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## Chapter 1 : Great Patriotic War (term) - Wikipedia

*Since there is not a great deal in English on the Soviet Navy in the Second World War, this book is by definition, rather indispensable. Both authors are retired Soviet naval officers and historians and this book was published by the Soviet Ministry of Defense in , then republished by the US Naval Institute.*

Unique in its account of the key Soviet operations in the war from the Soviet point of view, and unusual in that it criticizes the Party in its failings to adequately prepare the Soviet fleet for war. Photos, endpaper maps, pages. The trial followed after workers refused to return following an explosion on board two World War II cargo ships with a force that nearly leveled an entire town. Full-color maps and diagrams plus a host of paintings and present-day photographs help to both re-create this extraordinary chapter in the history of the Pacific war and convey the excitement of modern underwater exploration. British Capital Ship Design - USNI The British ship designers who plied their trade between and have long been criticized for being retrogressive and emblematic of the so-called dark ages of the British Admiralty. In this revisionist study, John Beeler goes beyond a purely technical analysis to examine crucial external factors that affected ship building--politics, finance, bureaucracy, strategy, and foreign threats. He makes a persuasive case that the Admiralty's sensible approach to the many problems of the decade laid the foundation for modern battleship design. Based largely on primary sources, the authors' argument is backed up with solid details and many original plans that are reproduced here for the first time. This major work will please both technical historians and everyone interested in the legend and lore of battleships. Large format, photos, detailed drawings, charts, diagrams, pages. Written from official German records, the writings of Kriegsmarine officers and the personal stories of survivors. King Fleet Admiral of the U. Large format, photos 96 pages. It covers the development and specifications, of the classes of British Battleships constructed in the period. Large format, photos, detailed line drawings of ship equipments, inboard and outboard profiles and compartmentation, hull sections, etc. The pride of the German Navy, her career and final battle as told from the point of view of the men aboard both the Scharnhorst and her nemesis, the Duke of York. Large format, photos, line drawings, technical details, data tables, pages. An Analysis of the Fighting Lyons Press An exhaustive, incredibly detailed and accurate analysis from official technical material. A classic military work. Dozens of charts, maps, and technical line drawings, pages. Large format trade paperback edition. Each main entry is accompanied by general arrangement line drawings and a selection of photographs. Clark tells a story of naval aircraft never told before. He related to the pilots, having flown with them in the early days. A new small and speedy vessel was required to carry the weapon and so HMS Lightning, the first torpedo-boat for the Royal Navy was built, although England had already built such a craft for the Norwegian Navy. Photos, drawings, pages. Large 11" x 8. Photos, maps, pages. Kennedy during World War II. Ships are drawn in planview, outboard profile, armor profile, inboard profile and hull lines. Many of the drawings are detailed double-page foldouts. Large format, photos, line drawings by R. Sumrall, tables, charts, 5 folded plans inboard, outboard and armour profile , overhead views, etc. Richardson as told to Vice Admiral George C. Dyer relating to the effort to prepare the U. Fleet for war during the June to January period and Adm. Attacked relentlessly by aircraft and U-boats, the former lost a total of thirty ships while QP13 ran into a British minefield off Iceland, losing seven vessels. Photos, bibliography, index pages. There is a complete index to the ships. Study of this nine ship class that contributed significantly to victory in the Pacific. Photos, maps, line drawing end papers, app. Photos, maps, diagrams, glossary, pages. The text describes the design and development of the class, armament, major conversion programs and operational history of this class. Fully illustrated with deck plans, outboard profiles, sketches from major design studies, and numerous detailed photographs. The appendixes contain a wealth of information on ship characteristics and equipment. Photos, diagram, map, pages. Navy task group This group, commanded by Capt. Daniel Gallery on the aircraft carrier "Guadalcanal," just weeks later boarded and captured the German submarine U off the coast of Africa. This historic act represented the first foreign

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warship so captured by the U. An illustrated encyclopedia of warships from antiquity to modern times, tracing the evolution of each class of vessel, fully illustrated with succinct and informative notes. Changes in warships, changes in sea warfare through the ages. Large format, colour drawings, over scale drawings, pages. Extra large format, s of photos, technical drawings, tables, extensive index, pages. Extensive technical data is included, and line drawings. The operational career of every ship is given. Large format, illustrations, technical information about each ship, plates, sketches, line drawings by Thomas Webb and Alan Raven, pictorial endpapers, pages. Tribute to the U. Accounts of the critical battles in the greatest naval conflict the world has ever known. Photos, illus, pages. Large 4to format, photos, maps, pages. The Photographic Story of Modern Naval Combat Bonanza Solid naval history, strategic issues, equipment and technology, highlights of major engagements, clearly illustrated. He also astutely evaluates the U. The author uses that particular battle as a microcosm to explain the strategic and tactical background as well as the technical and operational developments on both sides that occurred throughout the war. Crewed by Germans this captured British freighter was later sunk by U off the Azores in believing it to be an enemy ship. An epic story of endurance, the closest land being South America miles away. Photos, maps, line drawings, diagrams, pages. Each type is discussed and a specification section shows line-drawing diagrams of the various types. Large 4to-pictorial format, photos, diagrams, pages. During it all she suffered food shortages, fire and disease, she ran short of coal and was damaged coaling, nearly foundered in a gale, was covered with ice; still she survived to return home triumphant, her hold once crammed with mines now full of prisoners". Three weeks later, eleven battered ships limped into Russian ports, the rest having been sunk by German U-boat wolfpacks. Detailed specifications for each vessel. Over 40 full-color artworks of the main German Naval vessels that fought in WW2 including: Large format, photos, color illustrations, pages. Large oblong format, 8. Extra large format, photos, maps, line drawings, data tables, index, pages. Extra large 4to-pictorial format, photos, ill. Earl Burton, and Lt. The nontechnical narrative of the U. Prepared from Official Sources by the authors. Profusely illustrated throughout text with full page and smaller size captioned photographs of the ships and naval personnel in war time action during the time period of this WWII Naval Battle Report. Middle Phase; Volume IV: The End of an Empire; Volume V: Victory in the Pacific. Ex-library copy with usual library card, markings, etc. Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations 44 years later. Photos, chart, endpaper maps, pages. Large format, photos, detailed technical line drawings, scale model section, tables, 64 pages. Glossy pictorial boards issued without a dustjacket. Offers a stinging indictment of the U. Navy - chronicling a mixture of government confusion and callousness that may have cost the lives of nearly American sailors who survived an enemy torpedo hit, only to be left in the middle of the Pacific at the mercy of man-eating sharks. Claimed among the dead were the five Sullivan brothers and two of the four Rogers brothers - family tragedies that ripped through the heart of a nation. Small 16mo-oblong, photos, line drawings, "each" volume is pages. Small 16mo-oblong, photos, line drawings, pages. Large 4to, photos, drawings, pages. An authoritative work tracing destroyer history through the course of two world wars based on official records and building plans. In this, the most detailed history of British destroyers ever written, the author examines in great depth their development from to and provides the reader with a vast amount of hitherto undisclosed official information. Admiralty co-operation enabled Edgar March to carry out research and to examine every aspect of of development. A chapter is devoted to each class of destroyer, starting with the early knotters of and tracing destroyer history through the course of two world wars and up to the date of publications.

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## Chapter 2 : Great Patriotic War Bib

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

The units and units of the Marine Corps were repeatedly disbanded and recreated. Newly created in , units and units of the Marine Corps during the Great Patriotic War were widely used in amphibious operations and the defense of fleet bases. In the postwar years, they were disbanded and appeared in the Navy in the early s. While carrying out combat service on warships and vessels providing the Russian Navy, in particular in the Gulf of Aden, the marine infantry showed high combat readiness and efficiency. Marine infantry is a part of the armed forces of many countries. Throughout its three-century history, the Russian Marine Corps has become an indispensable participant in many small and large wars in defense of the interests of the Fatherland. The main of them: The first regular formations of the Soviet Marine Corps were created already in as part of the Volga Military Flotilla. They landed in landings on enemy occupied coasts and provided for the crossing of troops. In on the Sea of Azov for sea assault and anti-landing defense of the sea coast, the first marines formation was formed - the 1st Marine Expeditionary Division. During the Civil War, , up to 75, sailors were on the fronts, decommissioned from ships. Of these, separate detachments, battalions and regiments were formed, but they did not receive the official status of the Marine Corps as a special kind of troops and were disbanded after the war. In the s the Soviets developed amphibious doctrine building on their experiences in Great War and the subsequent Civil War and organized naval infantry units up to brigade size. With the start of the Great Patriotic War, the marines were involved in the most difficult sectors of the front. From the first days of the Great Patriotic War, the main naval bases of the Navy in the Baltic, Black Sea fleets and the Arctic turned out to be threatened by the fascists seizing them from the land. The troops of the Red Army in the coastal areas were sorely lacking. By the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, the Navy of the USSR had only one marine brigade in the Baltic Fleet, but with the outbreak of the war the formation and training of detachments, battalions and brigades began. Only in there were again formed dozens of naval infantry brigades and units of marines. Hundreds of thousands of sailors - sailors, cadets, foremen, officers left ships and fleet units for various sectors of land fronts. During the war, the number of marines who took part in the battles was about , people. The military situation required the sending of a large number of marines to land fronts. In the years of the Great Patriotic War about , sailors fought on the land fronts in the marines battalions, regiments and brigades. During the Great Patriotic War they conducted over amphibious operations, including several major operations in the Baltic, Crimea, and Far East. The Russians had a well-developed amphibious doctrine but almost no specialized ships and equipment. While their doctrine was well-thought out and effective, they were hampered throughout the war by a lack of specialized amphibious ships and craft and thus had to make expedient use of warships, small combatant vessels, merchant ships, fishing boats, and small craft to transport landing forces. Soviet doctrine did not differentiate between river crossings and landings from the sea; they classified both as amphibious operations. Hundreds of Soviet amphibious operations were conducted in the Black Sea. These operations were seen as flank support to land operations, with the army generally in overall command. Examples of military art in amphibious operations are now such naval landings as near Odessa Grigorievka - , near Kerch and Feodosia - , near Linhamari , near Leningrad - , to the port of Nikolaev are the glorious landmarks of the heroic past of the Soviet marines. In August they carried out three amphibious assaults at ports on the northeast Korean coast, as well as several landings on the coast of Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands. For combat service, five brigades and two battalions of the Marine Corps were transformed into guards, nine brigades and six battalions were awarded orders, many were given honorary names. The Soviet experience in amphibious warfare in the Great Patriotic War contributed to the development of Soviet operational art in combined arms operations. The overwhelming

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majority of amphibious operations by the Soviet Navy were dictated by normal operational-tactical expediency. The amphibious landings aided the achievement of objectives of the operation, within which they were carried out and were an important link with the armed struggle as a whole. The Soviets were quick to boast that 61 of their landings in the Great Patriotic War were conducted in less than 24 hours. Although Soviet naval infantry was activated and performed a valid military function during the Great Patriotic War, its presence did not signify the start of a new naval infantry heritage. It simply was required in terms of wartime pressures for specific military tasking, and quietly fell into disuse at the end of the war. During the 1950s, the Soviets denied the military value of amphibious assaults because of the potential effect of nuclear weapons on an assault force.

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## Chapter 3 : The Soviet Navy at the Outbreak and During the Great Patriotic War: Introduction

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Gebhardt translator Total hits: The Soviet Navy at War: Northern Fleet Convoy Operations. Download will be available in May, Volume 3: Northern Fleet Ground Combat Operations. Download will be available in September, Volume 4: Baltic Fleet Surface Warfare. Riverine Force Operations, Part I. War in the Far East, Command, Control, and Intelligence. Operations of the Black Sea Fleet. Mine and Anti-Mine Warfare. Employment of Soviet Naval Air Forces. Intra-Theater Transfer of Naval Vessels. Gebhardt is a retired U. Army officer who served as an enlisted infantryman, armor officer, and Soviet foreign area officer during a year career. His service includes one year in Vietnam, where he earned the Combat Infantryman Badge. He received a BA degree in political science from the University of Idaho in and an MA degree in history from the University of Washington in Army Russian Institute in Garmisch, Germany. Gebhardt is the author or translator of several previous works in the Soviet military history field. His works include a research study of the Petsamo-Kirkenes Operation conducted in October on the Murmansk front, the translated and expanded memoir of naval scout and Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Viktor Leonov, and two translated memoirs of Hero of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Loza , who commanded a Soviet tank battalion equipped with American Sherman tanks. For firearms enthusiasts, he has translated and published primarily through Paladin Press a series of instructional manuals for the most common Soviet military small arms. His translations of interviews with Soviet pilots of American and British Lend-Lease aircraft are published at [http:](http://) Some more translations made by Mr. Gebhardt for this website:

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## Chapter 4 : Stone & Stone: Books about this subject

*World War II: The Great Patriotic War () Main articles: Baltic Sea campaigns () and Black Sea campaigns () Building a Soviet fleet was a national priority, but many senior officers were killed in Stalinist purges in the late s. [4].*

Rzhev was occupied by German troops on October 24, Soviet offensive operations to drive the Germans out began on January 8, , and lasted until March 31, , with interruptions of several months. The entire time, the Soviet army fought through shortages of food, weapons, and people. Part of the Eastern Front of World War II The events of the Battle of Rzhev are viewed as a series of independent strategic, front-line operations of the Red Army, generally divided into 4 major offensive operations with lapses of one and a half to three months between each one. Other, smaller offensive operations were also conducted throughout that timeframe. This site was strategically important as a transport artery and for the development of a further offensive. At the same time, the Bolkhov operation was also conducted by troops from the Bryansk Front and the left wing of the Western front. This first battle of the Rzhev battle was the bloodiest. During this operation, a tank battle took place, in which up to 1, tanks participated on both sides. At the same time, the Velikiye Luki offensive took place, involving part of forces from the Kalinin front, from November 24, to January 20, At the same time, an offensive by troops on the Bryansk and Central Fronts took place. A German half-track is repaired near Vyazma. Support was provided by the 9th Army of Field Marshal General Walter Model, which included several army and tank corps with both motorized and tank divisions. The offensives of the Red Army were mostly carried out by the troops of the Kalinin and Western fronts with the assistance of the troops of the Bryansk and Northwestern Fronts. According to some reports, the total number of Soviet soldiers involved throughout the battle totaled approximately 1,, people. Each settlement was turned into a defensive unit with firing points and trenches. Often, several rows of wire barriers were installed roughly feet in front of the defenses. Soviet troops were in horrible conditions. There is no way to bypass the valley of death: Crawl along the corpses, and they are piled in three layers, swollen, swarming with worms, emit[ting] a sickening sweetish smell of decomposition of human bodies. RIA Novosti archive, image V. Many soldiers vomited and vomited. The smell of smoldering human bodies is unbearable for the body. An eerie picture, having never seen such a thing. The offensive to the north-west of Vyazma, about kilometers west of Moscow. In the city, there were three companies of gendarmerie, two labor exchanges, an anti-espionage department, and secret police. To get the population to work for them, the Germans used military force. Despite this, discipline in labor was low. During their final offensive, the Soviet troops found an empty city, with a rearguard of the 9th Army simulating the presence of troops. Approximate losses of German troops, broken down, are as follows. Russia, Panzer IV in the mud. But according to the historian Aleksei Isaev, the losses along the entire Rzhevskaya arc from January to March were , killed in battle and , lost to disease. Yet other sources indicate , deaths. The Great Patriotic War of Soldiers of mopping up anti-tank battalion moving toward Vyazma after battles for Rzhev. During the period of German occupation and hostilities, Rzhev and the nearest settlements were almost completely destroyed by the aviation and artillery of the Red Army. Local family in front of their ruined house. RIA Novosti archive, image S. Under heavy air raid. According to the Soviet Extraordinary State Commission, material damage during the fighting amounted to 1.

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## Chapter 5 : Soviet Naval Operations Great Patriotic War - Axis History Forum

*P r e f a c e: This is the dissertation B lood, Battle and Brigades: How Effective Were The Soviet Naval Infantry During The Great Patriotic War ()?.*

Introduction Based on the articles by V. Following the initial version of the year programme, by , the Soviet Fleet would have had 15 battleships, 15 heavy and 28 light cruisers, destroyers, submarines, dozens of ships of other types and hundreds of battle boats. However, the emphasis placed on large surface ships building did not exactly correspond to the demands of naval science as well as to the existing points of view on warfare at sea. In connection with rapid development of aviation and submarines, the era of battleships might and total supremacy was coming to its end. There is no doubt that orientation of the Soviet shipbuilding policy was, to a large extent, influenced by those impressive results and experience shown by the leading sea powers which continued intensive battleships construction. In the middle of the s, at the shipyards of six countries there were as many as 20 battleships under construction, though the proportion of the large surface ships in the foreign fleets became smaller. Though, they still continued to construct aircraft-carriers. The fact that the USSR economy could not support and secure the construction of such a fleet was quite obvious. The construction costs of only four first battleships of the Soviet Union type amounted to as much as a quarter of the country annual budget. Nowadays, it is not a secret anymore that implementation of the plans drawn up for the 1st and 2nd piatiletkas had been systematically undermined. On the whole, both piatiletkas remained unfulfilled. The system of financing the current construction on account of future plans advances flourished. Formation and further development of extended fleet required some re-organization and modernization of the fleet management system as well as enhancement and diversification of the shipbuilding industry management. Five major groups of shipbuilding factories and shipyards started to appear: Chilikin was the chief designer of that ship. Prominent naval scientists such as A. Vlasov provided consulting services to him. Two years after this lead battleship construction, three more battleships were laid: Their standard displacement was 59 tons with length of m, breadth of 38 m and draft of 9. With a nominal main engines capacity of horse-power, the battleship could develop a speed of 28 knots. Her main caliber battery included ten mm weapons in three turrets. The main armour belt thickness reached mm. The battleships construction process took a very slow pace. Technical output plans were broken mainly due to constant delays in materials and equipment delivery. In November, , heavy cruisers the Kronshtadt Leningrad and the Sebastopol Nikolaev under project 69 were laid. Their displacement capacity was approximately 35 tons. Main caliber battery consisted of nine mm weapons in their three-gun turrets. Total speed was 32 knots. In September, , lead light cruiser the Kirov under project 26, which had been laid in Leningrad in October , was put into service. Her chief designer was A. Two years later, the Baltic Sea Fleet added to its arsenal another light cruiser the Maxim Gorky under project bis, while the Black Sea Fleet, right at the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War, was equipped with the new cruisers Voroshilov and Molotov. All these four cruisers took an active part in the war, were damaged in the course of sea battles but still remained in operation. In Komsomolsk-on-Amur, light cruisers the Kalinin and the Lazar Kaganovich of project bis were under construction. They were allotted to the Pacific Ocean Fleet during the war years. It was ordered to concentrate all their efforts on small-size and medium-size warships building and to continue completion of large ships with high percentage of readiness availability. On the whole, the Soviet shipbuilding was once again re-directed for submarines and light surface ships construction. Nevertheless, the completion of ships of various classes, laid before, continued. The next stage of the Soviet-cruiser-building was design and keel-laying of the light cruisers under project Seven cruisers in accordance with this project were laid in Leningrad and Nikolaev in They managed to launch five of them before the war started. The lead cruiser Sverdlov was allotted to the Baltic Fleet in In as well as during the war, the Soviet Fleets were constantly equipped with new destroyers of project 7 and project 7U. A new torpedo-boat destroyer, under project 30, was designed by the group of constructors headed by A. The lead ship of this series, the Ognevoy,

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was laid in Nikolaev in August. It was planned to put her to the standard receiving-passing tests in December. Unfortunately, the war delayed further construction of Ognevoy. She was completed and commissioned in Poty in . Before the war, ten hulls of future torpedo-boat destroyers under project 30 had been built. Mass construction of new destroyers began only in the first post-war decade following a modified and improved project bis this time. Welded-hull destroyers were armed with four mm guns in two turrets and equipped with radar installations and sonar devices. After a rather lengthy pause, design and construction of guard-ships resumed. In , a design office headed by Y. They managed to launch six ships of this series before the war. During the war years , the lead ship Yastreb, under the improved project 29, was allotted to the fleet. She also had three-tube mm torpedo-tube. As many as 24 mines could be taken on her board. Two bomb-release gears with depth-charges complexes were fixed on her stern. The rest five ships launched were completed after the war following the project 29K. Having slightly modified it, the Soviet Navy used this project as a large submarine-chaser. Under the project A chief designer N. Loschinskiy , a series of big submarine-chasers was laid. Three years later, they, together with other ships of this project, were re-based to the Black Sea Fleet. These ships had wooden hulls. Their battery included two mm guns as well as two bomb-release gears with depth-charges sets. They could take on board four mines. Apart from that, each chaser was equipped with portable hydro-phone station. Since , the fleet started being equipped with small-size submarine-chasers of OD type with displacement of 47 tons and speed of 28 knots. Their battery consisted of mm and mm guns. The ships of these series became the most universal and multi-purpose ships of the Great Patriotic War. They landed troops, were on patrol duty, escorted transports and submarines as well as suppressed fire sectors on shore. Armoured small-size submarine-chasers of project chief designer A. Tyushkevich were built in besieged Leningrad and were sent to the Baltic Fleet since . Their displacement capacity was 61 tons with a speed reaching 23 knots; their battery included one mm gun and mm submachine gun, two bomb-release gears with depth-charges and hydro-acoustic station. In all, 66 armoured chasers were built. They were aimed for action in skerry areas, and were to provide fire-support of the land forces and participate in landing operations. During the pre-war years, a further developmental impulse was given to anti-torpedo ships construction. A project of a high-speed mine-sweeper project 59 , under the direct leadership of the chief designer L. Nogid, had been worked out by the end of . Apart from contact sweeps, she had also an electro-magnetic one. The battery consisted of two mm guns and one mm gun and three mm submachine guns. Displacement of this mine-sweeper was tons. The steam-turbine installation was capable of developing a speed of 22,4 knots without sweep and 19 knots with sweep. They were equipped with bomb-release and bomb-dropping gears with depth-charges complexes as well as hydro-acoustical station. The Baltic Sea Fleet mine-sweeping forces, which were in a desperate need of anti-torpedo ships during the war, were replenished with ton mine-sweepers of project L which had been built at two Leningrad shipbuilding factories under severe blockade conditions. The first ship was commissioned in January . Those mine-sweepers were built in two series: Their displacement was approximately tons, full speed with three active diesel engines reached 12,5 knots without sweep. Mine-sweeping complex included acoustic, electro-magnetic sweeps and paravane-sweep, 24 mines. The battery consisted of two mm guns. The set of torpedoes and mines was also extended, and the livability and habitability of inner compartments was significantly improved. Small-size submarines of XII series were designed by s design group headed by P. They were single-hull, all-welded and single-shaft submarines. Unlike VI series, their solid hull was divided into six compartments. Small submarine of XII series had two bow torpedo-tubes with four torpedoes. Her battery consisted of one mm gun. In the pre-war period, the Soviet Fleet was supplied with 28 ships of such kind. In , a project of a more perfect small-size submarine of series XV was proposed by an engineer group headed by F. This submarine had two-shaft electric power installation, while her torpedo armament was increased by four guns. By , the fleet received ten such submarines.

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## Chapter 6 : Soviet Hammer: Soviet Amphibious Warfare

*The Great Patriotic War (Russian: Вели́кая Оте́чественная война́, translit. Velikaya Otechestvennaya voyna) (Ukrainian: Вели́ка́я Вітчизня́на́ війна́, translit. Velikáya Vítchiznyána voína) (Belarusian: Вялі́кая Вайна́, translit. Vialikáya Vaina), is a term used in Russia and other former republics of the Soviet Union (except for the Baltic states) to describe the conflict fought during.*

Great Patriotic War Bibliography V. Vlasov and the Russian Liberation Movement: The Eastern Front, German Troops and The Barbarization of Warfare. The Fateful Siege, The Fall of Berlin Stalin and His Generals: The Russo-German Conflict, Enemy At The Gages: The Battle for Stalingrad. German Rule In Russia A Study of Occupation Policies. Red Storm On The Reich. The Soviet High Command. The Road To Stalingrad. The Road To Berlin. Fugage and Le Dvoretzky. Thunder on the Dnepr: Stalin and the German Invasion of Russia. Harrison, The Russian Way of War: Soviet Military Operational Art: In Pursuit of Deep Battle. From The Don to The Dnepr: Soviet Offensive Operations December August Glantz and Jonathan M. The Battle of Kursk. University Press of Kansas, The Secret of Stalingrad. Soviet Style in War. The Encyclopedia of the Eastern Front. The Politics of Illusion And Empire: German Occupation Policy in the Soviet Union Battle For White Russia: A History of the Soviet War Effort, Anthony Read and David Fisher. The Fall of Berlin. The Soviets As Naval Opponents The Siege of Leningrad. The Russo-German War Stalin As Military Commander. The Battle For Moscow. The Brainchild of Marshal Tukhachevskii. World War II Reinterpreted. Defeat in The East. The Revolution from Above, The Living and The Dead: Making Sense of War: The Growth of The Red Army. The Memoirs of Marshal Zhukov. The German Defeat in the East. End of The Third Reich. Ziemke and Magna E. Decision in the East.

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## Chapter 7 : Soviet Navy - Wikipedia

*Soviet Naval Operations in the Great Patriotic War Catherine Andreyev. Vlasov and the Russian Liberation Movement: Soviet reality and émigré theories.*

It was hardly equal to the command of the Baltic against even the present German navy. In the Far East, it depended almost wholly on the submarine - that is to say, on corsair operations, never successful in achieving a decision in sea warfare. In the Black Sea, the Soviet fleet was barely able to cope with that of Turkey. The history of the Russian navy did not encourage the hope that it will prove an important factor in post-Munich affairs; and its strength is divided among three entirely separate theaters. The reappearance of the Russians on the Baltic Sea coast after the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of was strategically of greatest importance. Previously the Soviet fleet had been restricted to the harbor of Kronstadt in the innermost part of the Gulf of Finland as its only Baltic Sea naval base and therefore was scarcely in a position to conduct major operations in the Baltic Sea. Now the Moscow treaty had opened the way for them to the good, favorably situated harbors on the Finnish west coast and in the Baltic States. It would not be long until the Soviet armed forces began to realize on these advantages they had won. Naturally this development appeared in no wise desirable to the German Navy High Command. It meant an appreciable strengthening of the naval position of Russia in the Baltic and therewith a considerable alteration of the balance of power in this inland sea which previously had been under the uncontested control of Germany. By the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet navy had 3 battleships, 7 cruisers including 4 new types of Kirov , 61, and the leader of a destroyer, torpedo boats and submarines, 22 patrol ships, 80 minesweepers. Fleet Naval Aviation consisted of 2, machines of various types. To the greatest extent the increase in ships was characteristic of the Baltic Fleet. Warships built in the prewar years, especially during the Second Five Year Plan, were equal in quality to the ships of foreign navies constructed in the same period, and for some tactical and technical characteristics superior to them. Thus, the "Kirov" class cruiser, being the most high-speed ships of this class, had at the same time the most powerful guns nine mm guns. However, these cruisers had weak armor 50 mm. Leaders and destroyers, having a very high speed, and had heavy artillery and torpedo armament. Submarines "C" and "K" were the most modern boats of the period. A significant drawback of pre-war shipbuilding program consisted of an imbalances in the classes of warships, which was expressed in a limited number of combat units, intended to carry out support tasks. Thus, for example, was clearly not enough to be held of minesweepers in the number of special construction. Naval Academy and the Military Council of the Baltic Fleet at the time paid attention to this lack of programs. But the proposals that were before the war, Professor, Vice-Admiral L. Goncharov and Rear-Admiral Yuri F. Rall, the need to be at the Baltic Sea up to modern trawlers, unfortunately, not been taken. Meanwhile, the main loss of the Baltic Fleet in combat and auxiliary ships from enemy mines during the war years were a direct consequence of the lack of minesweepers. The major drawback stemming from an underestimation of another serious danger - submarines, was limited the construction of anti-submarine ships and boats. They were built a few dozen, but hundreds were needed. Finally, the beginning of the war fleet had no landing craft, as well as landing craft specially constructed. Of course, all these shortcomings were not accidental, and the issue of removing them was raised repeatedly. But even big by the time the possibility of industry and economy of the Soviet state were not limitless, and needs continued to grow. The material part of aviation as a whole, including naval aviation, was not adequate. Unfortunately, as a result of a number of reasons for the new types of aircraft began belatedly. The backlog of naval strike aircraft is determined, on the one hand, qualitative deficiencies rather constructive obsolescence of the main aircraft types and on the other - the quantitative discrepancy between the available attack aircraft fleets of the Air Force tasks in the main theaters of naval operations. Thus, a third of bombers and torpedo was in the Pacific theater, while the Northern Fleet aircraft had just 11 such aircraft. Dive bombers in naval aviation were almost absent; aircraft such as the Pe-2 began to arrive in the fleet after the war started. There were the beginning of the war in the

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Navy the II

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## Chapter 8 : Meat Grinder on the Eastern Front - Rzhev

*Naval Infantry - Great Patriotic War. In Russia, marine infantry appeared in , when during the Northern War of , an armed struggle unfolded in the coastal and insular regions.*

In various stages of completion were another vessels including 3 battleships, 2 heavy and 7 light cruisers, 45 destroyers, and 91 submarines. During the war, many of the vessels on the slips in Leningrad and Nikolayev were destroyed mainly by aircraft and mines , but the Soviet Navy received captured Romanian destroyers and Lend-Lease small craft from the U. For the rest of the war, the non-submerged part of the ship remained in use as a grounded battery. Submarines, although suffering great losses due to German and Finnish anti-submarine actions, had a major role in the war at sea by disrupting Axis navigation in the Baltic Sea. In the Black Sea, many ships were damaged by minefields and Axis aviation , but they helped defend naval bases and supply them while besieged, as well as later evacuating them. Heavy naval guns and courageous sailors helped defend port cities during long sieges by Axis armies. In the Arctic Ocean, Soviet Northern Fleet destroyers Novik-class, Type 7, and Type 7U and smaller craft participated with the anti-aircraft and anti-submarine defense of Allied convoys conducting Lend-Lease cargo shipping. In the Pacific Ocean, the Soviet Union was not at war with Japan before , so some destroyers were transferred to the Northern Fleet. This service was responsible for the operation of shore-based floatplanes, long-range flying boats, catapult-launched and vessel-based planes, and land-based aircraft designated for naval use. As post-war spoils, the Soviets received several Italian warships and much German naval engineering and architectural documentation. Cold War Soviet Navy enlisted personnel stand at attention After the war, the Soviets concluded that they needed a navy that could disrupt supply lines , and display a small naval presence to the developing world. Afterwards, through a combination of indigenous research and technology obtained through espionage from Nazi Germany and the Western nations, the Soviets gradually improved their submarine designs, though they initially lagged the NATO countries by a decade or two. The Soviets were quick to equip their surface fleet with missiles of various sorts. Indeed, it became a feature of Soviet design to place large missiles onto relatively small, but fast, missile boats , while in the West such an approach would never have been considered tactically feasible. The Soviet Navy did also possess several very large and well-armed guided-missile cruisers , like those of the Kirov and Slava classes. By the s, Soviet submarine technology was in some respects more advanced than in the West, and several of their submarine types were considered superior to their American rivals. Carriers and aviation Kiev , an aviation cruiser , and the rest of her class constituted an important component of the Soviet anti-submarine warfare system. Large carriers were not needed to support the naval strategy of disrupting sea lines of communication. Premiers Nikita Khrushchev and Leonid Brezhnev considered aircraft carriers overly expensive, time-consuming, and vulnerable to attack. The Soviet Navy still had the mission of confronting Western submarines, creating a need for large surface vessels to carry anti-submarine helicopters. During and the Moskva-class helicopter carriers were first deployed, succeeded by the first of four aircraft-carrying cruisers of the Kiev class in The project was canceled during the planning stages when strategic priorities shifted once more. A distinctive feature of Soviet aircraft carriers has been their offensive missile armament as well as long-range anti-aircraft warfare armament , again representing a fleet-defense operational concept, in distinction to the Western emphasis on shore-strike missions from distant deployment. A second carrier pre-commissioning name Varyag was under construction when the Soviet Union disintegrated. Construction stopped and the ship was sold, incomplete, to China by Ukraine. Soon after the launch of this second Kuznetsov-class ship, the Soviet Navy began the construction of an improved aircraft carrier design, Ulyanovsk , which was to have been slightly larger than the Kuznetsov class and nuclear-powered. The project was terminated, and what little structure had been initiated in the building ways was scrapped. In part to perform the functions usual to carrier-borne aircraft, the Soviet Navy deployed large numbers of strategic bombers in a maritime role, with the Aviatsiya Voenno-Morskogo Flota AV-MF, or Naval Aviation service.

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Submarines A Whiskey Twin Cylinder class guided missile submarine , an important platform for launching anti-ship strikes. Surface ships were clearly much easier to find and attack. The USSR had entered World War II with more submarines than Germany, but geography and the speed of the German attack precluded it from effectively using its more numerous fleet to its advantage. Because of its opinion that "quantity had a quality of its own" and the insistence of Fleet Admiral Gorshkov , the Soviet Navy continued to operate many first-generation missile submarines, built in the early s, until the end of the Cold War in . In some respects, including speed and reactor technology, Soviet submarines achieved unique successes, but for most of the era lagged their Western counterparts in overall capability. In addition to their relatively high speeds and great operating depths they were difficult Anti-submarine warfare ASW targets to destroy because of their multiple compartments, their large reserve buoyancy, and especially their double-hulled design. The Soviet attack-submarine force was, like the rest of the Navy, designed for interception of NATO convoys, but also targeted American aircraft-carrier battle groups. Over the years Soviet submarines suffered a number of accidents, most notably on several nuclear boats. The most famous incidents include the Yankee-class submarine K , and the Mike-class submarine Komsomolets , both lost to fire, and the far more menacing nuclear reactor leak on the Hotel-class submarine K , narrowly averted by her captain. Inadequate nuclear safety , poor damage control, and quality-control issues during construction particularly on the earlier submarines were typical causes of accidents. On several occasions there were alleged collisions with American submarines. None of these, however, has been confirmed officially by the U. Inventory Typhoon-class submarine is the largest class of submarine ever built. Soviet Navy in

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*The Soviet Navy at War: Employment of Soviet Naval Air Forces. No. 18, "Combat Actions of Soviet Naval Air Forces and Antiaircraft Defense Forces in the Great Patriotic War" (, pages); No. 36, "Experience of the Employment of Air Assets for the Emplacement of Mine Obstacles" (, 87 pages).*

After the war, the Soviets concluded that they needed a navy that could disrupt supply lines , and display a small naval presence to the developing world. Afterwards, through a combination of indigenous research and technology obtained through espionage from Nazi Germany and the Western nations, the Soviets gradually improved their submarine designs, though they initially lagged behind the western North Atlantic Treaty Organization NATO countries by a decade or two. Indeed, it became a feature of Soviet design to place large missiles onto relatively small, but fast, missile boats , while in the West such an approach would never have been considered tactically feasible. The Soviet Navy did also possess several very large and well-armed guided-missile cruisers , like those of the Kirov and Slava classes. By the s, Soviet submarine technology was in some respects more advanced than in the West, and several of their submarine types were considered superior to their American rivals. Carriers and aviation[ edit ] Kiev , an aviation cruiser , and the rest of her class constituted an important component of the Soviet anti-submarine warfare system. Large carriers were not needed to support the naval strategy of disrupting sea lines of communication. During and the Moskva-class helicopter carriers were first deployed, succeeded by the first of four aircraft-carrying cruisers of the Kiev class in The project was canceled during the planning stages when strategic priorities shifted once more. A distinctive feature of Soviet aircraft carriers has been their offensive missile armament as well as long-range anti-aircraft warfare armament , again representing a fleet-defense operational concept, in distinction to the Western emphasis on shore-strike missions from distant deployment. A second carrier pre-commissioning name Varyag was under construction when the Soviet Union disintegrated in Soon after the launch of this second Kuznetsov-class ship, the Soviet Navy began the construction of an improved aircraft carrier design, Ulyanovsk , which was to have been slightly larger than the Kuznetsov class and nuclear-powered. The project was terminated, and what little structure had been initiated in the building ways was scrapped. In part to perform the functions usual to carrier-borne aircraft, the Soviet Navy deployed large numbers of strategic bombers in a maritime role, with the Aviatsiya Voenno-Morskogo Flota AV-MF, or Naval Aviation service. A Whiskey Twin Cylinder class guided missile submarine , an important platform for launching anti-ship strikes. Surface ships were clearly much easier to find and attack. The USSR had entered World War II with more submarines than Germany, but geography and the speed of the German attack precluded it from effectively using its more numerous fleet to its advantage. Because of its opinion that "quantity had a quality of its own" and the insistence of Fleet Admiral Gorshkov , the Soviet Navy continued to operate many first-generation missile submarines, built in the early s, until the end of the Cold War in In some respects, including speed and reactor technology, Soviet submarines achieved unique successes, but for most of the era lagged their Western counterparts in overall capability. In addition to their relatively high speeds and great operating depths they were difficult Anti-submarine warfare ASW targets to destroy because of their multiple compartments, their large reserve buoyancy, and especially their double-hulled design. The Soviet attack-submarine force was, like the rest of the Navy, designed for interception of NATO convoys, but also targeted American aircraft-carrier battle groups. Over the years Soviet submarines suffered a number of accidents, most notably on several nuclear boats. The most famous incidents include the Yankee-class submarine K , and the Mike-class submarine Komsomolets , both lost to fire, and the far more menacing nuclear reactor leak on the Hotel-class submarine K , narrowly averted by her captain. Inadequate nuclear safety , poor damage control, and quality-control issues during construction particularly on the earlier submarines were typical causes of accidents. On several occasions there were alleged collisions with American submarines. None of these, however, has been confirmed officially by the U. Typhoon-class submarine is the largest class of submarine

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