cars and abandoned them at the most convenient station. With their ration certificates they had obtained a three days' supply of food at Gorki, and another at Saransk. Since then, they hadn't been able to find a ration point open. However, they could have gone hungry another five days and even this would not have been so hard to bear, if they only knew that afterwards they would be able to get their rations for all fifteen days. But both their souls and stomachs languished because of the iron law of all ration distributing points: no rations could be given for the days that had passed. The past is water over a dam.

"Why didn't they give you some rations?" inquired the lieutenant.

"What about you? Will you give us some?" Digen's jaw moved.

When he had jumped from the car, Digen found out from a soldier he met that there was a ration point at this station. But it was already getting dark, and, according to regulations, it would be useless to go to the window.

Sergeant Gaidukov forgot all about the cheerful bearing which he had been maintaining in the presence of the station Commandant, and turned momentarily toward Digen. He reached out and placed his hand on Digen's shoulder, "Bro-ther! Why didn't you say something to me? We'll get you something right away!"

Digen didn't move under the tap on his shoulder, but kept staring at Zotov like a dead man. As for Sergeant Gaidukov, it made him sick to his stomach to think that such a stupid man was one of his own. For all eleven days they had not asked for food from either civilian or military authorities. They knew that in these times there wasn't a scrap of food to spare. No one thought of entering their converted "warm" car which had come uncoupled and lay neglected. Even their tobacco was all gone. Because the warm cars were split and cracked, they had boarded up three out of four windows and it was dark inside even during the day. Digen's group had already used everything they could for firewood, and so, during long stops lasting from twenty-four to forty-eight hours, they sat around the dark stove, and having boiled the beets in their mess kits, tried them with their knives, and were silent.

Gaidukov snapped quickly to attention with a youthful swagger and asked, "May I have your permission to leave, Comrade Lieutenant?"

"You may go."

He ran out. With his own two hands he would get these soldiers some millet meal and tobacco! They hadn't taken anything from that teary-eyed old woman in return for her passage. Well, let her share with the boys and not be greedy. Another passenger, the inspector, would also have to contribute from his trunk containing food.

Zotov pondered, "It's seven o'clock. Our distributing point is closed."

Digen exclaimed, "They were always closed! They're only open from 10 to 5. In Penza I was waiting my turn in line when I heard someone yell that the echelon was leaving. When we passed through Morshansk it was night. We went through Ryazhsk at night, too."

"Wait, wait a minute!" the lieutenant began, "I won't let this business continue -- You'll see!"

He picked up the receiver of the field telephone and gave a long crank. Nobody answered. He gave a triple crank. No answer.

"Damn it!" He gave it another triple crank. "Is that you, Guskov?"

"It's me, Comrade Lieutenant."

"Why isn't there a soldier on duty at the phone?"

"He went out. I just got some buttermilk. Would you like me to bring you some, Comrade Lieutenant?"

"What nonsense! I don't need any." He didn't say that because Digen was there. As a matter of principle he never let Guskov bring him anything. In order to keep business relationships on a strictly official plane, he never even drank with him after duty. On the contrary, he had already reported to the Captain that Guskov was getting out of hand.

"Guskov! How about this? A convoy just came in with four people who have been without food for eleven days --"

Guskov whistled. "How absent-minded can you get?"

"No, it just happened that way. We've got to help. Listen, we've got to get in touch with Chichishev and Samorukov and have them issue some food in exchange for their ration certificates."

"Where do you think we can find them? That won't be easy!"

"Where? Why, in their quarters! The mud's so thick you sink in it up to your knees. And it's as dark as . . . the

black hole of Calcutta. Chichishev lives nearby."

"But Samorukov lives across the tracks. He won't come, Comrade Lieutenant."

"Chichishev will come."

The bookkeeper, Chichishev, was in military service and in charge of supplies. He had received the rank of sergeant, but there was nothing military about him. He was just an ordinary bookkeeper, no longer young, who did his job well. He could hardly talk without his calculating machine. If someone would ask at five o'clock, "What time of day is it?" he would soon hear five clicks on his abacus by way of an answer. Or if someone would say, "When a man (one click of the abacus) lives all alone, life is difficult. He (click! -- click) should get married!"

He worked behind a closed latticed window with only a small opening through which the line of clamoring soldiers had to hand him their ration certificates. Chichishev was very hard. He shouted at the soldiers, pushed away their hands, and tried to close the hinged pane in order (so he said) to keep the papers from blowing away. But if he had to deal directly with a crowd or when line officers entered his cubbyhole, his head would snap up on his little shoulders, he would address them as "Brothers," and stamp their papers at once. He was so anxious and eager to please the authorities that he didn't dare refuse anyone wearing officer's insignia.

Zotov thought to himself, "The distributing point is not under my jurisdiction, but still Chichishev won't turn me down."

"But I tell you Samorukov won't come," Guskov insisted. Samorukov ranked as a first sergeant, but looked with contempt on all lieutenants. A healthy, well-fed brute, he was only the storekeeper and cashier of the ration point, but regarded himself as holding the equivalent rank of a captain. He would arrive fifteen minutes late with a show of dignity, go up to the safes, examine the seals, open the locks, and roll up the window blinds. He did all this with the look on his unfriendly face of someone doing a favor. Whenever soldiers arrived, either as individuals or as groups from the transport echelons or Army commands, including invalids, no matter how many crowded around the window, cursing and shoving and trying to get closer, Samorukov would calmly roll his sleeves up to the elbows, showing his large, fat, smooth arms which looked like a butcher's, and always make some faultfinding remark as he verified the bookkeeper Chichishev's stamp on the torn and wrinkled ration certificates. He slowly weighed out the rations (most probably short-weighting them!), and never worried whether the men would miss their train or not. He purposely arranged quarters for himself across the tracks so he wouldn't be bothered by anyone during his free hours, and he picked out a landlord with a garden and a cow.

A feeling of revulsion came over Zotov as he thought about Samorukov. He hated people like that. They were like the fascists, and the threat from the one was no less than from the other. He couldn't understand why Stalin hadn't issued a decree to have people like Samorukov executed right here in front of the distributing point in the presence of all the people.

"No, Samorukov won't come," Zotov thought to himself.

He was both angry at Samorukov and somewhat intimidated by him, and would not have decided to bother him had it not been for the four sluggish soldiers who had had nothing to eat, not just three or five days, but for eleven! "I'll tell you what, Guskov. Don't send an enlisted man after him, but you go yourself. Don't tell him about the four hungry soldiers, just say the Captain wants to see him at once, through me, understand? Have him come to me; I'll talk to him."

Guskov was silent.

"What's the matter? Didn't you understand my orders? Say 'Yes, sir,' and get going!"

"Have you asked the Captain about it?"

"What business is that of yours? I'm responsible here! The Captain's gone out. He's not in right now."

"But," Guskov reasoned, "even the Captain won't order him to do it. There's nothing in the regulations about removing the seals at night and opening up shop for two loaves of bread and three herring. . . ."

And that was the truth.

Guskov continued, "And why such a hurry? Can't they wait until ten o'clock? It's only one more night! Let 'em lie on their stomachs, their hunger will ease up that way."

"Yes, but their echelon is leaving right away. It's such a fast one, it would be a pity to uncouple them, and besides, they're late already. Their cargo is expected -- it's needed."

"Well, if the echelon is leaving, then Samorukov can't get here in time. To get there and back in this mud, even with a lantern, would take no less than an hour and a half, maybe two."

Guskov was right again.

Digen stood there with his teeth clenched, his sad, weatherbeaten face encircled with the fur-trimmed ear flaps of his field cap, and his eyes glued to the telephone. He understood what was happening at the other end of the line. Perplexed, he shook his head and mumbled, "So today is lost, too . . ."

Zotov sighed, covered the mouthpiece so Guskov couldn't hear, and turned to Digen, "What can I do, man? No rations given out today. Could you go on to Graza with the echelon? It's a good one, and you'll be there by morning."

Digen didn't say so, but he felt that the young lieutenant had not been firm enough.

"I won't go! You can arrest me, but I won't go!"

Someone was rapping on the pane of the door. A heavy-set civilian was standing there wearing a wide, woolen kepi with dark gray flecks in it. With a polite bow, he asked permission to enter.

"Come on in! Come on, come on," shouted Zotov, pressing the button on the telephone. "All right, Guskov, hang up! I'll think it over."

The man behind the door had not understood Zotov, so he opened the door slightly and again asked, "May I come in?"

His voice surprised Zotov. It was a deep, rich, pleasantly restrained voice that didn't swagger. The man was dressed in some kind of long, heavy, reddish coat, not an Army type, with sleeves that were too short for him. On his feet were Red Army boots with loosely wrapped puttees. In one hand he held a small, greasy Red Army duffel bag. With the other hand, he raised his impressive kepi slightly and greeted both men as he entered, "How do you do!"

"How do you do." The stranger carried himself as if his dress were quite proper rather than the strange assortment of clothing it actually was. "Could you tell me, please," he asked very politely, "who's the Army Commander here?"

"I'm the aide on duty."

"Then, perhaps you're the one I want to see."

He looked around for some place to put his speckled kepi, which was covered with coal dust, and finding none, put it under his arm. With his free hand he began to unbutton his long, reddish coat. It was collarless, or rather the collar had been torn off, but around his bare neck was a warm woolen scarf. Under his unbuttoned coat was an old Red Army summer jacket, faded and stained. He began unbuttoning one of the pockets of his field shirt.

Zotov motioned to the stranger to wait. "I'll tell you what . . ." he turned to the sad and motionless Digen, and continued, "I'll do whatever I can. I can uncouple your cars now. Tomorrow at ten, you'll get your rations."

"Thank you," said Digen, and as he looked at the lieutenant, his eyes filled with tears.

"Don't thank me. It's the best I can do. You have just left a good echelon. I can't say what your next one will be like."

Digen was coming back to life. "Give or take a day, we've been on the move two weeks. I can see that my cargo . . ."

"No-o," Zotov raised a warning finger. "It's not up to us to judge." He glanced at the stranger, then went up to Digen and said, in a forceful but barely audible voice, heavily stressing his vowels, "Whenever you look at your cargo -- think! Think, how many lives could have been saved with your shovels? Two divisions! Digging in is the only way to save lives. Shovels -- 20,000 of them! That's 20,000 Red Army lives! Right?"

Zotov again looked at the man who had come in. The stranger understood that he was in the way and went over to the wall, turned around, and with his free hand, started to cover each ear in turn, or rather he began rubbing them.

"What's the matter? Were they starting to freeze?" Zotov called out loudly, and laughed.

The stranger turned and smiled, "You know, it's turning frightfully cold. The wind is terrible -- and a little wet." And indeed, the wind was blowing and howling around the corner of the building and rattling the loose pane in the right window, behind the blinds. The water rushing through the damaged pipe was getting louder, too.

The unshaven face of the stranger wore a trusting and sympathetic smile. He did not have a military haircut. His powerful head was covered with soft, fairly short hair, not very thick, and touched with flecks of gray. He resembled neither a soldier nor a civilian.

"Here," he held in his hand a piece of paper which had been filled out. "Here is my . . ."

"In a minute, in a minute . . ." Zotov took the paper from him without looking at it. "Sit down. You can take this chair."

He looked at the man's clownish outfit again, then turned and went to his desk, picked up his cipher and register, locked them in the safe, nodded to Digen and went into the adjoining room, the army dispatcher's office. Podshebyakina was talking on the telephone while Aunt Frosia squatted by the stove, drying herself. Zotov went up to Podshebyakina, and clasped his hand over hers while she was holding the telephone.

"Valusha . . ."

The young girl turned quickly and looked at him playfully, since from the way he clasped and held on to her hand, she thought he was caressing it. But she still finished her conversation, ". . . 1,000 on the next load . . . we have nothing for him, Petrovitch. Send him to Tambovsk."

"Valechka!" Zotov continued, "Send Aunt Frosia over quickly to rewrite the orders, or show her directly how to link these four cars together. This young sergeant will go with them. Have the train dispatcher uncouple the lot, and put them somewhere out of the way until morning."

From where she was squatting, Aunt Frosia turned her large, stern face toward the lieutenant, and moved her lips.

"Very well, Vasili Vasilitch," Valya smiled. She hadn't removed her hand from the telephone because his hand was still over hers. "I'll take care of it right away."

"Send the rest of the echelon forward with the first available engine. Do your best!"

"Certainly, Vasili Vasilitch," Valya smiled, happily.

"Well, that's all I can do!" the lieutenant announced to Digen.

Aunt Frosia sighed like a bellows, and stood up grunting. Without a word Digen raised his hand to his cap and held it there. He looked lop-eared under his battered field cap, not at all like a soldier, and the lieutenant asked him, "Have you just been inducted? You were a laborer, I suppose."

"That's right," Digen said, looking firmly but gratefully at the lieutenant.

"Screw on your other triangle." Zotov pointed to his empty collar from which the insignia was missing.

"I can't," Digen replied. "It's broken."

"And your cap -- either button the flaps or roll them up -understand?"

"And just where would he roll them?" growled Aunt Frosia, already in her raincoat. "The cloth is no good! Come, laddie!"

"Well, all right, and good luck! There'll be another lieutenant on duty tomorrow. You put the pressure on him to send you on your way!"

Zotov returned to his own room, closing the door behind him. He remembered that four months ago he didn't know how to fix his belt or give a good salute either, and it seemed absurd and funny.

On Zotov's return, the visitor did not fully rise but indicated that he would, if necessary. His duffel bag lay on the floor with his softly speckled kepi on top of it.

"Please remain seated," Zotov said as he sat down at his desk. "Now, what can I do for you?" and he unfolded the piece of paper the man had handed him.

"I -- I lost my echelon," the stranger smiled guiltily.

Zotov read the piece of paper. It was a list of stragglers sent through by the Ryazhsk military Commandant. He looked at the stranger, and began to ask him some security control questions, "Your family name?"

"Tveritinov."

"Your given name?"

"Igor Dementevich."

"Are you over fifty?"

"No, I'm forty-nine."

"What was the number of your echelon?" "I can't remember."

"Didn't they tell you the number?"

"No."

"Then why is it here in your papers? Did you put it here?" (The echelon number was 245413 -- the very same one that Zotov had sent through last night!)

"No. I told them in Ryazhsk where the echelon came from and where it was going. The Commander probably guessed it."

"Where did you leave it?"

"In Skopin."

"And how did that happen?"

"If I may speak frankly" (the same guilty smile touched Tveritinov's generous lips), "I went to exchange some clothes . . . to try to get some food somewhere, and the echelon left. During these times, they leave without any signals, or bells, or loud-speaker announcements. They take off so quietly."

"When was this?"

"The day before yesterday."

"And you didn't try to catch up with it?"

"Well, obviously, no. How could I overtake it? It was raining on the railway siding. On the platform cars, you know, the ones with the short ladders, it's terribly drafty; besides, the watchmen will drive you away. They won't

allow you in the 'converted' car either because you haven't the right, or because there isn't any room. Once, it was like a miracle -- I saw a passenger train. But the conductor, who was standing on the top two steps, you know, forcefully pushed away anyone who tried to grab the handrail. As for freight trains, once they start it's too late to get on and when one of them is standing by without an engine, you never know in which direction it will go. There are no enameled name plates like 'Moscow Mineral Springs' on the trains, and you can't ask anyone anything because they'll think you're a spy. And besides -- look at my clothes! For us stragglers it's especially dangerous to ask questions!

"During wartime, certainly." "Yes, and it was like that before the war, too."

"Well, I hadn't noticed."

"It was," Tveritinov replied, half closing his eyes. "After 1937 --"

"Oh? What about 1937?" Zotov was surprised. "And what was happening in 1937? The Spanish War?"

"Why no-o," Tveritinov replied with downcast eyes and again a guilty little smile, "--no-."

His soft, gray woolen scarf had come loose and hung awkwardly below his belt.

"Why aren't you in uniform? Where's your overcoat?"

"I didn't get one. They didn't issue us any," smiled Tveritinov.

"Where did you get that outfit?"

"Some helpful people gave it to me."

"M-m, well . . .," Zotov became thoughtful. "I must say, you got here rather quickly. Yesterday morning you were at headquarters in Ryazhsk and this evening you're here. How did you travel?"

Tveritinov looked at Zotov with his big, soft, and trusting eyes. Zotov liked the brevity of the stranger's replies and the manner in which he conversed, his way of letting the other person speak first, his way of not gesturing with his hands, but somehow, with light movements of his fingers when he spoke.

The stranger continued, "I was especially lucky. At one station I climbed out of a gondola car. After two days I began to decipher railroad terminology. I saw the sign, 'Gondola,' and thought it was supposed to be some sort of car which would at least be covered. I climbed up the ladder and there was simply an iron hole -- a trap -- with no place to sit down and nothing to lean against. The gondola had formerly carried coal and, as the train moved, a storm of black dust rose up and kept swirling all around. It got all over me. And then it began to rain . . ."

Zotov burst out laughing, "So that's what you call 'lucky.' I don't get it. No wonder your clothes are so dirty!" When he laughed, two big, kind laughter lines appeared on each side of his mouth, reaching up to his wide nose. "That's how. After I got out of the gondola, I shook off some of the dust, washed, and looked around. Then I saw something. They were hitching an engine to an echelon heading south, and I ran alongside it. Well, there wasn't a single warm car attached to the train, and all the doors were sealed. Suddenly I saw a man come out of one of the cars. He relieved himself, and went back into a cold, unsealed, car, and I went in after him! And there inside, just imagine, was a carload of cotton blankets!"

"And the car wasn't sealed?"

"No! You could see that obviously the blankets had been tied in bundles of five or ten, but many of the bundles had come untied and. it was very comfortable to bury yourself in them. Several people were already asleep."

"Ay-ay-ay!"

"I covered myself with three or four blankets and slept like a log. A whole twenty-four hours flew by. I don't remember a thing, not even whether we moved or stopped. The third day I didn't even draw my rations, I just slept and slept! I forgot all about the war, all about the stragglers. I even saw my family in my dreams!" His unshaven, unkempt face beamed.

"Stop!" Zotov, suddenly remembered something, and jumped up from his chair, "you were in that echelon? You came with them here? When?"

"Why, only a few minutes ago -- I came directly here to you."

Zotov dashed to the door, jerked it open, and shouted, "Valya! Valya! That train going to Balashov, 1,000 and something on your list."

"1,002."

"Is it still here?"

"No. It's gone."

"Are you sure?"

"Positive."

"Oh! Damn it." Zotov grabbed his head. "Here we sit, a bunch of damned bureaucrats, shuffling our papers, and see nothing. We eat our bread to no purpose. But come on, call MichurinskUralsk quickly!"

He dashed back to his own room and asked Tveritinov, "Don't you remember the number of the car?"

"No," Tveritinov smiled.

"Was it a two-axle or four-axle freight car?"

"I don't understand what you mean."

"Well, why don't you understand? Small or large? How many tons capacity?"

"It was like they used to say during the civil war: 'forty people or eight horses!'"

"That means sixteen tons. Wasn't there any convoy guard?"

"Apparently not."

"Vasili Vasilitch!" shouted Valya. "The military dispatcher is on the phone. Do you want the Commandant?"

"I may and I may not -- the cargo may not be military."

"While you're making up your mind, what shall I tell them?"

"Well, you think of something, Valya! Maybe they're just evacuating these blankets, the devil only knows. Tell them to look carefully until they find the car, find out whom it belongs to, and then seal it! And tell them to hurry!"

"Very well, Vasili Vasilitch."

"Please now, Valechka. Now then, you . . . you're a very . . . good worker!"

Valya smiled at him, her curls falling all around her face, "Hello? Michurinsk-Uralsk?"

Zotov closed the door and still excited, walked into his room, rubbing his hands together. "We're swamped with work!" he exclaimed, slightly stressing his vowels. "And they never give us enough help! Why, those blankets could easily be stolen. Maybe they're gone already!"

He walked around for a few more minutes and then sat down. He took off his glasses and began to clean them with a little rag. His face at once began to lose its air of businesslike efficiency and decisiveness and, shaded only by his green service cap, appeared young and boyish.

Tveritinov waited patiently. He looked at the masking-paper blinds, at the colored picture of Kaganovitch in his railroad marshal's uniform, at the stove, and at the bucket with its little shovel. In the warm room his jacket, covered with coal dust, began to bother him. He slipped it off his shoulders, and took off his scarf.

The lieutenant put his glasses back on, and again looked over the straggler list which Tveritinov had handed to him. The list was not an official document since it was based only on the word of the individual applicant who could tell the issuing authority the truth or not. He had strict instructions about carefully questioning and examining stragglers, especially single individuals. Tveritinov couldn't swear that he had left the train in Skopin. Or was it in Pavelitz, perhaps? And between Skopin and Pavelitz, had there been enough time to get to Moscow

-- or somewhere else -- and fulfill a mission? According to his conversation, he certainly reached here fast. On the other hand, what guarantee was there that he actually did come here with this echelon?

"So you had a nice warm journey this time?"

"Certainly! It would have been a pleasure to continue this way."

"Why did you leave the echelon?"

"In order to report to you. They told me to in Ryazhsk."

On Tveritinov's large head all the features were prominent: a wide and high forehead, thick, protruding eyebrows, and a large nose. His chin and jaws were covered with a graying, bristly beard.

"How did you find out that this station was Krechetovka?"

"Someone, a Georgian, who was sleeping next to me -- he told me."

"Was he in the service? What was his rank?"

"I don't know. He barely raised his head up from under the blankets," Tveritinov answered a little sadly, as if with every answer he had lost something.

"Well, now," Zotov asked as he put aside the paper, "what other documents do you have?"

"None," Tveritinov answered sadly. "Where would I get other documents?"

"Hmm . . . nothing else?"

"When we were encircled by the enemy, we purposely tore up everything we had."

"But when they received you on Soviet territory, didn't they give you anything to keep with you?"

"Nothing. They made up a list, divided us up into groups of forty people each, and sent us away."

True, it could have been like that. As long as a man remained with his group of forty, he didn't need any documents.

Zotov's naturally favorable inclination toward this man of good manners and education made him want to get just one little something from him that he could examine as material evidence.

"Don't you have anything at all? Aren't there any personal papers of any kind left in your pockets?"

"Only a few photographs of my family."

"Show them to me!" the lieutenant demanded, or rather begged.

Tveritinov's brows raised slightly. He still had that sad little smile on his lips. From the same pocket of his field shirt (the other one wouldn't stay closed since it had no button) he took out a small bundle wrapped in smooth orange-colored paper. He opened it on his knees, and took out two 4 × 5 photographs, gazed at each a moment, and was about to get up and take the pictures over to the Commandant. But from the desk to the chair was only a short distance, and Zotov leaned over, took the pictures, and began looking at them. Tveritinov, continuing to hold the wrapper on his knees, straightened his back and also tried to see from his position.

One picture must have been taken in a small garden on a sunny day, probably in early spring, Zotov thought, because the leaves were still small and curly. Against a background of almost bare trees stood a young girl, about fourteen, in a gray, striped dress with a belt. Her collar was open, and you could see her long, thin neck. Her face was drawn and thin. Although on the photograph it was motionless, yet it suddenly seemed to move, as if startled. The whole picture had an amateurish, unfinished look about it, and achieved a poignant effect which gripped his heart.

Zotov liked the looks of the young girl. His face softened. "What's her name?" he asked quietly.

Tveritinov sat with closed eyes. "Lyalya," he answered, softly. Afterward he opened his eyes and corrected himself, "Irene."

"When was it taken?"

"This year." "And where?"

Stopped here

"Near Moscow." Six months! Only six months ago to the day, he had said to her: "Lyalenka! Look here!" as he snapped the shutter.

Since that time, tens of thousands of guns had roared, churning the black earth into millions of fountains, and millions of people had been uprooted and caught in this accursed merry-go-round, some on foot from Lithuania, others by train from Irkutsk. And now in the railroad stations, where the cold wind whipped a mixture of rain and snow, they were waiting for the transport echelons, miserably milling around by day, and sleeping crowded together on the dirty floors at night. How could anyone believe now that in the whole world there had ever existed this garden, this young girl, this dress?

The second snapshot was of a woman and a little boy seated on a sofa looking at a large picture book. The mother was also lean, slender, and rather tall, but the seven-year-old boy had a full, round face, which wore a serious, half-serious expression. He had the same large eyes as his father, and he was looking, not at the book, but at his mother who seemed to be explaining something to him.

There was some kind of a special quality about the whole family. Zotov himself had personally never known such families, but from little cross-recollections of pictures at the Tretyakov Gallery, or of scenes from the theatre, or from his reading, he had gradually come to realize that there were such people. Both pictures reflected a feeling of intelligent warmth and comfort which drifted out over Zotov.

Returning the photographs he observed, "You're warm. Why don't you take off your jacket."

"Yes," agreed Tveritinov, taking it off and looking around for some place to put it.

"There, on the couch," pointed Zotov, making a gesture to take the coat.

Now he could clearly see the torn and patched summer army jacket, with its unmatched buttons and missing pocket. Tveritinov had not done a good job with the puttees, which were loose and droopy. His whole outfit seemed to make a mockery of his large, intelligent head.

Zotov couldn't restrain his sympathy for this well-poised man, and for no reason, had at once taken a liking to him.

"And may I ask what you do?" Zotov asked, respectfully.

Sadly replacing the photographs in the orange-paper wrapping, Tveritinov answered, with a little laugh, "I'm an actor."

"Re-ally?" Zotov asked, surprised. "Why didn't I guess at once! You certainly have the appearance of an actor!" (Right now the stranger couldn't have looked less like one!) ". . . a famous actor probably?"

"No."

"Where did you perform?"

"At the Dramatic Theatre in Moscow."

"I was in Moscow only once at the MXAT [Moscow Art and Academic Theatre]. We were on an excursion. But I used to go to the theatre in Ivanov quite often. Have you seen the new theatre there?"

"No."

"From the outside it looks like a big, gray box made out of reinforced concrete, but the inside is really wonderful! I loved going to the theatre. It's not merely a pleasure but an education. Right?"

(Certainly, the paper work connected with the burnt-out transport echelons and the disposition of the cargo was crying to be done, but even if it took two full days, it was all the same to him. It was wonderful to meet and talk for a while with a great artist!)

"What roles did you play?"

"Many," Tveritinov smiled unhappily. "There were so many years -- I can't tell--"

"For instance?"

"Well, I played a Lieutenant Colonel Vershinin, and a Doctor Rank . . ."

"Hm-m-m." (Zotov didn't remember such roles.) "Were you in any Gorky plays?"

"Of course, naturally."

"I like Gorky's plays best of all. Gorky is the greatest! He's our wisest, most human, our greatest writer! Don't you agree?"

Tveritinov sat with knit brows, searching for an answer, but couldn't find one and remained silent.

"It seems that I remember your name. You're sure you're not famous?" Zotov's face was slightly flushed with pleasure from the conversation.

"If I were famous," Tveritinov gestured lightly with his hands, "I probably wouldn't be here now!"

"Why? Oh, I get it, you wouldn't have been mobilized."

"We weren't mobilized. We enlisted. We signed up voluntarily."

"Well, didn't the famous artists also sign up voluntarily?"

"Everybody signed up, from the most important directors on down. Then somebody drew a line: those above the line, stayed, those below, went."

"Did you get any military training?"

"A few days of it -- bayonet drills with walking sticks; and how to throw grenades -- wooden ones."

Tveritinov's eyes were glued to one spot on the floor so firmly that he looked glassyeyed.

"And later, did you get weapons?"

"Yes, when we were already on the march, they gave us rifles, Model 901. We walked all the way to Vyazma. Walked right into a pocket."

"Were many killed?"

"I think so, but a great many more were taken prisoners. * A small group of us who had been surrounded joined with other frontline stragglers. They helped us get out. I don't even know where the front is now. Don't you have a map?"

"I don't have a map, and the reports are not clear, but I can tell you this much: Sevastopol is ours, Taganrog is ours, and we're holding our own in the Don basin. But they have Orel and Kursk."

"Oy, oy, oy! . . . And what about Moscow?"

"I especially don't understand about Moscow. Routing directions are all from the suburbs. And Leningrad is completely cut off."

Zotov's eyes and wrinkled brow reflected his sorrow and suffering, "And I can't get to the front!"

"You'll get there yet."

* According to captured German records, in mid- October 1941, 685,000 Russian prisoners were taken in the Vyazma-Bryansk encirclements southwest of Moscow.

"Yes, but only if the war lasts longer than a year."

"Were you a student?"

"Yes, I had just defended my thesis when the war started. And what a session that was! We had to be ready by December. They told us to bring along whatever we could: drafts, estimates, plans, etc." Zotov spoke almost breathlessly in his eagerness to tell him everything at once. "Why, that was a whole five years ago. We entered the university about the time of Franco's revolution. Then Austria fell -- then Czechoslovakia! Then the World War began! Here we had the winter war with Finland! Hitler invaded France! Greece! Yugoslavia! How could we study about textile machines? That wasn't all. After defending their theses, the students were sent for special courses to the motorization and mechanization Academy -- I was kept behind because of my eyes. I'm very nearsighted. Every day I stormed into the Military Commissariat. I had had experience dating from 1937, and the only thing I got out of it was that they sent me to the Quartermaster Academy! All right then -- with these orders I went to Moscow and threw myself on the Peoples' Commissariat of Defense. I was sent to an old colonel, who was in a terrible hurry to get away. He already had his brief case closed. So I tell him I'm an engineer, that I don't want to work in the Quartermaster Corps. 'Show me your diploma!' he says. I didn't have it with me. 'Well then,' he says, 'I'll give you one question. Answer it, and I'll know whether you're an engineer! What's a crankshaft?' Standing in the doorway, I recited verbatim: 'It's a device which rotates on an axis or universal joint connected to the piston rod which . . .' He crossed out 'Quartermaster' and wrote 'Transportation Academy.' Then he took his portfolio and left. Man, how I celebrated! Then I went to the Academy. There was no recruitment -- no beginners -- just courses for Army Commanders. My crankshaft didn't help!"

Vasili knew that this wasn't the time to chatter and reminisce, but it was a rare occasion to be able to pour out your soul to such an attentive, intelligent listener.

"You smoke, don't you?" Zotov recollected. "Go ahead and smoke then, please." He glanced at the straggler list. "Here, Igor Dementevich, here's some tobacco and paper. It's issued to me, but I don't smoke."

From his drawer he took a package of tobacco which had hardly been used, and pushed it toward Igor Dementevich.

"I do smoke," Igor Dementevich confessed, and his face lit up with anticipated pleasure. He reached for the package of tobacco, but before he took some, he filled his nostrils with the delicious aroma and seemed to moan silently with pleasure. Then he read the label aloud. "It's Armenian," he said, turning his head. He rolled himself a thick cigarette and sealed it with his tongue.

Vasili lit a match for him, and inquired, "In the car with the cotton blankets, didn't anyone smoke?"

"I didn't notice." Igor Dementevich leaned back blissfully in his chair, "Probably no one had any." His eyes were half-closed. Then he asked Zotov quietly, "And what do you remember about 1937?"

"You must remember what happened that summer!" Vasili answered eagerly. "The Spanish war was on! The fascists had taken the university towns. Remember the International Brigade, Guadalajara, Jarama, Teruel? Could we sit idly by? We requested that they teach us Spanish, but no, they taught us German. I got hold of a textbook and a dictionary. I didn't take the tests and examinations, but I learned Spanish anyway. I had a feeling about the whole situation, that we were taking a big part there, and that our revolutionary conscience wouldn't let us sit idly by. But there was none of this in the newspapers. How could I get there? Obviously, the simplest thing would have been to go to Odessa and catch a boat. But this would have been childish, and besides, there was the border patrol. So I went to the heads of the District Military Commissariats in the fourth, the third, the second, and the first districts. 'Send me to Spain!' I said. And they laughed, 'Are you crazy? There are none of us there. What would you do?' . . . You know, I can see how much you enjoy smoking. Take the pack for yourself. I just keep it around for those who smoke. I have some in my quarters, too. No, please put it in your duffel bag; tie it -- then I know you'll have it. Tobacco these days is like your 'Passport.' It will be useful on the way. . . . Yes, and

suddenly, you remember, I read it in Red Star (I read all the newspapers thoroughly) -- they quoted a French journalist who among other things wrote: 'Germany and the USSR consider Spain as an experimental proving ground.' So I had been right all along! I went to the library, begged a copy of this issue, and waited three days to be sure the editors wouldn't refute it. They didn't! Then I went to the Military Commissariat and said, 'Here, read this. It hasn't been refuted, therefore it must be a fact that we're fighting there. I beg you to send me to Spain -- even as a private! The Commissariat banged on the table. 'You . . . don't you try to provoke me! Who sent you here? If we need you, we'll call you. About face!'"

Zotov laughed heartily as he recalled the incident. The deep laughter lines brightened his face again. He talked without embarrassment to this artist, and wanted to tell him all about the Spanish sailors and his conversation with them in Spanish. He wanted to ask how things were with the stragglers; above all, he wanted to talk with this enlightened and intelligent man about the progress of the war.

But Podshebyakina partly opened the door, "Vasili Vasilitch! The dispatcher wants to know if you have any cars for 794? So we can release it."

Zotov looked at his chart, "Which one is it? To Povorin?" "Yes."

"It's here already?"

"It'll be here in about ten minutes."

"We have a little cargo. What else is there?"

"Some industrial cargo and several converted passenger cars."

"That's wonderful . . . wonderful! Igor Dementevich, I'll put you on this one! This is a very good train for you; you won't have to get off. No, Valushka, the cargo all goes together. Put it on the passageway. Have them bring it in closer, say, on the first or second track."

"Very well, Vasili Vasilitch."

"Did you tell them about the blankets?"

"I told them about everything, exactly as you said, Vasili Vasilitch." And she left.

"I'm only sorry that I haven't anything to feed you, not even a lump of sugar in my drawer." Zotov opened the desk drawer as if to assure himself that there really wasn't any. His ration was always a small one, and the bread, which was brought when he was on duty, he ate in the morning. "Haven't you had anything to eat since you left the echelon?"

"Don't worry. It's nothing, Vasili Vasilitch." Tveritinov placed a large hand with its fingers spread out like a fan on his dirty field shirt with the unmatched buttons. "I'm already eternally grateful." His look and his voice were no longer sad. "You have warmed me literally and figuratively. You are a good man. In hard times like these, that is especially priceless. And now, please explain to me where I'm going and what else I must do?"

Pleased, Zotov began to explain, "First you will go to the station at Gryaz. I'm sorry I don't have a map. Have you any idea where that is?"

"Not exactly. But I think I've heard the name before."

"It's a very famous station! If you're in Gryaz during the day, take your paper . . . here, I'll mark it to show that you were with me . . . and go to the military Commandant. He'll give you an order to the food distributing point and you'll get rations for a couple of days."

"I'm very grateful to you." "But if you arrive at night, stay put. Don't get out; just stay with this echelon! You'd have been in trouble with those blankets if you hadn't awakened; they would have arrested you! From Gryaz, your train will go to Povorino, and in Povorino go only to the food point; don't let your train get away! It'll take you as far as Archeda. In Archeda, your echelon will be assigned number 245413."

Zotov gave the paper with the list of stragglers on it to Tveritinov.

As he put it back into the one pocket left in his jacket, Tveritinov asked, "Archeda? That's one I never heard of . . . Where is it?"

"You'll find yourself near Stalingrad."

"Near Stalingrad," Tveritinov nodded. His brow wrinkled. He made an absent-minded effort and asked again, "Permit me . . . Stalingrad . . . What was it called before?"

For Zotov everything came to an abrupt stop and he turned cold! Was it possible? A Soviet citizen who didn't know Stalingrad? No! This couldn't be possible! Never! Never! This was inconceivable! However, he succeeded in controlling himself, pulled himself together, and adjusted his glasses. When he replied, he spoke almost quietly, "It used to be called Czaritsin."

(So, he's not a straggler. He was sent! An agent! He's probably a White Russian immigrant; that's why he has such beautiful manners.)

"Ah, yes, yes, Czaritsin. The battle of Czaritsin."

(Could he be an officer in disguise? He had asked for a map . . . and had overplayed with his clothes.)

"Officer" was an enemy word which had long since disappeared from Russian speech. Merely to pronounce the word around Zotov was like flashing a bayonet.

(Oh, how gullible! How gullible I've been! So, now remember the motto: Be calm, Be vigilant! But what action should be taken?)

Zotov pushed the buzzer on his field telephone. He held the phone to his ear, hoping that the Captain would answer promptly.

The Captain didn't answer.

"Vasili Vasilitch, I feel guilty about taking all your tobacco."

"It's nothing. Please," Zotov objected. (What a fool I've been to let my guard down! I let the enemy walk over me. I outdid myself trying to please him!)

"Well, then, with your permission, I'll have another cigarette. Or shall I go out to smoke?"

(Him? Go out? It's clear! He's realized his mistake -- now he wants to slip away!)

"No. No. Smoke in here. I like the smell of tobacco smoke."

(What can I think of? What's the best way to handle this?) He pressed the buzzer three times.

Someone picked up the telephone, "Guardroom."

"This is Zotov speaking."

"I'm listening, Comrade Lieutenant."

"Where is Guskov?"

"He . . . went out, Comrade Lieutenant."

"What do you mean he went out? Where to? He's on guard duty! Get him back to his post in five minutes!"

(He probably went out with some wench, the scoundrel!)

"Yes, sir, Comrade Lieutenant, on guard!"

(What can I think of next?)

Zotov took a piece of paper and, holding it in such a way that Tveritinov couldn't see, wrote in large letters:

"Valya! Come into my office and say that 794 will be an hour late." He folded the paper, went to the door and from there, extending his hand toward her, said, "ComradePodshebyakina! Take this. It's about that transport."

"Which transport, Vasili Vasilitch?"

"The number's written here."

Podshebyakina was surprised. She got up and took the paper. Without waiting, Zotov closed the door and turned around.

Tveritinov was already putting on his coat. "We won't miss the train?" he asked with a friendly smile.

"No. They'll call us."

Zotov walked across the room, without looking at Tveritinov. He straightened his field shirt in back under his pistol belt, and transferred the weapon to his right side. He straightened his green forage cap. There was absolutely nothing else to do, and nothing else to talk about.

Zotov didn't know how to lie. He thought to himself, "If only Tveritinov would say something!" But the latter remained modestly silent.

Outside the window, water rumbled through the damaged drainpipe, and was swept and scattered by the wind. The lieutenant stood by the corner of his desk and examined his fingers.

(In order to keep the stranger from suspecting anything, it was necessary to look at Tveritinov as before -- but he couldn't force himself to do so.)

"Well . . . in a few days . . . there will be a holiday!" * he said, with a guarded look.

(That's it! Ask him -- ask him: "What kind of a holiday?" Then there would be no doubts.)

The guest answered, "Ye-s."

Zotov gave him a quick glance. Tveritinov continued nodding

* November 7th, the anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, usually celebrated with a lavish military parade in Moscow.

as he smoked and added, "Very interesting. Will there be a parade in the Red Square?"

(How could there be a parade! He wasn't even thinking about what he was saying, he simply wanted to take up time.)

There was a light knock on the door. "May I come in, Vasili Vasilitch?"

Valya pushed her head in. Tveritinov saw her, and reached for his duffel bag. "Number 794 was delayed on the last stretch. It will be an hour late."

"Oh, no-oo! What a nuisance!" (Even he was struck by the disgusting falseness of voice.) "Thank you, Comrade Podshebyakina."

Valya disappeared.

Through the nearby window could be heard the restrained breathing of an engine becoming slower and lower in pitch as it rolled to a stop and the ground tremors ceased.

"What should I do?" Zotov thought aloud. "I have to go to the distributing point."

"I'll go out, too. I'll go wherever you want me to, certainly," answered Tveritinov willingly, smiling. He was already standing with his duffel bag in his hands.

Zotov took his coat from the nail. "Why go out there and freeze? You can't get into the waiting room because people are sleeping all over the floor. Don't you want to come with me to the ration distributing point?" This sounded unconvincing, and he added, feeling his face turning red, "I . . . maybe I can get . . . can arrange to get you something to eat!"

(If only Tveritinov wouldn't be too pleased with this idea!) But Tveritinov was delighted and replied, "That would be the greatest kindness on your part! I didn't have the courage to ask."

Zotov turned, looked at the desk, checked the door of the safe, and turned out the light, "Well . . . let's go." Locking the door, he called to Valya, "If there are any longdistance calls, I'll be back soon."

Tveritinov, in his clownish outfit and his loose, droopy puttees, went out ahead of him. They walked through a cold, dark corridor, which was illuminated with dim blue lights, onto the loading platform.

Through the darkness of the night, from a sky which they could not make out, swirled a heavy gray cloud of moist flakes that were neither rain nor snow.

The train was standing there on the first track. It was all dark, a little darker even than the sky overhead, so that you had to guess where the cars began or ended. On the left was the engine with its firebox flashing and spewing hot glowing ashes which fell rapidly off on the sides of the roadbed. Still further and higher, as if suspended in mid-air, was a single round green light. To the right, toward the rear of the train, fiery sparks flickered here and there under the cars. Here, in the midst of this life of fire-flashes, dark figures, for the most part old women, were scurrying around the platform. The breathing of these figures flowed together and was made heavy by invisible, cumbersome burdens with which they were loaded. They were carrying children, some crying, some silent. Two of the figures, lugging a large, heavy box between them, bumped into Zotov. Behind them, someone with great difficulty was pulling along the platform a two-wheeled cart with something even heavier in it. (At a time like this, when it was murder to travel -- they had to bring along babies and children, and their grandmothers, dragging sacks too heavy to lift, and baskets the size of sofas, and boxes the size of cupboards!)

If there had been no bright, hot cinders under the trains, no semaphores, no flying sparks from the converted cars, no choking flames from the lanterns, no glimmering lights of the trains passing swiftly by on distant tracks, it would have been hard to believe that transport echelons were gathered here. Except for these phenomena the station might have been mistaken for a dense forest, or a dark cleared field undergoing the slow change from fall to winter.

There were many sounds around them: the clanging of chains, the faint horns of the switchmen, the puffing and panting of the trains, the trampling and hubbub of the crowds.

"Here we are!" called Zotov from the passageway at the side of the platform.

He kept moving his wire-meshed lantern from side to side to light Tveritinov's way.

"Oh, something almost tore away my cap!" complained Tveritinov.

The lieutenant walked on in silence.

"All this snow is getting under my collar," Tveritinov continued, trying to keep up this conversation. His coat didn't even have a collar.

"It will be muddy here," warned the lieutenant.

They stepped out into the stickiest, muckiest mud imaginable. There wasn't a dry spot on the road.

"Stop! Who goes there?" The deafening shout of a sentry was heard nearby.

Tveritinov stopped abruptly.

"LieutenantZotov!"

Thick, ankle-deep mud sucked at their boots as they went around a wing of the distributing-point building, and up on to the porch on the other side of it. They stamped the mud noisily from their boots, and shook the moisture from their shoulders. Still shining his lantern in the passageways, the lieutenant led Tveritinov into a general, outer guardroom in which stood an empty table and two benches. (The guards of the distributing point ate their meals and otherwise busied themselves here.) They searched for a long time for a cord from which to hang their light. Meanwhile, the unbleached planks of the room were poorly and unevenly illuminated by the lantern which

they placed on the bare table. The corners were lost in darkness.

The door of the inner guardroom was opened by the enlisted man on duty. He stood in the doorway, silhouetted against the darkness by the strong electric lights from the inside.

"Where's Guskov?" Zotov demanded vigorously.

"Stop! Who goes there?" bellowed a voice from outside.

Loudly stamping his feet, Guskov arrived on the porch, and hurrying behind him was a Red Army soldier.

"Show yourself, Comrade Lieutenant," Guskov made only a slight motion, somewhat as if he were returning a salute.

In the dim light Zotov noticed an involuntary twitching on

Guskov's face which was always a little sullen and insolent. The twitching was probably the result of the fact that the lieutenant had interrupted him since he hardly ever yielded to him.

Suddenly Zotov shouted angrily, "Sergeant Guskov! How many posts are there in your watch?"

Guskov was not frightened so much as surprised -- Zotov never shouted!

He answered quietly, "Two posts -- but you know that --"

"I don't know anything! Post yourself, immediately, according to the guard schedule!"

Again Guskov's mouth twitched.

"Red Army Private Bobnev! Take your weapon! Stand at your post!"

The soldier, who had come with Guskov, walked around his leader, stamping heavily on the floor, and went to the designated location nearby.

"And you, sergeant, will go with me to the Commandant."

All of a sudden, Guskov realized that something was wrong.

The Red Army soldier who was carrying a rifle with fixed bayonet, turned, walked briskly past and, at the door of the guardroom, assumed his position.

(And that's when Zotov was seized with uncertainty! The words wouldn't come out the way he wanted them to.)

"You -- I -- " Zotov spoke very softly, and with great difficulty, raised his eyes to Tveritinov, "-- for the time being, I must attend to other matters --" (He particularly and clearly stressed his vowels now.) "-- you just sit down here, please, for a little while and wait."

Tveritinov's head looked strange with its wide cap which blended with its fitful shadow cast on the wall and ceiling. His loosely knotted scarf was wrapped around his neck.

"You're leaving me here? But, Vasili Vasilitch, I'll miss my train! You told me to go to the platform!"

"No -- No -- you stay here --" Zotov hurried to the door.

Then Tveritinov understood and cried out,

"You -- you're arresting me? What for, Comrade Lieutenant? Please let me catch up with my echelon!"

With the same light movement which he had made when he thanked Zotov, he put his hand to his chest, fingers spread like a fan. He took two quick steps toward the lieutenant, but the alert guard quickly threw his rifle, with its fixed bayonet, in front of him.

In spite of himself Zotov had to look, once more -- and for the last time in his life -- at the stranger's face in the dim light of the lantern. What he saw was the desperate face of King Lear in these deathly surroundings.

"What are you doing? What are you doing?" cried Tveritinov in a resonant voice. "You know you can never atone for this!"

He thrust up his hands, which seemed to climb out of his short, ill-fitting sleeves. The hand holding his duffel bag caused his black winglike shadow to swell out of proportion, so that the ceiling itself seemed to be pressing down on his head.

"Don't worry -- don't worry --," Zotov said, with his foot groping for the threshold of the passageway. "It will only be to clear up one point . . ."

He went out and Guskov followed behind him. As they neared the Army dispatcher's office, the lieutenant said, "Hold this train for awhile."

In his office, he sat at his desk and wrote:

"Operations Center, the NKVD: Herewith I am sending you a detained straggler who calls himself Tveritinov, Igor Dementevich, who supposedly was left by echelon No. 245413 at Skopin. In conversation with me . . ."

"Get ready!" he said to Guskov. "Take an enlisted man with you and escort the prisoner to the center."

Several days passed, and the holidays ended. Zotov could not get this man out of his head, this man with his haunting smile, and the snapshot of his young daughter in her striped dress.

Everything, it seemed, had been done as required.

Yes . . . and no.

Either because he wanted to convince himself that the man really was a disguised saboteur or in order to find out whether he had long since been released, Zotov telephoned the junction, to the operations center.

"On the 1st of November, I sent you a detained straggler, Tveritinov. Can you tell me how the case turned out?"

"It's under investigation!" a cold voice answered into the telephone. "But what's the matter with you, Zotov? In your records concerning that cargo which was eighty per cent burned, there's a certain vagueness. This is a very important matter. Someone could be lining his pockets!"

Zotov served as a Commander's Aide at this station the entire winter. Many times he was tempted to call and inquire about Tveritinov, but it would have appeared suspicious.

One day a security investigator from the junction command arrived on some business.

Zotov asked him, casually, "Do you remember a certain Tveritinov? I had him detained sometime last autumn."

"Why do you ask?" the investigator knitted his brows, significantly.

"Just asking . . . I was interested . . . in the outcome."

"We'll take care of your Tveritinov. We never make mistakes." But afterward, for the rest of his life, Zotov could never forget that man . . .

Translators Preface and Introduction
by
Paul W. Blackstock

"An Incident at Krechetovka Station"
and
Matryona's House
by
Alexander Solzhenitsyn

TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE

The difficulties encountered in translating contemporary Russian are too well-known to require elaboration. They illustrate only too well the familiar Italian proverb, *traduttore-traditore* (the translator is a traitor). An attempt has been made to retain as much of the flavor of the original as possible in colloquial American English without sacrificing accuracy. Thus for those who may prefer to read the original without use of a dictionary the present translation is literal enough to serve as a useful guide. Unfamiliar abbreviations, such as NKPS (People's Commissariat of Communication Routes) are explained as they occur in the text in brackets. Words which are left in the original Russian, such as *izba* (peasant hut or cottage), are handled in the same manner. Familiar abbreviations, such as NKVD (State Security, i.e. secret police) are left without explanation. A brief glossary of important and/or recurrent terms in the order of their occurrence is appended below.

I am indebted to Mrs. Dorothy Hanson, Professor of Russian at Columbia College, Columbia, South Carolina, for a first-draft literal translation of the Krechetovka Station story, and to Professor Samuel Pevsner of Washington, D. C., for invaluable assistance with unclear and difficult words in both stories. Like others who studied Russian under Prof. Pevsner while serving in the Pentagon, I am indebted to him for his patience, his stimulating teaching, and his encouragement to continue private study after leaving public service. Mrs. Elizabeth Legzdins of New York was helpful in translating certain peasant expressions and vocabulary. But above all, I am indebted for linguistic advice and assistance to Leon Volkov, contributing editor on Russian Affairs of Newsweek magazine, and his wife Galina, who reviewed the final draft of both stories; and to Abraham Brumberg, executive editor of the U. S. I. A. journal, *Problems of Communism*, who reviewed the Introduction. Finally, sincere appreciation is due to Mrs. Cloris Grogan, secretary of the Institute of International Studies here at the University of South Carolina, who typed the manuscript from a very difficult final draft. Also I wish to thank Mrs. Catharine Rembert of the University's Art Department, who made the sketches based on original Soviet source materials.

Paul W. Blackstock

INTRODUCTION

Alexander Solzhenitsyn "Two Stories" appeared in the January, 1963, issue of the Soviet literary magazine, *Novy Mir* (New World), which had previously published his sensational story of life in the Stalinist labor camps, *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*. In a foreword to this earlier work, Alexander Tvardovsky, Editor-in-Chief of *Novy Mir*, wrote that "it marks the appearance on the literary scene of a new, original and mature talent." He had such a feeling of gratitude for the honesty and candor of Solzhenitsyn's work that his "greatest wish" was that "this gratitude be shared by other readers." Hence the publication of these "Two Stories," or two short novels.

To the reader who lives in an open, unregimented society, this kind of remark may seem puzzling. What, one may ask, is so unusual about appearance of a new Soviet author who writes openly and honestly about life as he has known it? And why should the Soviet reader be grateful for the opportunity to read his works?

There are no simple, direct answers to these questions. The explanation lies deep in the nature of Soviet society and the role which the artist, especially the writer, is called upon to play in it.

The impression created by the Soviet system on the visitor from one of our open, Western societies is one of "togetherness gone mad." The state has created an official ideal image of Soviet society as a sort of grandiose, prize-winning collective in which each private individual heroically overfulfills his plan, no matter how great the obstacles.

For example, in their first-grade reader, all Soviet school children are introduced to an ideal image of "Mother" drawn for them in a story which begins: "My mother works in a factory and makes little electric lamps. Every month she overfulfills the plan." A Marxist-Leninist ideology and an official image of Soviet life and society are thus imposed on the individual beginning in his earliest formative years.

All must pay lip service to these concepts, and, under the doctrine of Socialist Realism, artists are called upon to reinforce them. They are regarded by the state as instruments in the general task of uplifting and indoctrinating Soviet society, and, what is more, are for the most part willing to accept this role. This is especially true of writers, whom Soviet Chairman N. S. Khrushchev, addressing the Fourth Congress of the Union of Soviet writers in May, 1959, described as "a type of artillery. They clear the way for our forward movement, and help our Party in the Communist education of workers." He added, with typical Khrushchevian candor, "You must brainwash the people with your works!"

This is the official literary mission. The doctrine of Socialist Realism has been developed not only to defend this mission, but as a means of condemning all art which, according to official standards, fails to provide the necessary uplift, to sound a call to overfulfill the plan, and to portray life as part of the ever-forward march of Soviet collectivism, which is implicitly held up as the ultimate goal of all humanity.

Since the death of Stalin and the publication in 1954 of Ilya Ehrenberg's novel, *The Thaw*, followed by Vladimir Dudintsev *Not By Bread Alone*, there has been a tentative unfreezing of the rigid Socialist Realism formula. A random sample of recent Soviet novels and short stories will reveal both the strengths and weaknesses of literature produced under these somewhat improved conditions.

The uninitiated reader is both attracted and repelled by current Soviet literature. He is attracted by the fact that many of the authors have talent. Obviously they can produce what by Western standards would be called good -- perhaps even great -- literature, until the inevitable Communist indoctrination seeps through. The social and political lessons are rarely subtle. In most cases they are as obtrusive as the ubiquitous hammer-and-sickle symbol of Soviet power. Certainly the Western reader, and probably many Soviet citizens as well, find this continuous moralizing and political indoctrination both repulsive and disheartening. What a pity that such talents are employed (or in some cases clearly prostituted) for purely didactic or propaganda purposes!

At least two features are common to most current Soviet writing and image-making. First, work -- almost any kind of work as long as it is hard and unremitting -- is held up as one of the highest individual and collective ideals. Theoretically it is not only an end in itself which gives life meaning, but is also richly rewarded. As a general rule, manual labor is highly romanticized, above all, tireless, "heroic," labor in a pioneer setting, as illustrated by Alexis Malenkii's long novel, *Developers of the Tundra* (*Pokoriteli Tundry*) -- (Siberskie Ogni, 1959-60). Thus a large percentage of Soviet short stories and novels falls into what may be called the "production" or "construction" category or genre. Second, the Communist Party and the collective organizations under its influence or control are idealized and romanticized. These range from individual work brigades to collective farms and large Party or bureaucratic institutions. Frequently a story line will concentrate on the individual human being, caught in circumstances beyond his control by an unkind fate, who is miraculously rescued by the Party or by one of its organizations.

He thus achieves "true happiness" in the collective, as illustrated in a story, very skillfully drafted, by Boris Zubavin, entitled "Happiness" (*Radost*) -- (Moskva, 1962). It should be noted that in the Soviet moral universe this kind of happiness is the equivalent of "salvation" for the Christian. The basic Western idea that "no man is an island" has been distorted beyond all recognition. The ideal prototype of the new Soviet man achieves inner grace by selfless toil, but his redemption can only come from the collective, when at the decisive moment of his life's struggle, he merges with it and "measures up to the demands of the Revolution, of human society, of history."

The strength of such literature lies in its idealism and optimism. Its writers, frequently with undeniable skill and talent, accomplish the mission laid down for them by the canons of Socialist Realism.

They discharge what a Soviet youth recently called: that great responsibility which has been placed upon our generation -- to preserve the fire of the October Revolution, not to surrender a single position, to rise yet another step in man's ascent toward the sun, toward happiness, toward light. [Stormy applause.]

(Komsomolskaya Pravda, April 5, 1961.)

Soviet writers who accomplish such tasks (or indeed, any who are published at all) are well paid for their work.

Such writing has its counterpart in many of the Horatio Alger, success story novels produced in the open, unregimented societies of the West. The "happy-ending" formula literature of the West -- like its Soviet counterpart -- also pays its producers well. In this genre some readers may be inclined to rate Soviet writing (which at least has a well-defined set of social objectives) higher than purely escapist

literature which offers no goal other than the aimless pursuit of pleasure in an idealized affluence-- utterly beyond the reach of the majority of the people. Some readers may also prefer Soviet "uplift" literature to Western products of various "realistic" schools, which apparently regard almost any parade of sex and violence as Art, especially if the product is infused with elements of social protest.

When queried as to "why they do it?", writers who specialize in the Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm or Developers of the Tundra product come up with the counterquestion: "After all, we have to eat, don't you agree?" Talleyrand had an unkind but pertinent reply:

"I don't see the necessity." The pity of it all, as far as Soviet authors are concerned, is that basically there is no market for any other kind of product. There is only one publisher -- the State. The "work conquers all" type of story is what the Government wants and what it buys. There are no private presses, although a few handmimeographed poems or stories are occasionally circulated surreptitiously.

The weaknesses of literature produced by the Socialist Realism formula are too familiar to require extensive elaboration here. As with all the products of "formula" writing, whether capitalist or Soviet, the characters are simply not human. They are stylized caricatures of human beings which move like puppets through a distorted dreamworld. Both the Rover Boys and the heroic figures of the Soviet "production" novels are equally hollow, equally out of touch with the real world.

The basic weakness has been recognized in rare moments of candor by official Soviet sources themselves. For example, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, the daily paper of the Young Communist League, in its April 5, 1961, issue, quoted the following candid criticism by a young teacher from the Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute:

The heroes of our literature and of our theatre merely hint at what we see in real life. There is no arguing that our young people have courage and other fine qualities. But whenever we try to show a hero personifying these qualities -- say, a builder on a construction site or in the virgin lands -- what emerges is something rather schematic, sometimes even grotesque.

This criticism strikes home, as anyone with the patience to read through a representative sampling of contemporary Soviet literature can testify. It is precisely because such "heroic" literature is so far out of touch with reality -- either human or Soviet -- that the editor of *Novy Mir*, quoted above, is grateful for the kind of direct, honest portrayal of life found in Solzhenitsyn's earlier work, and in the "Two Stories" translated here. Millions of Soviet readers and others abroad will undoubtedly share that gratitude.

There is nothing sensational about these "Two Stories" except that they were written as literature, i.e., for their own sake. The first, "An Incident at Krechetovka Station," merely describes a typical day at a provincial railroad station during a critical period in the early days of World War II. An unfortunate straggler from a military unit, a former Moscow actor, is denounced by an over-zealous station commandant, who later has some gnawing second thoughts about his action. The situation is familiar to millions in the Soviet Union and in formerly Nazi-occupied Europe who have known life under a police-state regime. Even the moral of the story -- if there must be one according to the rules of the game -- is fully in line with N. S. Khrushchev's concluding recommendation in his address to the

Twenty-second Congress: "It is our duty to go carefully into all aspects of all matters concerned with the abuse of power. . . . This must be done to prevent such things from happening in the future."

The second story, "Matryona's House," has even less plot and action than the first. Apparently it is partly autobiographical, but the story is essentially a character sketch of an aging woman in typical Russian peasant surroundings -- a squalid izba (a one-room peasant hut or cottage) at the edge of a tiny settlement, with her lame cat, scraggly goat, and a lodger, the local schoolteacher who tells the story, and who in 1953, a few months after Stalin's death, returns from ten years of exile in Soviet Central Asia. By a striking coincidence the principal character, Matryona Vasilyevna, when introduced to modern music by way of her tenant's radio, rejects the singing of Chaliapin, the famous Russian baritone, for the songs of Glinka. As recently as March, 1963, N. S. Khrushchev, in a speech censoring formalism in the arts, told Party leaders, writers, and artists that "Whenever I listen to Glinka, tears of joy come to my eyes." In this regard, at least, "Matryona's House" should meet with the approval of the regime's foremost critic.

What emerges from both these stories is an unforgettable picture of what Russian life -- or at least an important segment of it -- is really like. They are in the great tradition of the stories of peasant life written by Turgenev and Tolstoy -- stories which contributed materially to the prerevolutionary scene in late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Russia. They have the same ring of authenticity, pay a similar attention to significant detail, and provide comparable insights into Russian character.

In his March 1963 speech to the Soviet writers and artists, Khrushchev forcefully indicated that the liberal trend in art and literature had gone too far, and that it was time to retreat back into the rigid framework of Socialist Realism. Although Khrushchev mentioned Solzhenitsyn's work favorably, there were rumors in Moscow that Tvardovsky, editor of *Novy Mir*, who published it, would be removed from his post. The rumors proved false, but the March issue of *Novy Mir* appeared a month late, and the last installment of Ilya Ehrenberg's controversial memoirs was much shorter than previous ones. The young poet Yevtushenko's planned visit to the United States was canceled. On the other hand, three Soviet writers (Alexander Yessenin-Volpin, Michael Naritza, Valeriy Tsaris) who had formerly been declared insane and forcibly detained in insane asylums, were quietly released.

All these signs point to a campaign against liberalism similar to the one which took place in 1957 after publication abroad of the late Boris Pasternak prize-winning novel, *Doctor Zhivago*. How far the current "refreeze" will go and how long it will last is an open question, part of the larger problem of how any authoritarian regime handles the emergence of an art and literature of social protest, a subject which merits brief consideration.

It is ironic that the Soviet regime has nursed its present generation of intellectuals on the social protest literature of Western Europe and the United States. Today, forty-five per cent of all Soviet grade school students study English as a second language continuously for six or seven years. In the course of even such elementary instruction the Russian student actually reads more English and American literature than American students at the same grade level. Certainly, most contemporary Russian authors are familiar with outstanding examples of social protest writing ranging from the novels of Dickens and Mark Twain through Dreiser, Faulkner, Steinbeck, and England's "Angry Young Men" of today. (The study of such literature is encouraged since presumably it "unmasks" or exposes the evils and

contradictions theoretically inherent in a bourgeois capitalist system which, according to dialectical materialism, makes its ultimate replacement by Communist society inevitable. It is hoped the Soviet student will form an image of the United States, for example, which is a composite of *An American Tragedy*, *Tobacco Road*, and *Grapes of Wrath*.) Moreover, many of the great Russian classics of the nineteenth century were written in protest against the obvious political and social abuses of the Czarist regime. Under these circumstances it is inevitable that Russian intellectuals writing today should seek some means of protesting against similar abuses which they discern in contemporary Soviet society. However, by definition the Soviet system has none of the weaknesses of previous, capitalist societies and is a near-Utopia in transition to the final Marxist Paradise. Accordingly, the regime attempts to contain the writer's deep-seated urge to protest within the increasingly inadequate doctrinal framework of Socialist Realism. Ever since the 1956 Twentieth Party Congress when de-Stalinization became official policy, the regime has permitted criticism of the Stalinist past. The abuses of that period can be attributed to "the cult of the individual" and have theoretically been corrected with the new course under Khrushchev. For a significant number of "angry" Russians of all ages, however, this minor concession has not been enough. They have sent abroad, for publication under assumed names, works which protest against present abuses. The most familiar example is Abram Tertz's (pseudonym) *The Trial Begins*. For the moment the regime has responded by another official warning from Khrushchev and certain repressive measures. But like open terror (which Khrushchev has denounced as a Stalinist crime) such repressive measures have their limits, and ultimately prove self-defeating. Too many bullets put an end to all cooperation. Similarly, artists and authors cannot fulfill their assigned tasks from jails or insane asylums. Some sort of compromise is called for and may take the already established form of an increasingly flexible interpretation of what is permissible under Socialist Realism.

The USSR has made enormous scientific and technological progress in the last decade since no more than lip service to dialectical materialism is now required of Russian scientists. This is an encouraging sign of growing intellectual honesty and maturity, and if the trend is extended to the humanities, the USSR may yet come of age and take its rightful place among the truly civilized powers in the society of nations. Now that the Soviets have demonstrated that they are no longer "backward" in science and technology, they may seek to demonstrate that they are a kulturny (cultured) nation as well. A first step in this direction would be to show enough self-confidence in their much vaunted "new Soviet society" to permit the free development of a literature of social protest. Obviously the present Soviet leadership lacks this self-confidence. However, a hesitant first step in the direction of cultural emancipation has already been taken with the publication of novels and stories such as these by Solzhenitsyn which are written as literature rather than for the lessons they contain.

It is encouraging that Soviet authorities have permitted the publication of such writing, under the claim that "today there is no aspect of our life that cannot be dealt with and faithfully described in Soviet literature." Let us hope that this claim may yet be proven true, that the regime will someday permit its authors to return to the original sources of Russian inspiration, to the Russian people and to the Russian soil, which somehow stubbornly resists political indoctrination. It may be that with increasing maturity, the USSR, now widely recognized as one of the superpowers in the world today, will outgrow some of its youthful preoccupation with purely political objectives. It may even be that Russia will again return to the main stream of Western civilization. However, one swallow does not make a spring.

On the one hand, the appearance of such stories as these of Solzhenitsyn could mark the beginning of a new flowering of Russian literature. On the other hand, such promising new efforts could be suppressed and the men who produced them could be silenced in a new wave of tyranny and oppression. The latter development is unlikely at this stage under the present Soviet regime. On the contrary, the persistent demand for more, rather than less, artistic freedom is already so strong that it is doubtful whether a narrow strait jacket of Socialist Realism can in fact be reimposed on Soviet literature by those who, like the Stalinist security police, "never make mistakes."

Paul W. Blackstock
Columbia, South Carolina
May, 1963

GLOSSARY

Da: The Russian word for "yes" or frequently "O.K."

"Heated," warm or converted cars: These were boxcars adapted for troop transport.

Izba: Russian one-room peasant hut or cottage, usually with a thatched roof, and frequently attached to a second larger room or gornitza (as in the case of Matryona's house).

NKVD: Soviet State Security Police, i.e., secret police.

Stragglers: At the time of the Nazi onslaught in 1941, literally hundreds of thousands of Russian troops were encircled or surrounded; others were lost or escaped. The word straggler is used to refer to all such persons, whether civilian or military.

Tchkalov - V.P.: Soviet pilot and officer who flew nonstop from Moscow to Vancouver, B. C., in 1937 and died in military service in December 1938, honored as a Soviet "Lindbergh."

Turgenev - I.S.: Nineteenth century Russian novelist famous for stories of peasant life, A Sportsman's Sketches and novels such as Fathers and Sons and Virgin Soil.

Gornitza: The large, unused second room of Matryona's house attached to the izba or hut proper -- valuable for its logs and roof.

Belinsky, Panferov: V. G. Belinski, Nineteenth century Russian critic; F. I. Panferov, Soviet author whose novel Borbaza mir won a Stalin Prize in 1948.

Nanya or lyolka: Nannie or nurse, a familiar term of endearment.