

# **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