**Warrior Women**

**Lyudmila Pavlichenko – Episode 4 Transcript**

**Anna Ward:** This series was made possible with the National Lottery Heritage Fund. With thanks to National Lottery players.

Welcome to Warrior Women, a Royal Armouries series where we tell the stories of women through history and explore what it really means to be a warrior. We delve into the lives of these complex characters, bust some myths and find out about the arms and armour these women would have wielded.

I’m your host, Anna Ward from the exhibitions team at the Royal Armouries.

If you were to meet a Soviet sniper from the second world war, what questions might you ask them? Maybe you’d ask how long it took them to train to be a sniper, what their experience of combat was like, or what their motivations for fighting were.

Now, if this sniper was a woman, would your questions change? Probably not, right? But what do you a imagine a woman sniper might have been asked by journalists in the 1940s?

Not sure? Well, brace yourselves for some not-so-subtle sexism...

[Crowd noise, camera flashes]

**Journalist #1:** Are women able to use lipstick when at war?

**Lyudmila Pavlichenko:** Yes, but they don’t always have time. You need to be able to reach for a machine gun, or a rifle, or a pistol, or a grenade.

**Journalist #2:** What colour underwear do you prefer, Lyudmila?

**Lyudmila Pavlichenko:** In Russia you would get a slap in the face for asking a question like that. That kind of question is usually only asked of a wife or a mistress. You and I do not have that relationship. So, I will be happy to give you a slap. Come a bit closer...

**Journalist #3:** But the uniform makes you look fat. Or don’t you mind?

**Lyudmila Pavlichenko:** I am proud to wear the uniform of the legendary Red Army. It has been sanctified by the blood of my comrades, who have fallen in combat with the fascists. It bears the Order of Lenin, an award for military distinction. I wish you could experience a bombing raid. Honestly, you would immediately forget about the cut of your outfit.

**Anna Ward:** Despite the accents, these are actually questions that were asked by American journalists in 1942. And the responses? They are from none other than the Second World War Soviet sniper, the most celebrated female sniper in history, known for her 309 kills recorded in a single year.

In today’s episode we are going to be talking about Lyudmila Pavlichenko, also known as ‘Lady Death’.

[Music]

When you think of the word sniper, what comes to mind? Perhaps the Paris Olympics and the Turkish sharpshooter Yusuf Dikec, whose relaxed and laid-back approach won him the nickname ‘Turkish John Wick’ after the Hollywood film. Maybe, you think of films and video games where a lone sniper hunts down his enemy to seek revenge.

In popular culture, we have seen that snipers have to be calm and collected, tough and accurate.

But what does it take to be a sniper in a real life and death situation? To fight for the existence of your nation against an aggressive power? To be constantly alert for attacks whilst dealing with the cold and hunger that comes with lying in wait?

Now, consider all this from the perspective of a young woman in 1941. Who must “resort to all kinds of tricks to get in” the army, in a society where traditional gender roles remain, and you are surrounded by the male military elite.

This was the reality for Lyudmila Pavlichenko, and we’re here to reflect on her extraordinary story.

It’s 1941, Lyudmila Pavlichenko is 25 and she goes to enlist in the Soviet army answering a call to service for those born between 1905 and 1918 (Pavlichenko was born in 1916). When she arrives the registrar insists that she has to enlist as medical staff – you don’t think she’d have an easy time of it, did you?

To give you some context, Pavlichenko had no medical experience, but she was trained to be a sniper and had a certificate to prove it. Makes total sense for her to be a nurse then, right?

Not taking no for an answer, Pavlichenko returned the next day and talks to a different registrar, who, whilst being more willing to let her enlist as a sniper still asked if her husband who she had not seen for 3 years had any objections to her enlisting.

Thankfully this time, she was accepted. But her challenges were not over yet. After enlisting, new recruits were armed only with spades to dig trenches, and one grenade, in case the Nazis broke through.

When Pavlichenko finally received a sniper rifle some weeks later, it wasn’t issued to her but given to her by a wounded comrade. Shortly after, Pavlichenko is put through, in her own words, a “baptism of fire”, having to prove her skill by killing two Nazi soldiers, kills that are interestingly, and I would argue unfairly, not counted towards her total.

Before we go into Pavlichenko’s service, there are some things that are useful to tell you. Russia’s constitution at the time of the Second World War was progressive in stating that women and men were “allowed equal rights in all areas of economic, state, cultural, social, and political life”.

So, it’s understandable that Pavlichenko assumed she would be able to enlist in the army. However, the constitution didn’t exactlyrepresent the reality of the situation. Women usually took lower grade work roles, and their roles in work and the household were often traditionally female.

In the Soviet army, while women took a range of roles, they were never seen as part of the military elite, and in the immediate period after the war started, the majority of women who tried to enlist were rejected, some tens of thousands of them.

This did change, and, at the end of the war, the Soviet Union had sent more women to combat in the Second World War than any other nation and were the only country to send women to fight outside of the borders of their country.

Reina Pennington states, in her article ‘Offensive women: Women in Combat in the Red Army in the Second World War’ that “women snipers seem to have been more easily accepted than women in some other roles”. And clearly there is some truth in this, as we know that one of Pavlichenko’s teachers Alexander Potapov believed that generally, “women... were better suited to sniper operations.

They were hardy and observant…fulfilled all instructions precisely and had a considered and careful approach to the process of firing, and when it came to inventive disguises, which were so important for a sniper on the battlefield, they had simply no equals.”

Now, back to Pavlichenko.

How did she become a trained sniper? I hear you ask. Well, let’s rewind back to 1934. Pavlichenko is working at an Arsenal factory which has its own shooting range and, one day, she took up the suggestion of a colleague to do some shooting, in order to calm herself down after an argument had occurred at the factory.

This is Pavlichenko’s first experience of rifle shooting, using a TOZ-8, which they called a ‘Melkashka’. It was with this gun that Pavlichenko’s passion for rifle shooting began.

Martin Pegler, a former Pegler senior curator of firearms here at the Royal Armouries wrote the foreword for Pavlichenko’s memoir in which he states that these guns were “mostly unknown outside Russia...manufactured in their tens of thousands...they were cheap, solidly constructed, accurate and the first rifle that most people learned to shoot.”

You probably won’t be surprised to hear that the first time Pavlichenko used the shooting range, her instructor was amazed at her natural ability. I do wonder though if he would have been quite so surprised if she had been a man.

After this, Pavlichenko starts to study with a shooting circle at the factory, getting lessons in shooting, but also the history of the guns themselves, how to care for the weapons, and how each type of mechanism works and was developed, saying that she was initially “surprised to learn that a bullet does not fly directly to its target but, owing to the impact of gravity and wind resistance, describes an arc, as well as revolving when it flies.”

Alongside her friends, Pavlichenko goes on to work towards the ‘Voroshilov Marksman’ badge and enters Osaoviakhim city shooting competitions, receiving a certificate for her performance. Osaoviakhim being the Society for Promoting Defence, Aviation, and Chemical Construction, of which the factory and shooting circle existed under.

And this wasn’t the only training Pavlichenko received. Let’s jump to 1937, three years after her first shooting experience. Pavlichenko has left her work at the factory, and started studying history at university, when, during her second year, she is accepted on a two-year training course at the Osoaviakhim Sniper School, which intensively trains people up to be ready for service in the Red Army.

And if you think training up to be in the Red Army would be an intense experience, you’re not wrong, "twenty hours were devoted to political classes, fourteen hours to parade ground drill, 220 hours to firearms training, sixty hours to tactics, thirty hours to military engineering, and twenty hours to hand-to-hand fighting.”

[gunshot sound effects]

Pavlichenko takes up this training after the German attack on Guernica in 1937, considering that a world war may start, and training might be useful if the war came to them. When we consider the motivations of Soviet women going to war, it’s interesting to note that many women didn’t consider signing up to be in the army as a feminist act, but their natural place fighting alongside men.

When talking about this, Pavlichenko writes about the history of Russian women fighting, and it is clear there is a sense of pride and also responsibility in her life to live up to this past, this ‘tradition’ as she calls it.

Anna Krylova writes in her article ‘Soviet Women in Combat’ that “women combatants chose not to present their adoption of the soldierly identity as an intrusion on male territory – that is, they did not represent themselves as women enacting male roles. On the contrary, they were women realising their “hidden female talents”. Pavlichenko herself states that women were “honoured not just as women, but as individual personalities, as human beings.”

Having read that Pavlichenko experienced a large amount of prejudice for being a woman sniper, I find it strange that she feels women are viewed in this way by her country and the Soviet army. While the Soviet Union were more progressive than other countries at this time in gender equality, they were far from giving equal rights to men and women and were still governed by the idea that men and women had natural roles within society that they were better suited to.

Clearly, at this time, Soviet women got mixed messages about their roles and the expectation society had of them. Sound familiar?

During her training and in combat, Pavlichenko uses a Mosin army Magazine rifle, examples of which can be seen in the Royal Armouries collection. This rifle is also known as the ‘Three line’ and Pavlichenko “could strip and assemble it with [her] eyes closed, even though the bolt alone contained seven separate parts.”

It was designed in 1891 and is Pavlichenko’s preferred weapon, being robust, easy to repair and with good quality optics. It’s also accurate to beyond 1000 meters but only if the weather is perfect and the sniper is extremely competent, which Pavlichenko undoubtedly was.

Now, back to the story. Once in service, having eventually avoided being forced to join a medical platoon and after some time digging trenches, Pavlichenko fights in both Odessa and Sevastopol with the 25th Chapaev Rifle Division.

During this time, she recalls making defensive attacks on troops in no man’s land, hiding out overnight so they could attack in the morning and a duel with a German sniper that lasts 3 days she described this as “one of the tensest experiences of her life.”

In Pavlichenko’s own words, “It requires great endurance and willpower to be in exposed and difficult positions for fifteen or twenty hours at a stretch. And when you are in position you must be under rigid self-control not to waste a shot or a movement. The slightest start may mean death. Your day begins before dawn, so you can reach your position and build up your camouflage before there is light, and it ends after nightfall so that you can return under cover of darkness.”

As snipers have to be tactical as well as skilled with a gun, many of the German snipers whom Pavlichenko fought use tricks including waggling tin hats and toys in the air, using dummies of soldiers, and even sending a cat out onto the battlefield, seems legit. Of course, Pavlichenko always gets the better of her enemy, observing and learning the tricks of the German soldiers.

At Odessa, she makes 187 kills, more than half of her total number, she’s promoted as a Senior Seargent. The siege lasts two and a half months before her and her troops move to Sevastopol.

By October 1942, Pavlichenko has not only been fighting herself, but has trained 80 others to be snipers, who have, as a group, killed over 2000 Nazis. Her impact in the war stretches far beyond just her direct combat experience. Not only this, as her legend became known, she was increasingly asked to do interviews, speak on behalf of the army and be photographed for promotional material, something which may have encouraged other women to fight, and certainly shows a strong Soviet front against the Germans.

During her time fighting, Pavlichenko was injured four times. She held her husband, a fellow sniper as he died from gunshot wounds, and suffered from shellshock and PTSD. For most of her injuries she stayed in battle, receiving treatment on the front lines, only going to hospital when she succumbed to PTSD and found she couldn’t hold her rifle to shoot.

Even then, it was only for two weeks. Talk about women not being hardy enough for war. If you’re wondering where Pavlichenko got her gumption from, well, it appears she always had it. When she talks of being a child, she says she “would not allow herself to be outdone by boys in anything” which was how she turned to sharpshooting and “was never afraid of getting into a fight, being the first to strike any offender on the cheek with her fist”.

To give you a sense of Pavlichenko’s time in battle, Chloe Rycroft, from our Education team is going to read you an extract from the book ‘Lyudmila Pavlichenko, Lady Death: The Memoirs of Stalin’s Sniper’*.* But I’ll need to set the scene for you first.

Whilst fighting in Sevastopol, Pavlichenko and her regiment run into a soviet ranger named Anastas Vartanov whose family has been killed and the farm taken over by German soldiers. Devastated and desperate, he asks them for help, and Pavlichenko conceives of a plan of attack.

**Chloe Rycroft:** The Germans – very disciplined soldiers – had gathered at the right place, at the right time and in the right numbers…observing them through binoculars, I waited until they crowded more closely around the kitchen. I kept my sight on a lanky junior officer with two crossed stripes on his epaulettes – a candidate for officer rank.

He stood out among the others, telling them something in a loud voice, and the ordinary soldiers were listening to him. Finally, the junior officer went up to the cook, who was ladling out the soup. His head with its uniform cloth cap ended up exactly between the three lines in the eyepiece of my sight. The moment had, as it were, arrived.

The commander always shoots first and this serves as a signal for the remainder of the group, who await it impatiently and then quickly proceed to carry out the order given in this unusual way. We unleashed a hail of fire from three points. The bullets flew into the grey-green crowd, began to make mincemeat of them and knocked the enemy into the ground.

The Germans did not have their weapons with them and could not immediately respond. In any case, many were already dead within the first few minutes of the attack. Among this number were the junior officer and the cook, who had received a hot gift in the head from my ‘Sveta’. The artillery major leapt out of the house on hearing the shots and shouts. A bullet got him between the eyes. Not for nothing had I devoted so much time to the studying of this position.

The old ranger was also firing, and quite accurately. He felled an orderly. We charged towards the house across the clearing, which was covered with Nazi bodies. I pulled the major’s documents out from his tunic pocket, used my Finnish-style knife to cut off one epaulette and the metallic Knight’s Cross, and took the Walther Officer’s pistol from the black leather holster at his waist. Meanwhile the scouts burst into the building, firing their submachine guns. They wanted to grab staff papers.

*‘*Partisanen!’ came a shout from inside.

The corporal radio operator did not manage to impart any more to his superiors, as he had taken a bullet in the chest. Everything lying in front of him on the desk – maps, orders, reports, codebooks – ended up in the hands of the brave soldiers of the 54th Stepan Razin Rifle Regiment.

**Anna Ward:** After her first 100 kills, Pavlichenko is awarded an SVT-40, inscribed with her name. She sees this as “not just a weapon, but an award, a sacred object, given to her to fight a sacred war and to wreak vengeance on a treacherous enemy.” Later, Pavlichenko is wounded and authorised for an urgent operation because a medical orderly notices her name on her gun.

Pavlichenko’s perspective on firearms is an interesting one. She described firearms as beautiful in their own way, believing that “firearms...represent the most perfect creation of human mind and hand...They earned the love of the people who took them into wars of unbelievable ferocity. Some of them...even have become unique symbols of the era.” This admiration for firearms was despite the fact that Pavlichenko was herself injured with these weapons and knew all too well how deadly they are.

Now, it wouldn’t be a Royal Armouries series if we didn’t focus in a little on the firearms that Pavlichenko used and admired. So, here we welcome our Keeper of Firearms and Artillery, Jonathan Ferguson.

Jonathan, can you tell us from the perspective of a user, how an SVT-40 works?

**Jonathan Ferguson:** The big leap forward for certainly any soviet soldier that was supplied with the SVT is that you don’t have to operate a bolt handle, you don’t have to lift that up, pull it back, sometimes… sometimes difficult to do that, especially if you’ve been firing a load, and then shove it forward again and then put it back down again.

There’s several actions required to operate a bolt action, especially the Mosin rifle, which doesn’t have the slickest action. The SVT and self-loading rifles like the SVT, all you do is pull the trigger – you pull the trigger, and a gas piston system drives the bolt back, extracts the empty case, comes forward, picks up the fresh round, chambers it, and then all you’ve got to do is pull the trigger again, which is a huge leap forward. It’s essentially how all modern military rifles work.

**Anna Ward:** And why were these firearms used by snipers?

**Jonathan Ferguson:** There is a sort of association in the history with snipers with the SVT-40 but I think it might be a bit of a red herring, ‘cause, as far as I’ve been able to tell, none of them really seem to have favoured the SVT-40. Lyudmila appears with it in several photos quite prominently, and I think there’s been an assumption there, and because this was a more advanced weapon, that they were favoured, but if you look at photos of snipers otherwise, they’ve got Mosin Nagant rifles, with scopes typically and it kind of makes sense.

The advantage certainly at the time of the bolt action rifle – yes, it’s slow, it’s clunky, but as a sniper, you’re supposed to be a distance away from the enemy, so that shouldn’t matter too much, and what it gives you to more than balance that out is accuracy. A properly made bolt action rifle, even today, well put it this way, you have to spend a lot more money to get a self-loading or a semi-automatic rifle that’s as accurate as a bolt action rifle, so they’re gonna prefer more accurate rifles. So, the Mosin is the preferred sniper rifle, not the SVT.

So, I think some of the people that have looked into this history have got that a bit wrong, actually.

**Anna Ward:** That’s interesting, because Pavlichenko does say her preferred rifle was the Mosin, rather than the SVT-40. So, what are the advantages or disadvantages of this type of rifle and why do you think it wasn’t as successful as it was intended to be?

**Jonathan Ferguson:** The theoretical advantage of the SVT for a sniper isn’t so much its semi…self-loading nature, the fact that it chambers the next round for you, but it’s an aspect of that, and that’s, you don’t have to take your eye away from the sight. Maybe more of an advantage for ordinary iron sights as we call them, where it's, just you know, a blade, or a notch or an aperture, where you have to line up your eye with the rear sight, with the front sight, with the target – that all gets thrown completely out of whack when you pull the trigger and the gun goes bang and it recoils and then you have to pull it out of the shoulder and lift up the bolt handle and do all that again and then bring it back to the eye.

You’ve got to basically take a shot from the beginning, you’ve got to build up your position, the butt in the shoulder, against your cheek, your eye behind the sight etc etc – you’ve got to do it all over again for every shot with a bolt action.

The theoretical advantage of the SVT-40 is, you pull the trigger, the gun goes bang, it drops back down from recoil, and it’s the same sight picture, as we call it, you don’t have to do it all from scratch and risk getting shot in the meantime of course. But, the thing about being a sniper, is you’re gonna want to be 100 metres, 200 metres, maybe even more, potentially, away from the enemy ideally, and even if you’re closer, you’re gonna be concealed, you’re gonna be lying down, there’s gonna be camouflage on you, behind shrubbery or some other kind of concealment, you don’t want the enemy to see you.

So, this advantage of a gun that operates itself, really isn’t that great, and especially as the SVT had some reliability problems. Because it has this mechanism to operate itself, it’s generally less reliable than one where you just have to pull back the bolt handle to operate the gun for the next shot.

So, another reason why, although the SVT was mass-produced, maybe the second most significant semi-automatic rifle of the second world war, not so much a sniper rifle, although it was set up with a scope, specifically as a sniper rifle. And I think the big hope was it would be the next big thing in sniping rifles. It didn’t quite transpire that way.

**Anna Ward:** Thanks Jonathan. Now, let’s get back to the story.

It's Spring 1942, and a comrade of Pavlichenko sends an amateur sketch of her to the Russian magazine Komsomolskaia Pravda. This is sent from the frontline in Sevastopol and published in June, followed by articles written by Pavlichenko herself. During that same year Pavlichenko receives an injury that removes her from the battlefield permanently – she is hit in the face with shrapnel from a mortar round. I think ‘ouch’ might be a bit of an understatement.

By June 1942, Pavlichenko has recorded her famous 309 kills. But just to be clear here, to be a recorded kill, it had to be witnessed by an observer or junior commander and the time and place had to be noted. Considering this, it is likely that Pavlichenko had many more kills than were officially recorded, with some experts stating that 500 would not be impossible.

This seems to have been a key point in Pavlichenko gaining fame, as in July 1942, she receives the Order of Lenin for her exemplary service. By October of the same year, she is a well-known public figure, being asked to speak at conferences and do press interviews, even meeting the likes of Eleanor Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Charlie Chaplin. At this point, she has already been dubbed ‘Lady Death’, a nickname that sticks with her for the rest of her life.

Although Pavlichenko agreed to many of the talks and interviews she was asked to complete, at first, she felt reluctant, believing that “a sniper should not draw attention to...herself.” Her mind was clearly always on the job at hand, as she saw these opportunities as a distraction from her real purpose – to fight in the war, not wanting to waste time on propaganda and press. In this way, she doesn’t seem affected by her fame, it doesn’t go to her head; she remains focussed and seemingly very down to earth.

At this time, the press loved to exaggerate and falsify the situations Pavlichenko described, for example, they made caricature one of her German targets and wrote a new narrative of how she shot him. Even though she thinks, and so do I that the true story was dramatic enough. In that particular scenario, she shot the soldier on a wrecked railway bridge, and he fell from his hiding place into a gully.

She had become so famous at this point that even her enemy knew of her. How do we know this? Well, whilst fighting in Sevastopol, German soldiers tried to tempt her to their side, calling her over their radios, claiming they would make her a German Officer, and offering her chocolate.

Yeah, ‘cause that’s how you get a woman do what you want, just give her chocolate. But believe it or not, Pavlichenko refuses this offer, and after this, the Germans move pretty quickly onto threats, saying they will tear her into 309 pieces when they got to her, indicating that not only did they know her name, but they knew exactly how many Nazis she’d killed as well.

After her injury in June 1942, she does not return to battle. Instead, she commits full time to her role in propaganda for Soviet Russia, travelling with the Soviet delegation to the USA and UK. Anna Krylova writes in her article ‘Soviet Women in Combat’ that “Unlike dead heroes, Pavlichenko could and did participate in the construction of her public image by writing for the youth press, giving speeches and talks at home front meetings and rallies, thus creating and acting out one of the first role models of an active-duty, successful, and confident female combatant.”

On her visit to Chicago during this tour, she receives yet another firearm – a Colt M1911A1 bit of a mouthful, of which we have several in the Royal Armouries collection. It is during this time that she meets and starts a friendship with Eleanor Roosevelt: a friendship that outlasts the war. The quote we started this episode with is from her time in America and is fairly representative of the way American journalists spoke to her.

She later said to Eleanor Roosevelt that in America, she feels “like the butt of jokes, the object of idle curiosity, something like a circus act. Like a bearded woman. But she is an officer of the Red Army.”

Interestingly, she had a better experience when she toured Britain, with journalists having done some research about her, and she received a full military welcome when she arrived. For once, maybe we aren’t the bad guys in this story, hey?

While Pavlichenko did not go back to battle after her injury, she did, until the end of the war in 1945, train Soviet soldiers in sharpshooting, which she was assigned by Stalin himself to do. Reading her memoir, you get an incredible sense of the amount of critical thinking and planning that goes into sniper operations.

For example, the story of the siege on the farm that we heard earlier was preceded by days of hiding out, learning the German soldier’s routines, deciding on the best places for camouflage, figuring out the best location for a good shot at the right angle, the distance between them and their target, sketching the layout of the rangers’ house, and even the wind direction and speed based on the movement of trees. Pavlichenko states here that it is “not for nothing does the sniper’s proverb proclaim: ‘The rifle fires the bullet, but the wind carries it.’”

Lyudmilla Pavlichenko died in October 1974 of a stroke, but her extraordinary story lives on. The folk singer Woody Guthrie released a song about her, which goes

Miss Pavlichenko's well known to fame
Russia's your country, fighting is your game
The whole world will always love you for all time to come,
Three hundred Nazis fell by your gun.

Unfortunately, despite the accolades Pavlichenko received for her role in the war and the fame and acclaim that she experienced, according to Reina Pennington, “the Soviets regarded the use of women in combat as a temporary measure...in 1943, the groundwork was already laid for the exclusion of women from the postwar military. It seems apparent that no matter how well women performed in nontraditional combat roles, they could not change ingrained societal ideas of gender roles.”

When researching this episode, I have to admit I found it incredibly hard to cherry pick what should be included. I haven’t even got into Pavlichenko’s relationships, she was married twice and gave birth to a son, her childhood or family life, her time at university, or what she did after her military service. In her memoir, there is a wealth of amazing anecdotes and stories, and I urge you, if you want to learn more, to take a look for yourself.

If you’ve enjoyed this episode of Warrior Women, there are more available in the series.

[Woody Guthrie song plays out]

The Lyudmila Pavlichenko Episode was written using the following sources:

Articles:

Reina Pennington, ‘Offensive Women: Women in Combat in the Red Army in the Second World War’, The Journal of Military History 74 (July 2010): 775-820

‘Lieutenant Liudmila Pavlichenko to the American People’, *Soviet Russia Today*; volume 11, number 6 (October 1942), *Marxists Internet Archive* (2011) <https://www.marxists.org/archive/pavlichenko/1942/10/x01.htm>

[“Lady Death” of the Red Army: Lyudmila Pavlichenko | The National WWII Museum | New Orleans (nationalww2museum.org)](https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/lady-death-red-army-lyudmila-pavlichenko)

[Eleanor Roosevelt and the Soviet Sniper | Smithsonian (smithsonianmag.com)](https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/eleanor-roosevelt-and-the-soviet-sniper-23585278/)

Books:

Lyudmila Pavlichenko, *Lady Death: The Memoirs of Stalin’s Sniper*, trans. by David Foreman (Barnsley: Greenhill Books, 2018)