

# The Soviet Home Front, 1941-1945: A Social And Economic History Of The USSR In World War II

By John Barber; Mark Harrison

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When World War II ended in 1945 few doubted that the victor's laurels belonged mainly to Joseph Stalin. Under his leadership the Soviet Union had just won the war of the century, and that victory was closely identified with his role as the country's supreme commander. Not until June 1941 did Hitler launch his invasion of the Soviet Union—a state that posed a strategic threat to German domination of Europe as well as being an ideological rival and racial enemy. Soviet defeats in the early years of the war were explained as part of the great Stalin's plan to draw the Germans deep into Russia in order to annihilate them, while Soviet victories were all designed and directed by the dictator himself. The German advance in the south, summer 1942. The Soviet order of battle World War II an organizational history of the major combat units of the Soviet Army. Books. Friends of the Soviet Union India's solidarity with the USSR during the Second World War in 1941-1945. Books. Vampire Squadron a history of the 44th Fighter Squadron in World War II, 1941-1945. Related content. Second World War. That year, the United States' War Department published Instructions for American Servicemen in Britain to help soldiers, sailors and airmen — many of whom had never travelled abroad before — adjust to life in a new country. Second World War. What Happened To RAF 617 Squadron After The Dambusters Raid. Share this Share on twitter Share on facebook. Imperial War Museums home. Draft 25 August, 1993. The soviet economy and relations with the united states and britain, 1941-1945. Mark Harrison. INTRODUCTION. There is a long history of studies of Allied economic relations with the USSR during World War II. Most of these were written from the viewpoint of diplomacy and strategy, and they were commonly influenced by a desire to search retrospectively for historical roots of the Cold War which followed.' Until quite recently, economic studies of wartime inter-Ally relations were much fewer, and little special reference was made to aid to the USSR. 2 This is surprisin Barber and M. Harrison, *The Soviet Home Front, 1941-1945: A Social and Economic History of the USSR in World War II* (Harlow: Longman, 1991). 4. Up to May 1945 the Soviet propaganda organs called the conflict the "Fatherland War" (Otechestvennaia voina), not the "Great Fatherland War". They also made wide use of the word *rodina*, which is usually translated as "motherland". The Soviet Union signed a non-aggression pact with Nazi Germany on 23 August 1939. In addition to stipulations of non-aggression, the treaty included a secret protocol that divided territories of Romania, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Finland into German and Soviet Union "spheres of influence", anticipating potential "territorial and political rearrangements" of these countries. In October and November 1940, German-Soviet talks about the potential of joining the Axis took place in Berlin

@inproceedings{Barber1991TheSH, title={The Soviet Home Front, 1941-1945: A Social and Economic History of the USSR in World War II}, author={J. Barber and M. Harrison}, year={1991} }. J. Barber, M. Harrison. Published 1991. List of tables and maps Preface Acknowledgements Abbreviations and technical terms Part 1: On the Eve 1. Building Socialism 2. The Great Patriotic War 3. The State in Wartime Part 2: Soviet Society at War 4. Mobilisation 5. Subsistence and Survival 6. The Social Order Part 3: The Productive Effort 7. Fortress of the Rear 8. Labour: The 'Ultimate Bottleneck' 9. 'In Labour. as in Combat' 10. Production: The Power of Victory 11. Planning: 'The Military-Economic Staff' Epilogue Tables Important CONTINUE READING. View PDF. Japan signed the Act of Capitulation on September 2 1945. WW II came to the end. The war itself and its consequences are still a subject of sharp discussions. But for all that big efforts are being made in the West to distort and depreciate a role of the USSR in this global confrontation. If we take the final cord of the war - a final defeat of Japan, the following thesis are more often put forward: 1. Japan kept fairly to the nonaggression pact signed with the USSR but it was Stalin who violated in treacherously. 2. The Soviet government imposed by itself its intervention in the war against J Draft 25 August, 1993. The soviet economy and relations with the united states and britain, 1941-1945. Mark Harrison. INTRODUCTION. There is a long history of studies of Allied economic relations with the USSR during World War II. Most of these were written from the viewpoint of diplomacy and strategy, and they were commonly influenced by a desire to search retrospectively for historical roots of the Cold War which followed.' Until quite recently, economic studies of wartime inter-Ally relations were much fewer, and little special reference was made to aid to the USSR. 2 This is surprisin

The events of World War II remain among the most tragic of the 20th century. In Eastern Europe, World War II was bloody and destructive to a degree far exceeding the experience of western Europe, or of the Mediterranean or Pacific theatres. Of all nations, it was the Soviet Union which paid by far the highest price for victory. Year: 1995. Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data Barber, John, 1944- The Soviet home front, 1941-1945: a social and economic history of the USSR in World War II / John Barber and Mark Harrison p. cm. Includes bibliographical references and index. ISBN 0-582-00964-2 (cased). - ISBN 0-582-00965-0 (paper) 1. Soviet Union-History-1939-1945. 2. World War, 1939-1945 -Soviet Union. I. Harrison, Mark, 1949- . II. The great Soviet victory over Germany in 1945 has often been cited as justification for the decade of whirlwind transformations which preceded the outbreak of war. Of all Stalin's policies, rapid industrialisation is the one which seemed most obviously validated by wartime experience. According to authoritative western estimates, between 1928 and 1941) the output of civilian industries multiplied 2.6 times, while munitions output grew 70-fold. The Soviet home front, 1941-1945: a social and economic history of the USSR in World War II. Article. Jan 1991. The Soviet-German War 1941 - 1945. By Professor Richard Overy Last updated 2011-02-17. The enormous scale of this particularly ferocious war is hard to comprehend. The roots of the war lie in the appointment of Adolf Hitler as German chancellor in 1933. His hatred of Soviet Communism and his crude ideas of economic imperialism, expressed in the pursuit of Lebensraum ('living-space'), made the Soviet Union a natural area for Hitler's warlike ambitions. After the outbreak of war in 1939 came the added fear of Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe, while Germany was fighting the British Empire and France in the west. All of these factors contributed to the decision taken by Hitler in July 1940, after the German defeat of France, to plan for an a

History of the Soviet Union. Soviet Union portal. v. t. e. The Soviet Union signed a non-aggression pact with Nazi Germany on 23 August 1939. In addition to stipulations of non-aggression, the treaty included a secret protocol that divided territories of Romania, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and Finland into German and Soviet Union "spheres of influence", anticipating potential "territorial and political rearrangements" of these countries. In October and November 1940, German-Soviet talks about It is clear that during the most horrendous war in the history of mankind, the USSR suffered greater losses than any other country " but the exact number of victims remains disputed. The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier memorial near Kremlin, dedicated to all Soviet soldiers who gave their lives protecting their country in 1941-1945. Getty Images. It is clear that during the most horrendous war in the history of mankind, the USSR suffered greater losses than any other country " but the exact number of victims remains disputed. Start by marking "The Soviet Home Front, 1941-1945: A Social and Economic History of the USSR in World War II" as Want to Read: Want to Read saving| Want to Read. The events of World War II remain among the most tragic of the 20th century. In Eastern Europe, World War II was bloody and destructive to a degree far exceeding the experience of western Europe, or of the Mediterranean or Pacific theatres. Of all nations, it was the Soviet Union which paid by far the highest price for victory. Get A Copy. The Soviet Home Front, 1941-1945 : A Social and Economic History of the USSR in World War II. by John Barber and Mark Harrison. No Customer Reviews. The events of World War II remain among the most tragic of the 20th century. In Eastern Europe, World War II was bloody and destructive to a degree far exceeding the experience of western Europe, or of the Mediterranean or Pacific theatres. Of all nations, it was the Soviet Union which paid by far the highest price for victory. Edition Details. Format:Paperback. The Soviet Union by 1948 had installed communist-leaning governments in Eastern European countries that the USSR had liberated from Nazi control during the war. The Americans and British feared the spread of communism into Western Europe and worldwide. The USSR also faced foreign attacks on the Soviet economy. In the 1980s, the United States under President Ronald Reagan isolated the Soviet economy from the rest of the world and helped drive oil prices to their lowest levels in decades. Built directly east of the Kremlin, Moscow's historic fortress and the center of the Russian government, Red Square is home to some of the country's most distinctive and important landmarks.

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