

## Chapter 1 : Stalin and the Spanish Civil War

*Stalin Approves William Brinkman This project began as an attempt to satirize Coronet Instructional by repurposing their Cold War propaganda as a kind of pro-Soviet piece, but quickly devolved.*

Wet stucco over masonry. Early elite block, Patriarchy Ponds , Moscow. Art deco adaptation by Vladimir Vladimirov A sanatorium in Saratovâ€”common provincial application of Stalinist style In terms of construction methods, most of the structures, underneath the wet- stucco walls, are simple brick masonry. The masonry naturally dictated narrow windows, thus leaving a large wall area to be decorated. Fireproof terra cotta finishes were introduced during the early s, [2] though this was rarely used outside of Moscow. About , construction technology improved â€” at least in Moscow â€” as faster and cheaper processes become available. Houses also became safer by eliminating wooden ceilings and partitions. The standardized buildings of â€” had the same housing quality as the Stalinist classics and are classified as such by real estate agents, but are excluded from the scope of Stalinist architecture. It relied on labor-intensive and time-consuming masonry, and could not be scaled to the needs of mass construction. This inefficiency largely ended Stalinist architecture and resulted in mass construction methods which began while Stalin was still alive. Although Stalin rejected Constructivism , completion of constructivist buildings extended through the s. Industrial construction, endorsed by Albert Kahn and later supervised by Victor Vesnin , [4] was influenced by modernist ideas. Even the first stage of the Moscow Metro , completed during , was not scrutinized by Stalin, and so included substantial constructivist influence. Background â€” [ edit ] Before , the Russian architectural scene was divided between Russky Modern a local interpretation of Art Nouveau , stronger in Moscow , and Neoclassical Revival stronger in Saint Petersburg. Another school that began after the Revolution is now known as Constructivism. They associated themselves with groups of modern artists, compensating for lack of experience with public exposure. When the New Economic Policy began, their publicity resulted in architectural commissions. Experience was not gained quickly, and many constructivist buildings were justly criticized for irrational floorplans, cost overruns and low quality. Foreign architects were welcomed, especially towards the end of this period, when the Great Depression reduced their jobs at home. Zholtovsky and Shchusev hired modernists as junior partners for their projects, [10] and at the same time incorporated constructivist novelties in their own designs. It employed 3, designers with a budget of million rubles. Housing crises in big cities and the industrialization of remote areas required mass housing construction, development of new territories and reconstruction of old cities. Theorists devised a variety of strategies that created politicized discussions without much practical result; State intervention was imminent. The beginning â€” [ edit ] Textile Institute Moscow , constructivist building completed Stalinism by a Constructivist, Ilya Golosov: The facts, or their representation in public Soviet documents, largely concerns the Palace of Soviets contest of â€” Major Soviet architects receive invitations to bid for the Palace of Soviets design. The Party Plenum authorizes three megaprojects: Architects submit 15 designs for the first competition, and a second competition is announced, which is to be open to foreign submissions. The prize for the second competition is awarded to 3 drafts Iofan, Zholtovsky, Hector Hamilton. All modernist designs are rejected. The Party outlaws all independent artistic associations. Victor Vesnin is assigned to direct the official Union of Soviet Architects. Stalin then in Sochi writes a memorandum to Voroshilov , Molotov and Kaganovich. The fourth competition closes with no winner announced. All Moscow architects are assigned to 20 Mossovet workshops, most of them directed by traditionalist architects Shchusev, Zholtovsky etc. The architects invited to direct these workshops included traditionalists Ivan Zholtovsky, Alexey Shchusev, Ivan Fomin, Boris Iofan, Vladimir Schuko as well as practising constructivists: This began an important trend that lasted until Stalin chose Iofan for one project, but retained all competing architects in his employ. Rebuilding vast spaces of Moscow proved much more difficult than razing historical districts. The three most important Moscow buildings of this time are on the same square, all built between and , yet each draft evolved independently, with little thought given to overall ensemble see prewar movie stills Each set its own vector of development for the next two decades. However, its size is consistent with nearby 19th-century buildings. The Moskva Hotel by Alexey Shchusev.

This line of development was uncommon in Moscow a tower on top of Tchaikovsky Hall was never completed , but similar grand edifices were built in Baku and Kiev. Slim Roman arches of Moskva balconies were common all over the country in the s. After the war they persisted in southern cities but disappeared from Moscow. This style, a clever adaptation of American Art Deco , required expensive stone and metal finishes, thus it had a limited influence – the House of Soviets in Leningrad , finished in , and Tverskaya Street in Moscow. separate type of development, known as "early Stalinism" or " Postconstructivism ", [12] evolved from to These buildings retain the simple rectangular shapes and large glass surfaces of Constructivism, but with ornate balconies , porticos and columns usually rectangular and very lightweight. By , it became disused. New development must proceed by whole ensembles, not by individual buildings. City block size should increase from the current 1. New development must be limited in density to persons per 1 ha. Buildings should be at least 6 storeys high; storey on first-rate streets. Embankments are first-rate streets, only zoned for first-rate housing and offices [13] These rules effectively banned low-cost mass construction in the old city and "first-rate" streets, as well as single-family homebuilding. Low-cost development proceeded in remote areas, but most funds were diverted to new, expensive "ensemble" projects which valued facades and grandeur more than the needs of overcrowded cities. Moscow Canal – [ edit ] Main article: It is located in Moscow itself and in the Moscow Oblast. The canal connects to the Moskva River kilometers from its estuary in Tushino an area in the north-west of Moscow , and to the Volga River in the town of Dubna , just upstream of the dam of the Ivankovo Reservoir. It was constructed from the year to the year by gulag prisoners [ citation needed ] during the early-to-mid Stalin era. The three most important Moscow projects were: Gorky Street Tverskaya , where Arkady Mordvinov tested the so-called "flow methode" of simultaneously managing building sites in different stages of completion. From to , Mordvinov completed rebuilding the central section of Gorky Street to Boulevard Ring with some exclusions like the Mossovet headquarters. Dorogomilovo including part of present-day Kutuzovsky Prospekt. Unlike the uniform, tight rows of buildings of Gorky Street, Dorogomilovo road was lined with very different buildings, with wide spaces between them. It was an experimental area for Burov, Rosenfeld and other young architects. These buildings were not as thoroughly engineered as on Tverskaya and wooden ceilings and partitions and wet-stucco exteriors eventually resulted in greater maintenance costs. Dorogomilovo West, city "gates" Dorogomilovo West, city "gates". Obelisk added in s. Slim mediterranean arches, typical for s Present-day Cosmos pavilion is one of originals, remodeled during the s. By August 1, , more than pavilions were built on 1. Pavilions were created in the national styles of Soviet republics and regions; a walk through the exhibition recreated a tour of the huge country. The central pavilion by Vladimir Schuko was based slightly on the abortive Palace of Soviets draft by Zholtovsky. Post-War – [ edit ] Stalinist apartment blocks in Kutuzovsky Prospekt, Moscow Post-war architecture, sometimes perceived as a uniform style, was fragmented into at least four vectors of development: Luxurious residential and office construction of complete regions such as the Moskovsky Prospekt in Leningrad and the Leninsky Prospekt in Moscow. The effort for new, low-cost technologies to resolve the housing crises, evident since and the official state policy since Building of new cities: Novosibirsk , Kemerovo , Dzerzhinsk and elsewhere. House of Lions, , Patriarshy Ponds , Moscow. Residential construction in post-war cities was segregated according to the ranks of tenants. Dzisko of Zholtovsky Workshop. Zholtovsky supervised and promoted the project , a luxurious downtown residence for Red Army Marshals. Sometimes, the relative rank and occupation of tenants is represented by ornaments, sometimes by memorial plaques. Note that these are all Moscow features. In smaller cities, the social elite usually comprised just one or two classes; St. Petersburg always had a supply of pre-revolutionary luxury space. Penthouse, pre-war postconstructivist building by Vladimir Vladimirov. Entrance with side views for security guards. During – construction was completed. Navigation was begun June 1, The canal and its facilities were predominantly built by prisoners, who were detained in several specially organized corrective labor camps. Underground Metro – [ edit ] Main article: All station names are current, unless noted. The first stage of Moscow Metro – began as an ordinary city utility. Attitudes changed when the second stage work started in This time, the subway was a political statement and enjoyed much better funding. It required 6 years to complete the first post-war metro line a 6. These stations were dedicated to Victory. No more Comintern Comintern metro station was renamed

Kalininskaya in December , no more World revolution , but a statement of victorious, nationalist Stalinism.

## Chapter 2 : The Origins of the Korean War

*This feature is not available right now. Please try again later.*

The article was originally presented by Dr. Only the first three of ten sections of his article are shown. Stalin fears an attack from the South Until the end of Stalin did not plan any aggression against South Korea. Instead he was worried about an attack from the South, and he did everything to avoid provoking Washington and Seoul. In Soviet leaders still believed in the possibility of a unification of Korea, and refused to sign a separate friendship and cooperation treaty with North Korean leader Kim II Sung. On 3 February Soviet Ambassador to North Korea Shtykov bitterly complained that the North Koreans did not have enough trained personnel, adequate weapons and sufficient number of bullets to rebuff intensifying incursions from the South. Receiving Kim II Sung in the Kremlin on 5 March , Stalin showed an open concern about growing pressure from the opponent in the vicinity of the 38th parallel and emphatically told Kim "The 38th parallel must be peaceful. It is very important. On 17 April , Stalin informed his ambassador of an imminent attack from the South. The Soviet ambassador confirmed that a large-scale war was being prepared by Seoul with the help of Americans and raised alarm about the inability of North Korean troops to withstand the aggression. The USSR was clearly afraid of such an attack, and was nervous not knowing pondered how to prevent the war. Stalin repeatedly castigated Ambassador Shtykov for failing to do everything in his power to maintain peace on the 38th parallel. Kim insists on war. While Stalin tried to prevent a war in Korea in , the North Korean leadership increasingly put pressure on the Kremlin, demanding permission to liberate the South. Stalin added that only if the adversary attacked Pyongyang, North Korea could they try military unification by launching a counter attack. The embassy gave a negative view on the matter 14 September and on 24 September , the CPSU CC Politburo rejected the appeal of the North Koreans to start the war, concluding that the North Korean army was not prepared for such an attack militarily, that "little has been done to raise the South Korean masses to an active struggle," and that an unprovoked attack by the North "would give the Americans a pretext for all kinds of interference into Korean affairs. Instead it called upon Pyongyang to become better better prepared for the operation. Stalin blesses the invasion After ambassador Shtykov informed Moscow of this wave of demands by Pyongyang, Stalin on 30 January replied through diplomatic channels: It has to be organized in such a way that there will not be a large risk. I am prepared to help him in this matter. At exactly the same time that the above mentioned exchange of cables between Moscow and Pyongyang took place, Mao Zedong was present in the Soviet capital. Stalin discussed with Mao the Korean situation, but according to all available data the Soviet dictator never mentioned to the Chinese guest his decision to launch an attack on the South as well as his invitation to Kim II Sung to come to Moscow. The first issue on the agenda was: Unfortunately, memorandums of conversations between Stalin and Kim in April have not been found as yet in the Russian archives. However, from some secondary sources testimonies of people involved in the negotiations, reports of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR , and from earlier and later statements and positions of Moscow and Pyongyang, the following conclusions can be drawn: Stalin changed his mind on the Korean war because of: Stalin did not consult Mao in advance because he wanted to work out the plans for the Korean war himself without Chinese interference and objections and then present Beijing with a fait accompli when Mao would have no choice but to agree with the invasion and assist it. While in Moscow Mao insisted on the liberation of Taiwan. Stalin was negative to the idea. It would be hard for Stalin to convince Mao in Moscow to help the Koreans before the Chinese had completed the reunification of their own country.

**Chapter 3 : Nikita Khrushchev - HISTORY**

*Must be relevant to War Thunder in terms of time frame and purpose. RINGesus Stalin approves better and didnt turn it into a stalin era gulag ppl came to.*

Toggle display of website navigation Argument: May 30, , Their use was, therefore, unnecessary. In the 48 years since, many others have joined the fray: Both schools of thought, however, assume that the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki with new, more powerful weapons did coerce Japan into surrendering on Aug. They fail to question the utility of the bombing in the first place — to ask, in essence, did it work? The orthodox view is that, yes, of course, it worked. The United States bombed Hiroshima on Aug. The support for this narrative runs deep. But there are three major problems with it, and, taken together, they significantly undermine the traditional interpretation of the Japanese surrender. Timing The first problem with the traditional interpretation is timing. And it is a serious problem. The traditional interpretation has a simple timeline: Army Air Force bombs Hiroshima with a nuclear weapon on Aug. Our Bomb Did It! All the elements of the story point forward to that moment: It is told, in other words, as a story about the Bomb. That was the day that the Supreme Council met — for the first time in the war — to discuss unconditional surrender. The Supreme Council was a group of six top members of the government — a sort of inner cabinet — that effectively ruled Japan in Unconditional surrender what the Allies were demanding was a bitter pill to swallow. What if they decided to put the emperor — who was believed to be divine — on trial? What if they got rid of the emperor and changed the form of government entirely? Even though the situation was bad in the summer of , the leaders of Japan were not willing to consider giving up their traditions, their beliefs, or their way of life. What could have happened that caused them to so suddenly and decisively change their minds? What made them sit down to seriously discuss surrender for the first time after 14 years of war? It could not have been Nagasaki. The bombing of Nagasaki occurred in the late morning of Aug. It came 74 hours — more than three days — earlier. What kind of crisis takes three days to unfold? The hallmark of a crisis is a sense of impending disaster and the overwhelming desire to take action now. Kennedy was sitting up in bed reading the morning papers at about 8: Within two hours and forty-five minutes a special committee had been created, its members selected, contacted, brought to the White House, and were seated around the cabinet table to discuss what should be done. Secretary of State Acheson called Truman that Saturday morning to give him the news. Within 24 hours, Truman had flown halfway across the United States and was seated at Blair House the White House was undergoing renovations with his top military and political advisors talking about what to do. These leaders responded — as leaders in any country would — to the imperative call that a crisis creates. They each took decisive steps in a short period of time. If Hiroshima really touched off a crisis that eventually forced the Japanese to surrender after fighting for 14 years, why did it take them three days to sit down to discuss it? One might argue that the delay is perfectly logical. Perhaps they only came to realize the importance of the bombing slowly. So the outcome — the end result of the bombing — was clear from the beginning. Second, the preliminary report prepared by the Army team that investigated the Hiroshima bombing, the one that gave details about what had happened there, was not delivered until Aug. Although their verbal report was delivered to the military on Aug. The decision to surrender was therefore not based on a deep appreciation of the horror at Hiroshima. Third, the Japanese military understood, at least in a rough way, what nuclear weapons were. Japan had a nuclear weapons program. Several of the military men mention the fact that it was a nuclear weapon that destroyed Hiroshima in their diaries. Anami Korechika, minister of war, even went to consult with the head of the Japanese nuclear weapons program on the night of Aug. Finally, one other fact about timing creates a striking problem. Either they succumbed to some sort of group schizophrenia, or some other event was the real motivation to discuss surrender. Scale Historically, the use of the Bomb may seem like the most important discrete event of the war. From the contemporary Japanese perspective, however, it might not have been so easy to distinguish the Bomb from other events. It is, after all, difficult to distinguish a single drop of rain in the midst of a hurricane. In the summer of , the U. Army Air Force carried out one of the most intense campaigns of city destruction in the history of the world. Sixty-eight cities in Japan

were attacked and all of them were either partially or completely destroyed. Sixty-six of these raids were carried out with conventional bombs, two with atomic bombs. The destruction caused by conventional attacks was huge. Night after night, all summer long, cities would go up in smoke. In the midst of this cascade of destruction, it would not be surprising if this or that individual attack failed to make much of an impression — even if it was carried out with a remarkable new type of weapon. A B bomber flying from the Mariana Islands could carry — depending on the location of the target and the altitude of attack — somewhere between 16, and 20, pounds of bombs. A typical raid consisted of bombers. This means that the typical conventional raid was dropping 4 to 5 kilotons of bombs on each city. A kiloton is a thousand tons and is the standard measure of the explosive power of a nuclear weapon. The Hiroshima bomb measured Given that many bombs spread the destruction evenly and therefore more effectively, while a single, more powerful bomb wastes much of its power at the center of the explosion — re-bouncing the rubble, as it were — it could be argued that some of the conventional raids approached the destruction of the two atomic bombings. The first of the conventional raids, a night attack on Tokyo on March 9, 1945, remains the single most destructive attack on a city in the history of war. Something like 16 square miles of the city were burned out. An estimated 100,000 Japanese lost their lives — the single highest death toll of any bombing attack on a city. We often imagine, because of the way the story is told, that the bombing of Hiroshima was far worse. We imagine that the number of people killed was off the charts. But if you graph the number of people killed in all 68 cities bombed in the summer of 1945, you find that Hiroshima was second in terms of civilian deaths. If you chart the number of square miles destroyed, you find that Hiroshima was fourth. If you chart the percentage of the city destroyed, Hiroshima was 17th. Hiroshima was clearly within the parameters of the conventional attacks carried out that summer. From our perspective, Hiroshima seems singular, extraordinary. On the morning of July 17, you would have been greeted by reports that during the night four cities had been attacked: Oita, Hiratsuka, Numazu, and Kuwana. Of these, Oita and Hiratsuka were more than 50 percent destroyed. Kuwana was more than 75 percent destroyed and Numazu was hit even more severely, with something like 90 percent of the city burned to the ground. Three days later you have woken to find that three more cities had been attacked. Fukui was more than 80 percent destroyed. A week later and three more cities have been attacked during the night. Two days later and six more cities were attacked in one night, including Ichinomiya, which was 75 percent destroyed. And the reports would have included the information that Toyama roughly the size of Chattanooga, Tennessee in 1945, had been — Virtually the entire city had been leveled. Four days later and four more cities have been attacked. How much would this one new attack have stood out against the background of city destruction that had been going on for weeks? In the three weeks prior to Hiroshima, 26 cities were attacked by the U. Of these, eight — or almost a third — were as completely or more completely destroyed than Hiroshima in terms of the percentage of the city destroyed. Two days after the bombing of Tokyo, retired Foreign Minister Shidehara Kijuro expressed a sentiment that was apparently widely held among Japanese high-ranking officials at the time. In time their unity and resolve would grow stronger. It is worth remembering that Shidehara was a moderate. At the highest levels of government — in the Supreme Council — attitudes were apparently the same. Strategic significance If the Japanese were not concerned with city bombing in general or the atomic bombing of Hiroshima in particular, what were they concerned with? The answer is simple: The Japanese were in a relatively difficult strategic situation. They were nearing the end of a war they were losing. The Army, however, was still strong and well-supplied. Nearly 4 million men were under arms and 1.

**Chapter 4 : The Bomb Didn't Beat Japan – Stalin Did – Foreign Policy**

*Stalin did not consult Mao in advance because he wanted to work out the plans for the Korean war himself without Chinese interference and objections and then present Beijing with a fait accompli when Mao would have no choice but to agree with the invasion and assist it.*

Eventually he entered the inner circle of Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin , who by that time had consolidated control over the country and instituted a bloody purge of perceived enemies. Millions of people were killed or imprisoned in Gulag labor camps, and millions more died in famines brought on by the forced collectivization of agriculture. After the war, he helped to rebuild the devastated countryside while simultaneously stifling Ukrainian nationalist dissent. By the time Stalin died in March , Khrushchev had positioned himself as a possible successor. At first, Khrushchev and other high-ranking officials ruled through a form of collective leadership. But in he organized the ouster of Premier Georgi Malenkov and replaced him with an ally, Nikolai Bulganin. Khrushchev foiled a Malenkov-led coup attempt in June and took over the premiership the following March. Khrushchev Begins the De-Stalinization Process Once a loyal Stalinist, Khrushchev gave a long speech in February that criticized Stalin for arresting and deporting opponents, for elevating himself above the party and for incompetent wartime leadership, among other things. This withering, albeit incomplete, indictment of Stalin was supposed to remain secret. By that June, however, the U. State Department had published the complete text. The Polish revolt was resolved fairly peacefully, but the Hungarian revolt was violently suppressed with troops and tanks. In all, at least 2, Hungarians were killed in late , and about 13, were wounded. Many more fled to the West, and others were arrested or deported. On the domestic front, Khrushchev worked –not always successfully– to increase agricultural production and raise living standards. Two years later, a Soviet rocket hit the moon, and in Soviet astronaut Yuri A. Gagarin became the first man in space. A fervent believer in communism, he nonetheless preferred peaceful coexistence with capitalist countries. Unlike Stalin, he even visited the United States. Relations between the two superpowers deteriorated somewhat in when the Soviets shot down an American U-2 spy plane deep inside their territory. The following year, Khrushchev approved the construction of the Berlin Wall in order to stop East Germans from fleeing to capitalist West Germany. Cold War tensions reached a high point in October when the United States discovered Soviet nuclear missiles stationed in Cuba. The world appeared to be on the brink of nuclear conflict, but, after a day standoff, Khrushchev agreed to remove the weapons. Kennedy , who one year earlier had authorized the failed Bay of Pigs invasion, publicly consented not to attack Cuba. Kennedy also privately agreed to take American nuclear weapons out of Turkey. In October Khrushchev was called back from a vacation in Pitsunda, Georgia , and forced to resign as both premier and head of the Communist Party. Khrushchev wrote his memoirs and quietly lived out the remainder of his days before dying of a heart attack in September. Nonetheless, his spirit of reform lived on during the perestroika era of the s.

### Chapter 5 : 8 Things You Should Know About the Korean War - HISTORY

*The number of Russians who approve of Soviet generalissimo Joseph Stalin's wartime leadership is growing, as is the desire to commemorate World War II and Russia's triumph over Nazi Germany.*

The tumultuous relationship between father and son created a story that spanned a difficult youth, the German invasion of the Soviet Union and a Nazi concentration camp. He was born in what was at the time Imperial Russia, and his mother died of typhus only a few months after his birth. Yakov was mostly raised by his other female relatives, his aunts and grandmother. He was encouraged at a young age to go to Moscow to seek out an education. From his youth onward, Yakov and Stalin did not get along, with Stalin being quite judgmental of his son, looking down on him in almost every way. Stalin did not approve of the marriage and after an intense argument, Yakov retired to his bedroom and attempted to shoot himself. Yakov did end up marrying the Jewish girl, a dancer who was already married. He helped her arrange a divorce before marrying her and having two children with her. Afterward, Stalin said that he no longer wanted to have any sort of a relationship with Yakov, as they had nothing in common. He called Yakov a thug and an extortionist. Military Career and Capture Because of his father, though, Yakov did have a military career and was an officer in the Red Army. Scene from the Battle of Smolensk, a photo which was used in Nazi propaganda during the attempt to invade Russia. This was not the case with Stalin and Yakov. In addition, Stalin did not entirely believe that his son had been captured. In fact, he thought that his son had given himself up, surrendering at the urging of his wife whom Stalin later imprisoned and interrogated because of this. In order to save himself the embarrassment, the capture story was circulated though Russian documents found in seem to confirm the surrender, rather than the capture. In the Red Army, surrender was seen as the equivalent of treason, causing Stalin to hate his son even more. Surrender was taken so seriously in the USSR that prisoners of war sent back to their home country after the war were better off not going back to the USSR at all. The Nazis saw this as a huge marketing opportunity, and spread their propaganda regarding Yakov far and wide. His own son has surrendered! Some thought that he may have committed suicide by running into an electric fence, or even jumping from a prison window onto an electric fence. Others thought that he may have been murdered. When he did not obey and went on to taunt the guard, the guard shot Yakov in the head. While the British thought about giving the papers to Stalin as an act of good will, they did not, as they did not want it questioned how and where they found the papers, as it had not been revealed to the Soviets at that time that the British and American forces had acquired German archives. Stalin and his daughter, Svetlana, in

**Chapter 6 : 90 Miles From Tyranny : Stalin Approves!**

*The following telegram from Joseph Stalin to Czechoslovak President Klement Gottwald on 27 August in which the Soviet leader explained his decision-making in the preceding months raises new questions about the origins of the Korean War. Did Stalin purposefully seek to entangle the United States.*

Blokhin , chief executioner for the NKVD, personally shot 6, of the captured Polish officers in 28 consecutive nights, which remains one of the most organized and protracted mass murders by a single individual on record. Operation Barbarossa and Continuation War During the early morning of 22 June , Hitler terminated the pact by launching Operation Barbarossa , the Axis invasion of Soviet-held territories and the Soviet Union that began the war on the Eastern Front. Seven days before the invasion, a Soviet spy in Berlin, part of the Rote Kapelle Red Orchestra spy network, warned Stalin that the movement of German divisions to the borders was to wage war on the Soviet Union. He believes that Hitler forestalled Stalin and the German invasion was in essence a pre-emptive strike , precisely as Hitler claimed. Other historians, especially Gabriel Gorodetsky and David Glantz , reject this thesis. In the initial hours after the German attack began, Stalin hesitated, wanting to ensure that the German attack was sanctioned by Hitler, rather than the unauthorised action of a rogue general. Secretary of War at that time and the U. Minister of Defence and formed the State Defense Committee to coordinate military operations with himself also as Chairman. He chaired the Stavka , the highest defense organisation of the country. In the first three weeks of the invasion, as the Soviet Union tried to defend itself against large German advances, it suffered , casualties, and lost 10, tanks and 4, aircraft. Even so, according to Glantz, they were plagued by an ineffective defence doctrine against well-trained and experienced German forces, despite possessing some modern Soviet equipment, such as the KV-1 and T tanks. Soviets stop the Germans[ edit ] Further information: They held the city at the cost of more than a million Soviet soldiers in the region and more than a million civilians, many of whom died from starvation. In September , Stalin told British diplomats that he wanted two agreements: Correctly calculating that Hitler would direct efforts to capture Moscow , Stalin concentrated his forces to defend the city, including numerous divisions transferred from Soviet eastern sectors after he determined that Japan would not attempt an attack in those areas. The counteroffensive bogged down, in part due to mud from rain in the spring of He changed his primary goal from an immediate victory in the East, to the more long-term goal of securing the southern Soviet Union to protect oil fields vital to the long-term German war effort. He pledged a campaign of massive strategic bombing, to include German civilian targets. He may have wanted to motivate the majority of the population who had Christian beliefs. By changing the official policy of the party and the state towards religion, he could engage the Church and its clergy in mobilising the war effort. He proposed to reestablish the Moscow Patriarchate , which had been suspended since , and elect the Patriarch. On 8 September , Metropolitan Sergius was elected Patriarch. I Joe or the British Tommy Atkins, all of which referred to soldiers in general, as the term frontovik was used only to describe those infantrymen who fought at the front. If by evil intent I should violate this, my solemn oath, then let the severe punishment of Soviet law and the total hatred and contempt of the working classes befall me.

### Chapter 7 : Stalin Memes. Best Collection of Funny Stalin Pictures

*Analysis: The Foreign Interventions\_ Stalin and USSR. Prior to the start of the Korean War, Stalin shared close relationship with Kim Il-Sung and many first-hand evidences prove his interest on the issue of Korean conflict.*

The United Nations played a major role. On the first day of the war, the United Nations Security Council demanded that North Korea stop fighting and withdraw to the border along the 38th parallel. When this warning was ignored, it passed a second resolution asking its member states to assist South Korea in repelling the attack. It then established a unified command under U. All of these measures would have been vetoed by the Soviet Union had it not been boycotting Security Council meetings at that time. In the end, although the United States and South Korea provided most of the manpower and military equipment, 15 countries fought with them, including the United Kingdom, France, Australia, Canada, Turkey and Ethiopia. Long retreats marked the early stages of the war. The invading North Korean troops were able to capture Seoul within three days—the first of four times that city would change hands—and quickly pushed their opponents back to the so-called Pusan Perimeter in the extreme southeastern portion of the peninsula. The tide turned that September, however, in part due to a surprise amphibious landing that General MacArthur executed behind enemy lines at Inchon, the port for Seoul. He was quickly proven wrong, as a November attack by the Chinese sent the overextended American troops into the longest retreat in U. The final substantial retreat of the war came in spring , when U. MacArthur was fired for insubordination. But MacArthur continued advocating for an escalation. House of Representatives, in which he declared that there was no substitute for victory. Truman relieved him of command a few days later. MacArthur returned to the United States a hero in the eyes of many, but never gained much traction during his flirtation with a presidential bid. Truce talks went on for most of the war. Official ceasefire negotiations began in July , by which time the wild swings of the early war had been replaced by limited attacks on strategic positions. Within months the two sides had agreed to divide the country along the existing battle line and not the 38th parallel. This would give South Korea slightly more territory than it had before the war. Fighting temporarily died down at the front as a final deal appeared imminent. But it was held up by a dispute over the repatriation of prisoners of war. Even so, separate black units remained the norm at the start of the Korean War. Piecemeal integration came when, as casualties mounted, field commanders of white units began accepting black replacements. More institutional change then occurred once General Matthew B. By May he had integrated the entire Far East Command, and by September the rest of the armed forces had followed suit. No permanent peace treaty has ever been signed. The July armistice may have ended the war, but it has not led to a peace treaty between North and South Korea. The two sides are still separated by a heavily fortified 2. North Korea has also occasionally resorted to assassination attempts and border incursions, including a artillery attack against a South Korean island that left four dead. Though North Korea has pronounced the armistice nullified on several occasions, most recently this March, the United Nations holds that such action cannot be taken unilaterally. We strive for accuracy and fairness. Twice a week we compile our most fascinating features and deliver them straight to you.

### Chapter 8 : Korean War :: Analysis

*Joseph Stalin (born Ioseb Besarionis dze Jughashvili; 18 December - 5 March ) was a Soviet revolutionary and politician of Georgian ethnicity. He ruled the Soviet Union from the mids until his death in , holding the titles of General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from to and the nation's Premier from to*

### Chapter 9 : Joseph Stalin - Wikipedia

*Stalin Memes. Updated daily, for more funny memes check our homepage.*