

The Path to Victory:

Historical Sources Testify

On the 75th anniversary
of the liberation of Eastern
Europe from Nazism





On the 75th Anniversary of the Liberation

of Eastern Europe from Nazism

75 years ago, the liberation of Eastern Europe from Nazism began. By the beginning of 1944, after three years of bloody war, the Red Army had achieved outstanding success in key areas of the Soviet-German front. The battle for Moscow, the victory at Stalingrad, the smashing of the blockade of Leningrad, the liberation of the North Caucasus and the crushing defeat of Nazi troops on the Kursk Bulge created the conditions for the ejection of the Nazis from the Soviet Union.

The beginning of 1944 was marked by major offensive operations by the Soviet troops: on 26 March, Red Army troops, under the command of Marshal Konev, reached Prut River, the state border of the USSR, and entered Romanian territory. From the very beginning of the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet government officially declared that the Red Army's entry into the territory of other countries was brought about by the need to completely defeat the German armed forces and that it was not pursuing the goal of changing the political structure of these countries or violating their territorial integrity – its goal was merely to help all these people in their fight for liberation. The countries in the anti-Hitler coalition recognized that this goal was perfectly legitimate.

In 1944–1945 nine European countries were completely or partially liberated by the Red Army: Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Denmark and Norway. Soviet soldiers came to Europe not as avengers, but as liberators, and at the cost of their own life fulfilled a sacred duty and humanitarian mission in the name of peace and freedom. The Soviet people paid dearly for freedom from Nazi tyranny unleashed on the people of Europe: in fierce battles with the enemy, the Red Army lost over 3 million soldiers and officers, of which up to 1 million were killed.

Immediately after the liberation of Europe from occupation, the main goal of the Red Army and the Soviet Military Administration was to create the conditions for the local people to lead a peaceful life. The Soviet government, despite the difficult situation in its own country, supplied food, medicine, consumer goods, industrial equipment and raw materials to the people of the liberated countries.

Soviet soldiers helped rebuild destroyed towns and villages, railway tracks, bridges, industrial facilities, and helped clear mines. The Soviet military commandant's offices provided the local authorities of the liberated countries significant assistance. The offices were responsible for maintaining order in towns and villages, assisting the local administration to ensure the normal operation of industrial and commercial companies, post offices, telegraph offices, schools, and cultural and educational institutions.

The organization of the exhibition dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the liberation of Eastern Europe from fascism was attended by the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation, the Russian Historical Society, the Russian Military Historical Society, and the History of the Fatherland Foundation.

Unique materials from the archives of the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia, the Russian State Archive of Socio-Political History, the Central Archive of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, and the Foreign Policy Archive of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, including those stored for a long time under the heading 'top secret', provide information on the hostilities, morale in the Red Army, cooperation with local government agencies to fix infrastructure and provide civilians with the necessary conditions to lead a peaceful life, and the provision by Soviet soldiers of humanitarian assistance to the local population.

The beginning of the Second World War

September 1, 1939

On September 1, 1939, with the German invasion of Poland, the Second World War began, the most significant armed conflict in the history of humanity, which involved 62 of the 72 countries that existed at that time.



Fascists in the Jewish ghetto. 1940s
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Children watching the air battle of the German and British aircrafts. United Kingdom, 1940
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



German soldiers demonstrate the border post on the border with Czechoslovakia during the annexation of the Sudetenland. October 1938
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Calais after the street fights. France, 1940
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Scheme «World War II. Military operations from September 1, 1939 to June 22, 1941».

The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

- Fascist states-aggressors (Germany and Italy) and their colonies
- States and territories seized by aggressors to the beginning of the World War II (until 1.IX 1939)
- Satellites of Nazi Germany
- States attacked by aggressors and territories seized from 1.IX 1939 to 22.VI 1941
- Direction of fascist troops attacks
- Troop response of the states subjected to the aggression







German Army parade in Copenhagen. Denmark, April 20, 1940
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

Plan of Germany war against the USSR – Operation "Barbarossa"

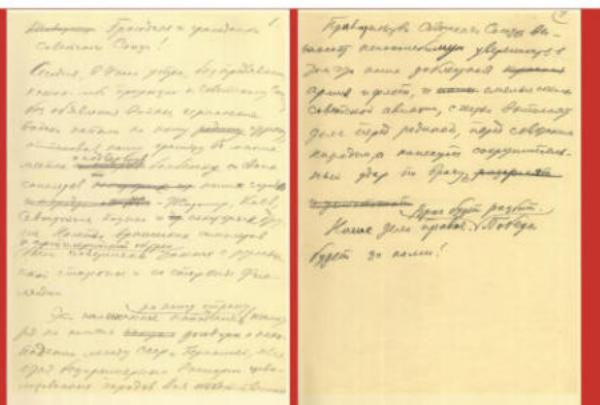


Map «Plan of Germany war against the USSR - Operation "Barbarossa».
 The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

-  — The directions of the main attacks in order to destroy the forces of the Red Army
-  — The final goal of the plan is to achieve the line "Arkhangelsk – Volga"
-  — States - allies of Nazi Germany
-  — States occupied by aggressors

The beginning of the Great Patriotic War

June 22, 1941



Appeal of the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR V.M. Molotov in the connection with the attack of Nazi Germany on the USSR (draft, autograph) to the citizens of the Soviet Union. June 22, 1941

Archive of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation collection

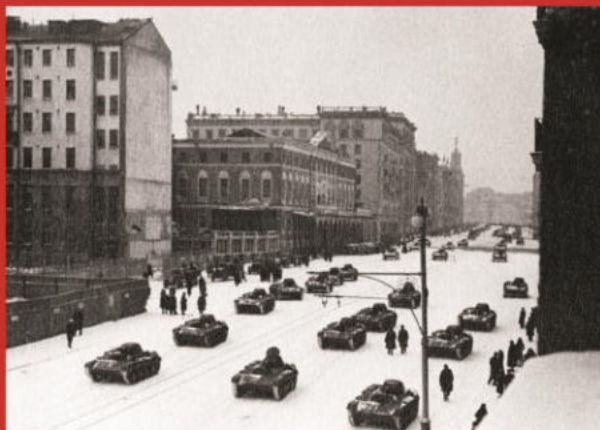


Mother. 1941
Photographer – B. P. Korotkov.
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Muscovites listen the appeal of the Soviet Government to the population about the beginning of the war by radio. Moscow, June 22, 1941

The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Parade on November 7, 1941. Tanks pass along Gorky Street in Moscow.

The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

At dawn on June 22, 1941, Germany, in violation of the non-aggression pact of 1939, attacked the USSR. The Great Patriotic War began, which lasted 1418 days.



Poster "We'll Massacre and Wipe out the Enemy without Pity!".

Artists: Kukriniki

Moscow - Leningrad, 1941

The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Poster "Don't Give the Enemy a Single Inch of Our Land!". Artist: A. A. Kazantsev. Leningrad, 1943

The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Mortars of the Lieutenant Kiritsev's unit are firing at the enemy at the far approaches to Moscow. Western Front, 1941

The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

International agreements of allied countries

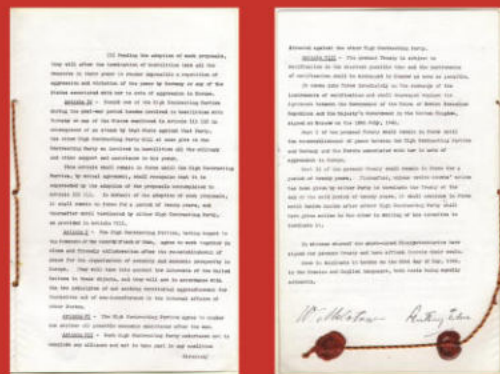
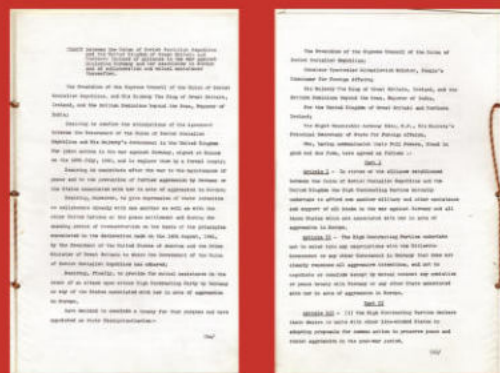


People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the USSR V.M. Molotov, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom W. Churchill and Ambassador of the USSR in Great Britain I.M. Maisky after the signing the Treaty of Alliance in the war against Nazi Germany. May 26, 1942. Archive of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation collection

The interests of the USSR required the complete liberation of its occupied territory in the shortest possible time and the quickest possible defeat of Germany in cooperation with the allies. On January 1, 1942, 26 countries signed a United Nations Declaration to create a coalition led by the USSR, Great Britain and the USA against the German bloc. However, despite the diplomatic efforts of the USSR, the issue of opening a second front in 1941–1942 was never addressed.



Agreement between the Government of the USSR and the Government of the United States on the principles applicable to mutual assistance in the conduct of the war against the aggression. Washington, June 11, 1942. Archive of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation collection



The agreement between the USSR and the United Kingdom on an alliance in the war against Nazi Germany and its accomplices in Europe and on cooperation and mutual assistance after the war. London, May 26, 1942. Archive of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation collection



Reception of V.M. Molotov by US President F. Roosevelt in the White House. Washington, June 1942. Archive of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation collection

The extermination of civilians by the Nazis



A mountain of ash and human bones of 200 thousand tortured and burned by German fascists in Majdanek death camp. Poland, 1944

The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Joint Declaration of the Governments of Belgium, Great Britain, Holland, Greece, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, USA, USSR, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and the French National Committee on the extermination of the Jewish population of Europe by the Hitler authorities. December 18, 1942

Archive of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation collection

"... The German authorities in all the territories to which their barbarian regime extends, not limited to depriving all persons of Jewish origin of the most basic human rights, are now realizing the intention repeatedly expressed by Hitler to exterminate the Jewish people. From all occupied countries, Jews are transported to Eastern Europe in conditions of unprecedented cruelty and horror."



Children from the concentration camp Auschwitz. Poland, 1944
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

"The Soviet government and the entire Soviet people are imbued with a sense of fraternal solidarity and profound sympathy for the suffering and courageous struggle of the peoples of Europe occupied by Nazi Germany. The misery, humiliation and torment inflicted on these peoples by Nazi tyranny is all the more understood by the peoples of the Soviet Union because the Nazi invaders in the Soviet regions they temporarily occupied committed atrocious crimes on a monstrous scale: the mass murder of civilians, the complete destruction of cities and villages, plunder and ruin of the population, brutal violence against women, children and the elderly, and the enslavement of hundreds of thousands of people."

From the statement of the Soviet government on the culpability of the Nazi invaders and their accomplices for the atrocities, they committed in the occupied countries of Europe. Moscow, October 14, 1942



Project of the Soviet Government Statement, approved by the Central Committee of the CPSU (b), on the responsibility of the Nazi invaders and their accomplices for the atrocities committed by them in the occupied countries of Europe. Moscow, October 14, 1942

Archive of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation collection

"Misery, humiliation and torment inflicted upon these people by Hitler's tyranny are all the more understandable to the people of the Soviet Union because the Hitler's invaders commit atrocious proportions of their crimes in the Soviet regions temporarily occupied by them, the massacres of civilians, the destruction of cities and villages, robbery and ruin population, atrocious violence against women, children and the elderly, lead into the slavery of hundreds of thousands of people"



Press release of People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the USSR "The Implementation of the total extermination of the Jewish population plan in the occupied territory of Europe by Hitler's authorities" December 19, 1942

Archive of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation collection

«The Nazis and their accomplices are accelerating their special plan for the total extermination of the Jewish population on the occupied territory of Europe.»

ОКНО
ТАСС № 714



БОЕЦ, МСТИ!

художник — П. Соколов-Скаля.

Poster «Fighter, revenge! TASS Windows № 714»

Artist P. Sokolov-Skalya

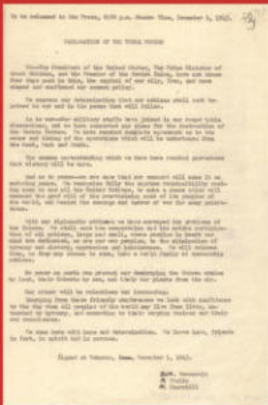
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

Tehran Conference 1943

The conference, held in Tehran on November 28 –December 1, 1943, was the first conference of the Big Three during World War II, with the leaders of three countries: I. Stalin (USSR), F. Roosevelt (USA), W. Churchill (Great Britain). The conference resulted in an agreement on the opening of a second front. On 6 June 1944, the allied forces landed in Normandy.



The signing of a declaration on the issue of global security by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the USSR (V. Molotov), the United States (C. Hull), Great Britain (E. Eden) and China (Fu Wing Chan). Moscow, October 30, 1943
The Archive of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation collection



The Declaration of Three Powers, signed in Tehran on December 1, 1943.
The Archive of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation collection



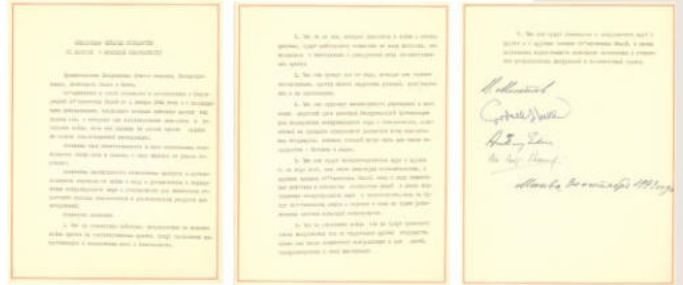
Military decisions taken at the Tehran Conference. Tehran, December 1, 1943
The Archive of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation collection



The ceremony at which an honorary sword was presented by the British Prime Minister W. Churchill, a gift from King George VI to the citizens of Stalingrad to commemorate the heroic defense of the city during the Tehran Conference. November 29, 1943
The Archive of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation collection



The leaders of the three allied powers I. Stalin, F. Roosevelt and W. Churchill and representatives of military missions in the spotlight of film and photo correspondents. Tehran, 1943
The Archive of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation collection



The declaration of four states on the issue of global security. Moscow, October 30, 1943
The Archive of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation collection

"The governments of the United States of America, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China... declare that their joint actions aimed at waging war against their respective enemies will continue to build and maintain peace and security."



Statement by the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States addressed to the satellites states of Hitler Germany – Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Finland. Izvestia, May 13, 1944
The Archive of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation collection

"These states will therefore have to decide now whether they intend to persevere in their current hopeless and disastrous policy of resisting the inevitable victory of the allies, although they still have time to make a contribution to our victory."

The liberation of the central regions of the USSR



Shortly before the battle on the Kursk Bulge. K. K. Rokossovsky in the group of commanders on the reconnaissance of positions. Kursk region, 1943
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Artillery crew is firing at the Germans. Stalingrad, November 1942
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Soviet pilot-ace three times Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel A.I. Pokryshkin at the anti-aircraft gun. 1943
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



A column of German war prisoners are on the streets of Stalingrad. January 1943
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

The failure of the Barbarossa plan that was carried out by lightning war was a key turning point in World War II, and its most bloody battles unfolded on the Soviet-German front. The battle for Moscow, the victory at Stalingrad, the smashing of the blockade of Leningrad, the liberation of the North Caucasus and the crushing defeat of Nazi troops on the Kursk Bulge led to the subsequent ejection of the Nazis from the Soviet Union.



Poster "Forward to the West! For the Liberation of the Soviet Land!"
Artist P. P. Grigoryants. Leningrad 1943
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Poster "Defend the Caucasus!" Artist I. Toidze. Moscow - Leningrad, 1942
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

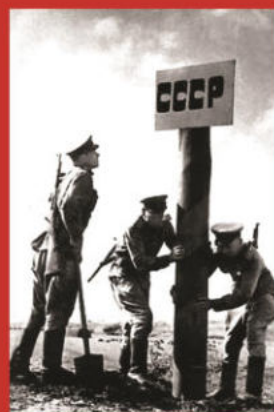
The liberation of the western and southwestern regions of the USSR



The Nazis surrender. Vilnius, July 1944
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia



In the liberated Kharkov, citizens meet fighters of the Red Army, August 1943
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia



Frontier guards establish a border post on the state border of the USSR with Romania, March 28, 1944
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia

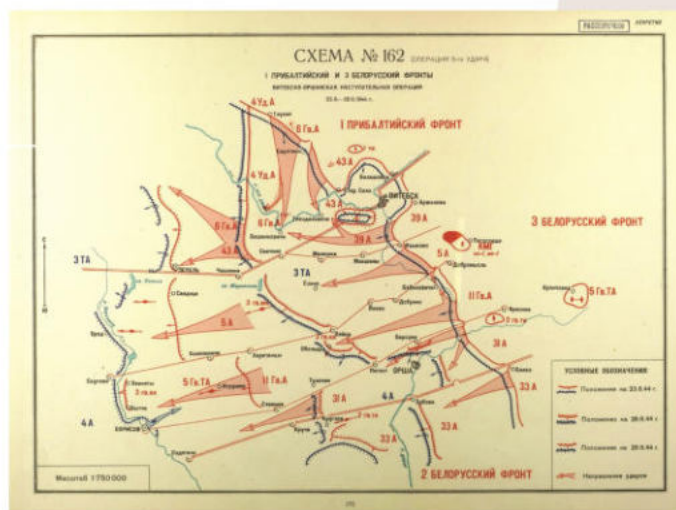


Leaflet «Long live to the heroes of Dnieper!». 1944
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia





Crossing the Dnieper. The 1st Ukrainian Front, August 1944
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia

In 1944, the Red Army successfully carried out a brilliant series of sequential and interconnected offensive strategic operations, which inflicted irreparable damage on the fascist German forces in terms of manpower and military equipment, and the Nazi invaders were ejected from all over the USSR. However, the liberation of the country came at a high price. During the occupation of the USSR by fascist Germany, more than 13,684,000 Soviet citizens died. Of these, 7,420,370 people were deliberately killed. 2,164,313 people died in forced labor in Germany. 4,100,000 people died because of the harsh conditions of the occupying regime.



Troop map of the 3rd Belorussian Front in the region of Vitebsk on June 26, 1944
The Central Archive of the Ministry Defense of Russian Federation collection

Vitebsk- Orsha offensive operation
 Position on 23.6.44
 Thrust directions



On the streets of Minsk on Victory Day. Belorussian SSR, Minsk, May 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia

The decisive victories of the Red Army in 1944

1944 ГОД — ГОД РЕШАЮЩИХ ПОБЕД СОВЕТСКОЙ АРМИИ

1944 год явился годом решающих побед Советской Армии. Выполняя гениальный стратегический план товарища Сталина, Советская Армия нанесла десять последовательных мощных ударов по немецким войскам. В результате этих ударов были полностью освобождены от немецко-фашистских захватчиков временно оккупированные ими районы Советского Союза, враг был изгнан из пределов советской земли. Военные действия Советской Армии были перенесены на территорию Германии и её сообщников.



Десять сокрушительных ударов, нанесённых Советской Армией в 1944 году, и полное изгнание немецко-фашистских войск из пределов Советского Союза.

Map of the main strikes carried out by the Red Army to completely eject the invaders from the USSR and the beginning of the liberation of East Europe from Nazism.
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

- Front line by early 1944
- Front line by the end of 1944
- Direction of strikes carried out by the Red Army troops

The liberation of Romania



In pursuit of the enemy, the troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front enter Romania. March 1944
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



The disarmament and capture of the Nazis from the hotel by the Romanian army and military detachments. Bucharest, August 1944
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



The population of Bucharest welcomes the Red Army. Romania, August 31, 1944
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

On March 26, 1944, Red Army troops under the command of Marshal Konev reached the Prut River, the state border of the USSR, and entered Romania. The fast and crushing defeat of the fascist troops near Iasi contributed to the beginning of the anti-fascist uprising of the Romanian people (August 23–31, 1944) against the pro-Nazi regime. According to updated data, the losses of Soviet troops in the battles to liberate Romania (from April to October 1944) totaled over 286,000 killed and wounded. From August 23 to October 30, 1944, 58,000 Romanian troops were killed, wounded or went missing.

King of Romania Michael I.

On August 23, 1944, the dictator I. Antonescu was arrested on the order of King Michael I, a new government was established, and the terms of the armistice were accepted. The Romanian armed forces were ordered to immediately withdraw from German command and cease their hostilities against the Red Army that had been welcomed by the majority of the population of Romania.



"The Romanian Army shoulder to shoulder with the victorious Red Army, fighting to destroy the Nazi invaders." USSR, 1944

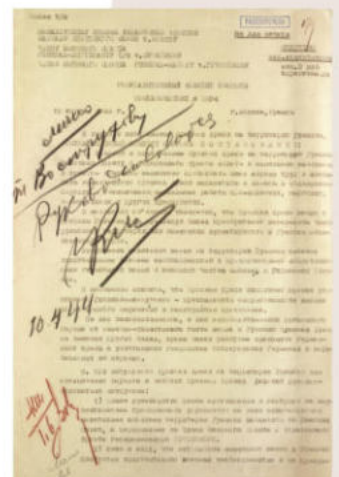
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

The decision of the State Defense Committee in connection with the entry of the Red Army in Romania. April 10, 1944

"The Red Army entered Romania not as a conqueror, but as a liberator of the Romanian people from Nazi oppression.

It has no other purpose than to defeat the enemy German armies and destroy the rule of Nazi Germany in the countries it enslaved."

The Central Archives of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation collection



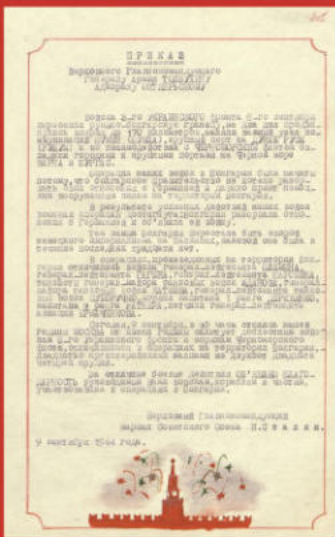
The liberation of Bulgaria



Meeting of Marshal of the Soviet Union F.I. Tolbukhin in the city of Plevna, Bulgaria, 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Fighters of the Red Army in the capital of Bulgaria, Sofia, September 1944
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.



Description of the liberation campaign in Bulgaria from the military journal of the 108th Guards Rifle Division 1944
"For the troops of the 3d Ukrainian Front to cross the Romanian-Bulgarian border, with swift blow defeat the encountering enemy, destroy the Nazi invaders in Bulgaria and free the Bulgarian people from the Nazi yoke."
"The Bulgarian peasants, freed by the Red Army from the Nazi yoke that they hated, greeted their liberators with joyful excitement ... they express warm words of gratitude to their deliverer - the Army of the Soviet people."
The Central Archive of the Ministry Defense of Russian Federation collection

On September 5, 1944, the Soviet Union declared war on Bulgaria. On September 8, the advanced units of the 3rd Ukrainian Front (under the Soviet military commander F. Tolbukhin) crossed the Romanian-Bulgarian border without firing a shot. Almost the entire population came out to meet the soldiers of the Red Army. At 12 o'clock on the same day, the Muraviev government decided to declare war on Germany and gave the order not to resist the Red Army. According to updated data, the total losses of the Soviet troops during the liberation campaign on Bulgarian soil totaled 12,750 people, with 977 killed.



Information on the quantity and cost of the transferred food for the period from January to June 1945 and on the expenses incurred in 1944-1945s in Soviet rubles for supporting the 1st Bulgarian Army.
The Central Archive of the Ministry Defense of Russian Federation collection



Poster «TASS Window No. 1253» on the military cooperation of the Slavic countries armies, 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.



The armed fight of the Bulgarian people in 1941-1944s. Bulgaria, Sofia, 1957
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.

The liberation of Yugoslavia



The Chief of Staff of the 1st Tank Army of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia presents the Order "For Courage" to L. M. Karozina, Yugoslavia, March 15, 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Leaflet of the Main Political Administration of the Red Army "Hero of the Soviet Union and People's Hero of Yugoslavia Alexander Sergeyevich Shornikov".
Moscow, 1944
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Yugoslav partisans and inhabitants of the village of Starchevo study the award of the young scout Vitya Zhaivoronok, Yugoslavia, suburbs of Belgrade, October 1944
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Marshal I. Broz Tito delivers a speech in connection with the signing of the Soviet-Yugoslav Friendship Treaty. Moscow, April 11, 1945
Archive of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation collection

Soviet troops entered Yugoslavia at the request of the National Committee for the Liberation of Yugoslavia. During the Belgrade Offensive (from September 28 to October 20, 1944), Soviet forces and Yugoslav Partisans liberated the capital Belgrade and defeated the German Army Group Serbia. Having crossed the Danube, in early October 1944 Soviet fighters met the Yugoslav Partisans in the valley of the Great Morava River as they advanced on Belgrade from the south-west. According to updated data, the losses of Soviet troops during the battles in Yugoslavia totaled 4,350 people, with 14,488 casualties admitted to hospital, with 2,953 Yugoslav Partisans and about 1,000 Soviet soldiers giving their lives on the streets of the capital of Yugoslavia.



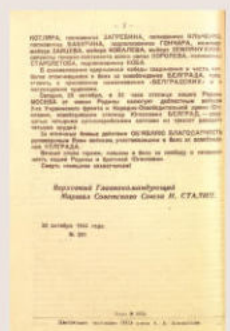
Poster "Bolje grob nego rob".
Yugoslavia, 1941.
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



A column of the Soviet T-34 tanks on the streets of Belgrade. Yugoslavia, October 30, 1944
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Order of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of 20.10.1944 № 201 with the declaration of gratitude to the troops liberated Belgrade.
The Central Archive of the Ministry of Defense of Russian Federation collection



The liberation of Hungary



Soviet soldiers with Hungarian children. Hungary, Budapest, 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Representatives of the 2nd Ukrainian Front command give bread to inhabitants of Budapest. Hungary, 1945
Russian Military Historical Society collection



The corpse of a Jew killed by the Nazis on Budapest street. Hungary, 1945
Russian Military Historical Society collection

On September 23, 1944, troops of the 2nd Ukrainian Front fought the Romanian-Hungarian border and entered Hungarian territory in order to defeat the enemy group on its territory and withdraw Hungary from the war on the side of Nazi Germany. The Budapest strategic offensive operation (October 29, 1944 - February 13, 1945) contributed to the creation of the anti-fascist coalition Provisional National Government of Hungary on December 21-22, 1944, which declared war on Germany on December 28 and signed an armistice on January 20, 1945 with the USSR and Western Allies. According to the updated data, the total losses of the Soviet troops during the Hungarian liberation campaign amounted to 404,092 people, including 140,004 killed.



Gunners of the Red Army are fighting in the street for the liberation of Szolnok town. Hungary, November 1944
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Inhabitants of Budapest return to the city after its liberation. Hungary, February 13, 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection

Agreement between the USSR, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the USA, on the one hand, and Hungary, on the other, on an armistice. January 20, 1945

Archive of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation collection



The scheme of operations of the 108th Guards Rifle Division to capture the city of Szeged in the period from October 7 to 10, 1944
Central Archive of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation

The liberation of Czechoslovakia

Warriors of the 1st Czechoslovak Army Corps establish a border post on the border of Czechoslovakia. October 6, 1944
Russian State Archive of Socio-Political History collection



Meeting of the Soviet soldiers by the inhabitants of the liberated territories. 1944-1945
Russian State Archive of Socio-Political History collection



A Czech-Russian dictionary that fell out of a bomb dropped in 1942 on the roof of the Moscow Pedagogical Institute. The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.

Workers participating in the Resistance movement at one of the Czech military factories, expressing solidarity with the Soviet people's struggle against Nazism, laid sand and a dictionary instead of explosives in a bomb.



Treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and post-war cooperation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Republic. December 12, 1943
Archive of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation collection

The military successes of the Red Army in the summer of 1944 contributed to the strengthening of anti-fascist sentiment among the Czechoslovak population. So, on August 29, 1944, a nationwide uprising broke out in Slovakia. The Red Army East Carpathian, West Carpathian, Bratislava-Brno and Prague offensive resulted in the complete liberation of Czechoslovakia from the German occupation. According to updated data, the losses of Soviet troops during the battles in Czechoslovakia totaled more than 140,000 people, with 500,000 casualties admitted to hospital. In the battle to liberate the motherland the Czechoslovak Corps suffered significant losses with about 2,000 people killed and more than 9,000 wounded.

Meeting of the Soviet soldiers by the inhabitants of the liberated territories. 1944-1945
Russian State Archive of Socio-Political History collection



Lieutenant Viktorov unit knocks the enemy out of the woods. District of Prague, 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.

Poster "TASS Window. Red Army Liberator". 1944-1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.



"The army has stepped - the hero Through the Carpathian ridge. - Meet freedom, dear brother, The people of Czechoslovakia!"

The liberation of Poland



Polish flag over the streets of liberated Lublin. 1944
Russian military historical society collection



Soviet soldiers rebuild the border post on the border of Poland and Germany. 1945
Russian military historical society collection



"The bridge in Poznań through Warta is the last bridge in front of the den of the fascist beast!"
September 1944
Archive of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation collection

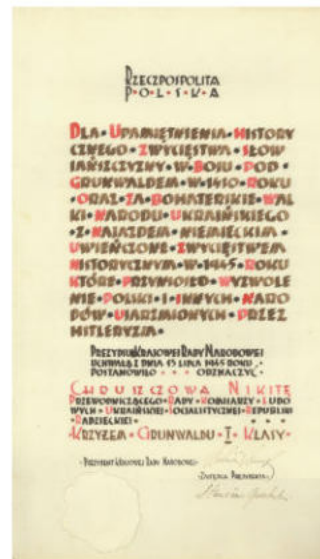
The liberation of Poland began during the Lublin-Brest and Lvov-Sandomierz strategic offensive operations. From January 12 to February 3, 1945, as a result of the Vistula-Oder offensive, the entire territory of Poland west of the Vistula was liberated from German troops and a bridgehead was seized on the left bank of the Oder, which was later used in the attack on Berlin. According to updated data, 600,212 Soviet soldiers gave their lives to liberate Poland. In the battle to free the motherland, 26,000 Polish troops were killed or went missing.



Polish and Soviet troops near Warsaw. August 1944
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.



Soviet sappers are preparing a crossing across the river. Oder. 1945
Russian military historical society collection



Awarding certificate of N.S. Khrushchev, the Chairman of the CPC (Council of People's Commissars) of the Ukrainian SSR Order of the "Grunwald Cross" of the I-st degree (autographed by the President of the KRN (the State National Council) B. Berut). July 13, 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.



The July manifesto of the Polish Committee of National Liberation, which was the first document of The Polish Committee of National Liberation and contained a program for the construction of a people's democratic Poland.
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.

The liberation of concentration camps by the Red Army



Soviet soldiers talk with children prisoners of the Auschwitz concentration camp. Auschwitz, January 27, 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.



Z. Tolkachev. Drawing from the Auschwitz series. 1945
Made by the artist, on the forms of the concentration camp, a member of the military commission to investigate the crimes of the Nazis in the Auschwitz, a few hours after the release of his prisoners by Soviet troops.
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.

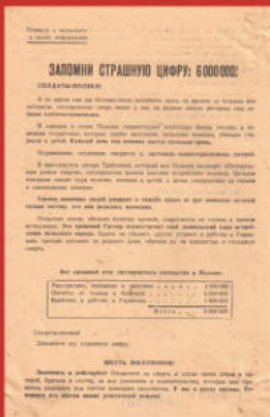
The fate of the USSR peoples was determined by the "Ost" plan, which foresaw the resettlement and extermination of more than 75% of the country's population. Hitler Germany established concentration camps in the occupied territories in order to ethnically cleanse entire peoples (primarily Slavic), including the total extermination of Jews and Gypsies. Of the 18 million prisoners held in concentration camps, 11 million were killed. Of these, 5 to 6 million were citizens of the Soviet Union, with one in five a child. International Holocaust Remembrance Day is celebrated every year on January 27, the day the Auschwitz concentration camp was liberated in 1945.



Dr. Krushinsky is a prelate of the Lublin Catholic Cathedral and a member of the Polish-Soviet emergency commission to investigate the atrocities of the Germans committed in the city of Lublin in the shoe store of the prisoners who died in the concentration camp. Majdanek. Poland, 1944
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.

Remember the scary number: 6 000 000! Soldiers Poles! The field army, May 24, 1943
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.

"Here is the bloody result of Nazi rule in Poland:
Executed, hanged and tortured 1,600,000
Killed from hunger and disease 2,500,000
Taken to slavery in Germany 1 900 000
Total 6,000,000

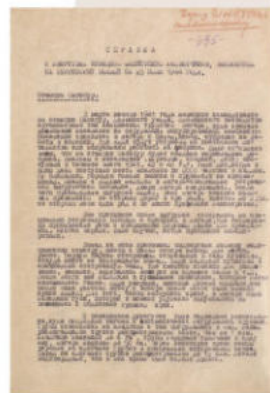


Children - prisoners of the Auschwitz concentration camp, liberated by Soviet troops. Poland, January 27, 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.

Information on the atrocities of the Nazi invaders identified in Poland on July 25, 1944

«A narrow gauge line was brought to the premises of the gas chamber, where the cars approached and were automatically loaded with corpses ... After some time, the Germans switched to burning corpses in a specially built furnace.»

The Central Archive of the Ministry Defense of Russian Federation



Prisoners of the Auschwitz concentration camp before liberation. Poland, January 27, 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.

Members of the State Extraordinary Commission to investigate the crimes of the Nazis in the occupied territories. Poland, 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.



The liberation of Austria



3rd Ukrainian front. Soviet self-propelled guns cross the Hungarian-Austrian border. Austria, March 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.



A group of French workers liberated by the Red Army, Vienna, 1945
Russian military historical society collection



The military distributes food provided by the Soviet government to help the Austrian people, 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.

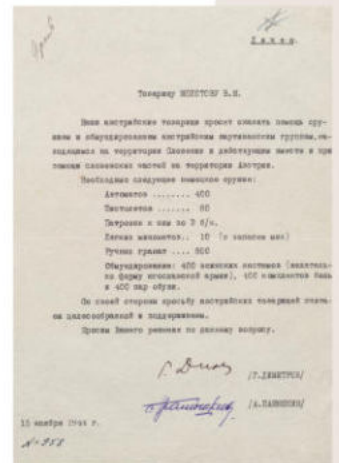


Fighters of the Red Army are fighting in the streets of Vienna, Austria, April 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.

After the liquidation of the German and Hungarian troops that has been surrounded in Budapest by the troops of the 2nd and 3rd Ukrainian fronts on March 16–April 15, 1945, the Vienna strategic offensive operation was prepared and carried out in order to liberate the Austrian people. Vienna, one of the most beautiful cities in Europe, remained intact thanks to the swift and selfless actions of the Soviet troops. According to updated data, the losses of Soviet troops during the liberation of Austria totaled 94,185 people, including 26,006 irrecoverable losses and 68,179 casualties admitted to hospital.



A leaflet issued to the enemy troops and the local population in April 1945
The Central Archive of the Ministry Defense of Russian Federation



Note by G.M. Dimitrov and A. Panyushkin to V.M. Molotov about supply of weapons and uniforms to Austrian partisans in Austria and Slovenia, November 15, 1944.
Russian State Archive of Socio-Political History collection.



The defense scheme of the enemy of the Royal Palace in Vienna, 1945
The Central Archive of the Ministry Defense of Russian Federation



Sergeant P. Zaretsky talks with residents of the Austrian village of Lekengauz, 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.

The liberation of Northern Norway and the Danish island of Bornholm



Landing forces of the Northern Navy on the way to Kirkenes. Barents Sea, October 1944
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.



Residents of northern Norway, expelled by the Nazis from the borders of Kirkenes, return to their homes. Norway, 1944
Russian military historical society collection

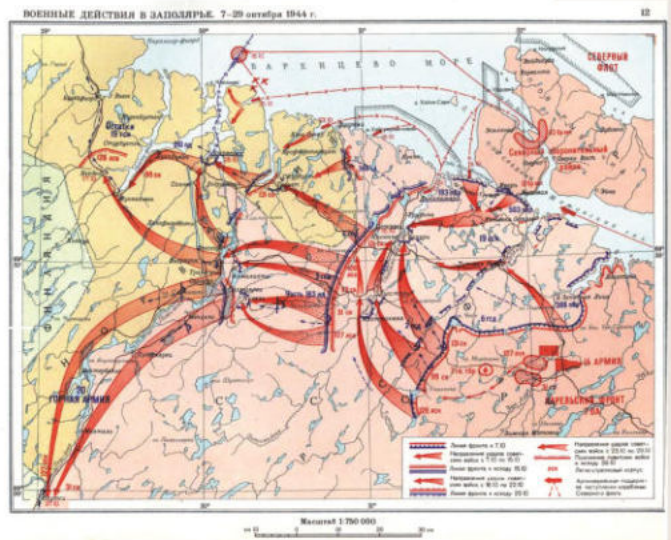


Soviet soldiers are fighting in the suburbs of Petsamo. October 1944
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.

20.11.1944		21.11.1944	
№	Имя	№	Имя
1	А. А. Абрамов	1	А. А. Абрамов
2	В. В. Власов	2	В. В. Власов
3	С. С. Сидоров	3	С. С. Сидоров
4	М. М. Морозов	4	М. М. Морозов
5	П. П. Петров	5	П. П. Петров
6	К. К. Козлов	6	К. К. Козлов
7	Л. Л. Леонов	7	Л. Л. Леонов
8	Д. Д. Давыдов	8	Д. Д. Давыдов
9	Н. Н. Носов	9	Н. Н. Носов
10	Р. Р. Романов	10	Р. Р. Романов
11	Т. Т. Тихонов	11	Т. Т. Тихонов
12	Я. Я. Яковлев	12	Я. Я. Яковлев
13	З. З. Зайцев	13	З. З. Зайцев
14	И. И. Иванов	14	И. И. Иванов
15	Ф. Ф. Федотов	15	Ф. Ф. Федотов
16	Х. Х. Хохлов	16	Х. Х. Хохлов
17	Ц. Ц. Цыганов	17	Ц. Ц. Цыганов
18	Ч. Ч. Чернышев	18	Ч. Ч. Чернышев
19	Ш. Ш. Шолохов	19	Ш. Ш. Шолохов
20	Щ. Щ. Щербаков	20	Щ. Щ. Щербаков
21	Ъ. Ъ. Ъедиков	21	Ъ. Ъ. Ъедиков
22	Ы. Ы. Ысупов	22	Ы. Ы. Ысупов
23	Э. Э. Эриков	23	Э. Э. Эриков
24	Ю. Ю. Юрков	24	Ю. Ю. Юрков
25	Я. Я. Яковлев	25	Я. Я. Яковлев

Act of transfer provisions by the 114th Infantry Division to the Norwegian detachment. November 20, 1944
The Central Archive of the Ministry Defense of Russian Federation

In the autumn of 1944, after the signing of the armistice agreement with Finland, the right conditions were created for the Petsamo-Kirkenes offensive to liberate Northern Norway from German troops. Norwegian volunteers fought alongside the Red Army against the fascists. After returning to Norway on June 7, 1945, King Haakon VII reinstated the national government. On September 25, 1945, Soviet troops left the country, transferring local power to local self-government bodies.



The Map "Military operations in the Arctic. October 7-29, 1944"
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.



Liberated by Soviet troops, the inhabitants of Kirkenes leave the tunnel in which they were hiding from the Germans. 1944
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.

During the fighting for Kirkenes, about 3,500 residents hid in an adit at the Bjernevatn station. Learning about this, the Germans, when retreating from the city, decided to blow up the adit along with people. Having received this information, the command of the Red Army immediately sent a platoon of the 65th division, which suddenly attacked the Nazis and captured the station. Residents with tears of gratitude met the Soviet soldiers who delivered them from imminent death.



ДОБЬЕМ ФАШИСТСКОГО ЗВЕРЯ В ЕГО СОБСТВЕННОЙ БЕРЛОГЕ!

Иллюстрация С. Панкратова

М. 118884, серия 7, лист 104, 1944 г.

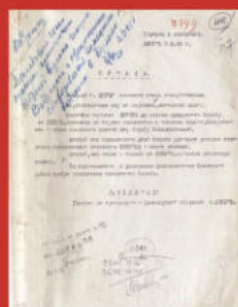
Poster "We will kill the fascist beast in his own den!" Artist S. Pankratov. "TASS Window" № 23, Leningrad, November 1944
Ленинград, ноябрь 1944 г.
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.

The defeat of Germany

The bloodiest battles of World War II unfolded on the Soviet-German front, with the greatest number of casualties suffered by the Soviet Union. The losses of Soviet troops during the battles in Germany totaled 101,961 people, including 92,316 who died from wounds or illness, and 262,861 casualties admitted to hospital, including 241,522 people who were wounded, shell-shocked, or suffered frostbite. Total -364,822 people were lost.



The combat plans for the encirclement and capture of Berlin. 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.



The order of the Berlin commander of the defense, General Weidling to the German troops on the cessation of fighting of May 2, 1945
The Central Archive of the Ministry Defense of Russian Federation Collection

"On 30.4.45, the Führer committed suicide. We, sworn allegiance to him, are left alone ... Every hour you continue the struggle extends the terrible suffering of the civilian population of Berlin and our wounded. Everyone who falls in the struggle for Berlin will make a vain sacrifice. In agreement with the Supreme Command, the Soviet troops demand an immediate end to the struggle."

Soviet regulatory post on Unter den Linden. Berlin, 1945
The Central Archive of the Ministry Defense of Russian Federation Collection



Open the first schools in Berlin. July 17, 1945
The Central Archive of the Ministry Defense of Russian Federation Collection



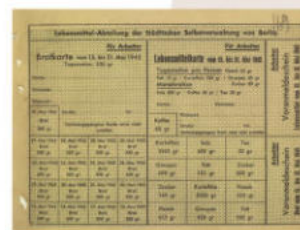
Soviet tanks on the streets of Berlin. Berlin, 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.



Soviet citizens forcibly stolen by the Nazis in German slavery on the streets of the German city of Stargard before being sent home. Germany, March 26, 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.



Order of the Military Council of the 8th Guards Army from July 14, 1945 to the chief of staff of the 11th Panzer Division on setting up a round-the-clock post for guarding objects associated with the writer Goethe.
The Central Archive of the Ministry Defense of Russian Federation Collection



Sample of working food card.
The Central Archive of the Ministry Defense of Russian Federation Collection



Standards of food distribution to the population of Berlin in German dated May 13, 1945
The Central Archive of the Ministry Defense of Russian Federation Collection



Poster «Glory to the Red Army! Arrive! »
Artist L.F. Golovanov, 1945

The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.

Information on the amount of allowance granted to the troops of foreign states during the Great Patriotic War as of May 1, 1945 (domestic and trophy)

REPORT
ON THE PROVISIONS ALLOCATED TO THE TROOPS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR AS OF 1 MAY 1945 (Russian and captured from the enemy)

Item	Unit of Measurement	Poland	Yugoslavia	Czechoslovakia	Romania	Bulgaria	Hungary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Artillery equipment								
Rifles and carbines	Units	302,994	125,446	22,497	11,975	18,800	-	461,712
Submachine guns	-	106,591	38,230	9,821	5,202	10,615	-	170,669
All kinds of machine gun	-	18799	14,296	1,856	1,538	2,040	-	36,469
Anti-tank rifles	-	6,798	1,641	922	399	300	-	9,660
Mortars of all caliber	-	4,806	4,455	297	402	310	-	10,270
Guns of all caliber	-	2,343	828	365	124	363	-	5,278
Tractors and articulated vehicles	-	451	6	19	-	-	-	476
Rifle rounds	Thousand units	50,226,8	128,408,1	4,936,2	9,399,0	9,461,7	-	204,441,8
Cartridges for submachine guns	-	29,441,4	91,443,4	4,895,6	1,300,0	58,829,5	-	185,900,9
Cartridges for anti-tank rifles	-	781,1	2,049,3	126,1	34,3	61,0	-	3,052,8

Item	Unit	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hand and AT grenades	Thousand units	1,024,2	300,2	68,4	146,5	151,0	-	-	2,290,3
Mines of all caliber	-	578,2	1,275,8	47,0	259,2	115,6	-	-	2,269,8
Artillery rounds of all caliber	-	600,2	1,049,9	44,1	322,2	1,582,7	-	-	3,599,1
2. Aviation equipment									
All kinds of airplane	Units	620	254	25	-	-	-	-	919
Aircraft engines	-	964	-	5	-	-	-	-	969
Air bombs	-	365,729	-	-	-	22,510	-	-	388,239
Air bombs	-	728,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	728,900
3. Automotive property									
Trucks	-	10,352	216	811	558	-	-	-	11,937
Passenger cars	-	964	1	50	-	-	-	48	1,063
Special-purpose vehicles	-	324	9	9	1	-	-	-	343
Car repair shops	-	124	2	8	2	-	-	-	136

Item	Unit	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Armored equipment									
Tanks	Units	521	69	55	-	-	-	-	645
APC	-	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	152
Armored cars	-	59	3	20	-	-	-	-	82
Motorcycles	-	1076	-	249	-	-	-	-	1325
Engines	-	78	-	1	-	-	-	-	79
Repair shops	-	49	5	2	-	-	-	-	56
5. Fuel and lubricants									
Aviation gasoline	Tons	9420,9	90,2	227,3	23,0	1257,0	-	-	11,018,4
Car gasoline	-	28,027,5	152,0	3225,0	1081,0	7015,0	-	-	39,510,5
Diesel fuel	-	1891,2	1624,0	527,0	4,0	377,0	-	-	4423,2
Kerosene and naphtha	-	1091,0	502,5	42,0	12,0	2008,0	-	-	3895,5
3-9 and 8-10 products	-	89,4	0,4	0,5	-	-	-	-	90,3
Various oils	-	2,821,5	247,2	246,3	71,0	382,0	-	-	3,768,1

Item	Unit	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6. Communication equipment									
Radio stations	Sets	3179	256	833	132	369	-	-	4769
Radars	-	212	5	30	11	30	-	-	288
Charging units	-	202	6	36	6	20	-	-	270
Telegram devices	-	460	-	69	4	38	-	-	566
Telephone sets	-	12,241	724	2,870	705	1562	-	-	18,102
Cable	Km	29,088	5055	4,949	995	8020	-	-	42,007
Telegram switches	Sets	321	76	27	-	72	-	-	496
Telephone switches	-	890	-	138	64	69	-	-	1,216
7. Engineering equipment									
Floating light parks	-	17	-	1	1	1,5	-	-	20,5
Mine detectors	Units	2697	29	445	159	-	-	-	3330
Explosives	Tons	45,04	134,6	7,2	8,2	16,5	-	-	209,54
Various mines	Sets	75,113	34,260	33,294	14,547	49,000	-	-	206,224
Camouflage suits	Suits	14,983	477	3,412	1094	-	-	-	19,966

Item	Unit	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8. Chemical equipment									
Gas masks for people	-	464,728	8,080	29,909	19,440	-	-	-	522,215
Liquid fuel rocket equipment and incandescent chemicals	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Protective capes	-	470,214	35,100	38,075	19,818	-	-	-	543,207
Gas masks for horses, protective clothing, portable degassing units, hand smoke grenades, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. General equipment									
Overcoats	Units	461,741	99,227	82,906	10,571	-	-	-	654,445
Tunics	-	484,011	103,287	80,397	10,046	-	-	-	678,201
Trousers	-	604,668	111,682	96,114	30,728	-	-	-	843,292
Undershirts	-	1,342,874	189,958	164,880	47,791	-	-	-	1,745,503
Long Johns	-	1,292,130	193,828	164,367	47,621	-	-	-	1,698,946
High boots	Pairs	144,805	22,562	21,338	5,150	-	-	-	193,855

Item	Unit	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10. Food									
Flour and crackers	Tons	39,430,4	297,2	2031,2	2554,8	594,8	100,0	-	45,989,9
Grains and pasta	-	8,606,1	301,4	664,8	672,3	22,6	-	-	10,267,2
Meat and fish	-	11,636,9	163,2	821,8	707,3	238,0	341,4	-	13,507,7
Fats	-	2,531,9	71,2	219,8	170,6	30,0	322,0	-	3,145,0
Sugar and confectionery products	-	3,808,4	944,5	128,4	168,3	41,6	319,8	-	5,661,2

(Archive of the General Staff, S. 356 p. c. 4, pp. 13-14)

In addition, a Normandy-Niemen French fighter aviation regiment was established in the Soviet Union and armed with Soviet fighter aircraft. From November 1944, a detachment of Norwegian troops was issued provisions from the 14th Army of the Karelian Front. The detachment was provided with small arms, ammunition, vehicles and other property worth RUB 27,517,309.

The navy, both through the central issuing agencies and the issuing agencies of the navy and flotillas, did not issue provisions to the formations and units of foreign troops.

(Archive of the General Staff, S. 365 p. c.14, p.2)

In addition, a Normandy-Niemen French fighter aviation regiment was established in the Soviet Union and armed with Soviet fighter aircraft. From November 1944, a detachment of Norwegian troops was issued provisions from the 14th Army of the Karelian Front. The detachment was provided with small arms, ammunition, vehicles and other property worth RUB 27,517,309.

The navy, both through the central issuing agencies and the issuing agencies of the navy and flotillas, did not issue provisions to the formations and units of foreign troops.

(Archive of the General Staff, S. 365 p. c.14, p.2)

According to updated data, the losses of the Soviet troops during the liberation of Austria amounted to 94,185 people, including irrevocable ones - 26,006 people, sanitary - 68,179 people.

Archive of the USSR
Division 2
February 1965
No. 077
Podolsk,
Moscow Oblast

9-35

Reference No. 0137

SECRET
COPY No.1

TO THE HEAD OF THE MILITARY SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE USSR
COLONEL GENERAL

Comrade K. SEKUROGATEIN
No. 203414

In pursuance of your order, I enclose a report on the number of losses in the military personnel of the Soviet Army during the period of hostilities in foreign countries during the Second World War of 1941-1945. At the same time, I report the following:

Losses in Poland are given within the new borders along the Oder-Neisse line, with the exception of the southern part of East Prussia.

Information about losses throughout East Prussia is given separately.

Information on losses in Czechoslovakia includes losses in Transcarpathian Ukraine.

Information on losses in Korea only include data from the 25th army units that took part in the fighting deep in Korea. Losses of units that fought in the border area between Korea and China (Tumen-Nilva River) are included in the information for China.

APPENDIX: s/n report. No. 5/43, 1 copy on 3 pages, only to the addressee. In the file - s/n report. No. 5/42, 2 copies on 3 pages.

CHIEF OF ARCHIVES,
USSR MINISTRY OF DEFENSE
MAJOR GENERAL

(CCASERHC)

REPORT

On the number of losses of Soviet Army troops during the period of hostilities in foreign countries during the Second World War of 1941-1945

Country	Front	Losses	
		Killed	Injured
1	2	3	4
POLAND	1 Belarussian front	129,560	422,066
	2 Belarussian front	78,925	227,700
	1 Ukrainian front	155,680	536,702
	38 A 4 Ukrainian front	6,514	25,267
		365,079	1,209,800
GERMANY	1 Belarussian front	25,707	92,947
	2 Belarussian front	6,993	24,532
	1 Ukrainian front	24,699	50,450
		47,399	167,929
EAST PRUSSIA	3 Belarussian front	104,624	373,668
	2 Belarussian front	32,209	112,869
		136,833	486,537
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	2 Ukrainian front	41,444	145,619
	4 Ukrainian front	65,478	205,060
	1 Ukrainian front	1,250	5,529
		110,412	356,207

35

1	2	3	4
HUNGARY	1 Ukrainian front	43,040	153,792
	2 Ukrainian front	49,844	159,392
		92,884	313,184
AUSTRIA	3 Ukrainian front	16,130	57,402
		16,130	57,402
ROMANIA	2 Ukrainian front	17,600	64,059
	1 Ukrainian front	6,428	21,518
		24,028	85,577
BULGARIA	3 Ukrainian front	506	1,180
		506	1,180
YUGOSLAVIA	3 Ukrainian front	3,251	10,804
	46A 2 Ukrainian front	1,088	4,213
		4,239	15,017
NORWAY	14 separate army	2,303	4,127
		2,303	4,127
CHINA	1 Far Eastern Front	4,634	12,294
	2 Far Eastern Front	921	2,461
	Transbaikalian front	1,022	3,334
		7,167	18,089

36

1	2	3	4
KOREA	393 rifle division	10	39
	335 rifle division	5	10
	113 fortified area	61	94
	108 fortified area	128	204
		202	337
SOUTH SAKHALIN AND THE KURIL ISLANDS	14 A (South Sakhalin) Kamchatka defensive region (Kuril Islands)	152	349
		516	226
		668	575

CHIEF OF ARCHIVES USSR MINISTRY OF DEFENSE
MAJOR GENERAL

CHIEF OF 2ND DIVISION
COLONEL

February 1965

SECRET
Only copy
DECLASSIFIED

REPORT

About the losses of the Soviet Armed Forces during the liberation of European and Asian countries.

1. Losses during the liberation of European countries

Country	Killed	Injured	Total
Poland	364117	1208806	1572923
Germany (without East Prussia)	47502	168149	215651
Czechoslovakia	112412	358597	469009
Romania	24167	85806	109973
Bulgaria	506	1180	1686
Yugoslavia	4239	15017	19256
Hungary	95040	318238	413278
Austria	16130	57402	73532
Norway	3474	4892	8366
TOTAL	663,587	2,229,107	2,892,694

2. Losses during the liberation of Asian countries

China	7181	18136	25317
Korea	446	623	1069
TOTAL	7,627	18,759	26,386
OVERALL TOTAL	671,214	2,247,866	2,919,080

NOTE: 1. The report is based on documentary materials of the Archive of the Ministry of Defense and the Central Naval Archive

2. Information on losses does not include the missing, sick and frostbite.

3. Information on losses in Czechoslovakia includes losses in Transcarpathian Ukraine.

4. Losses in Poland are given in its new borders along the Oder-Neisse line, with the exception of the southern part of East Prussia.

HEAD OF THE MILITARY SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT OF THE GENERAL STAFF
COLONEL GENERAL

K. SEKUROGATEIN

CHIEF OF THE 4th DIVISION
COLONEL

A. GRILEV

* * March 1965

Information on the number of losses in the personal of the troops of the Soviet Army during the period of actions on the territory of foreign states during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

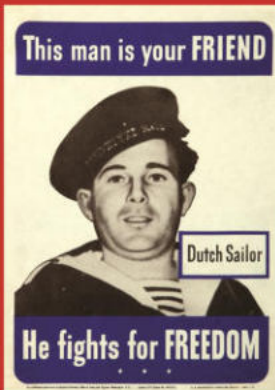
The certificate is based on documentary materials from the Central Archive of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation dated February 20, 1965. The data on losses are not included: missing, sick and frostbite.

The anti-Hitler coalition

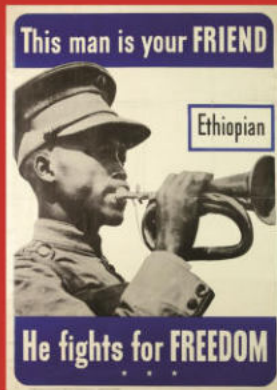
The anti-Hitler coalition as a military and political union was formed on January 1, 1942. By 1945, the coalition included more than 50 countries. The foundations of the post-war world order were laid down at the Yalta (February 4–11, 1945) and Potsdam conferences (July 17–August 2, 1945) attended by the presidents and prime ministers of the victorious powers.



W. Churchill, F. Roosevelt and I.V. Stalin at the Crimean (Yalta) Conference of the Heads of the Three Powers. February 4–11, 1945
Russian State Archive of Socio-Political History collection



"This man is your friend. He fights for freedom. Dutch Sailor". Washington, 1942.



"This man is your friend. He fights for freedom. Ethiopian". Washington, 1942.



Meeting of the Soviet and American officers in Torgau. Germany, 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.



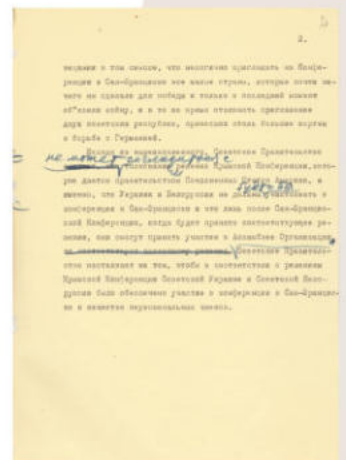
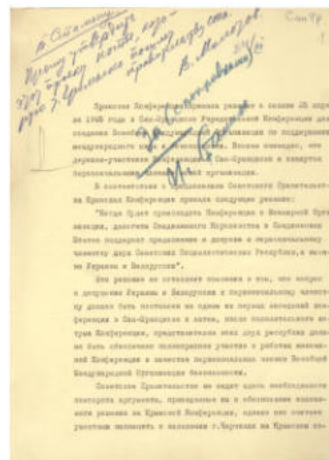
The first meeting of the four commanders in chief - members of the Control Council for Germany. From left to right: Field Marshal B. Montgomery, General D. Eisenhower, Marshal of the Soviet Union G.K. Zhukov, General J. M. de Lattre de Tassigny. Berlin, June 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



"This man is your friend. He fights for freedom. Chinese". Washington, 1942.



"This man is your friend. He fights for freedom. Russian". Washington, 1942.



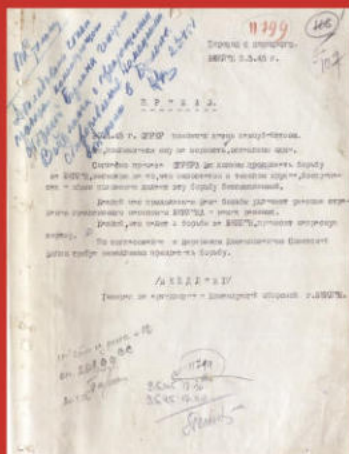
Draft note on the convocation on April 25, 1945 of the Founding Conference in San Francisco on the establishment of the Universal International Organization for the Maintenance of Peace and Security for subsequent delivery by the USSR Ambassador to the United States A. Gromyko to US Secretary of State E. Stettinius. March 24, 1945 (mark on the document: "To Comrade Stalin. I ask you to approve this draft note, which Comrade Gromyko will send to the US government. V. Molotov. 24 / III. Yes (with amendments) I. Stalin").
Archive of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation collection

Capitulation of Germany

On May 8, 1945, the Act of Unconditional Surrender of Germany was signed in Karlshorst, a suburb of Berlin, according to which Germany stopped fighting on all fronts, beginning from 23 hours 01 minutes on May 8, 1945.



Signing the Act of the unconditional surrender of Germany by the Marshal of the Soviet Union G. Zhukov and Royal Air Force Marshal of the United Kingdom A. Tedder. Germany, Karlshorst, May 9, 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Order of the commander of the Berlin Defence General H. Weidling to German troops on the cessation of hostilities and the senselessness of continuing the fight following the suicide of A. Hitler. Berlin, May 1, 1945. Translation from German.

The Central Archives of the Russian Ministry of Defence collection



Victory Parade on Red Square. Soviet soldiers with captured German flags and banners to be thrown at the foot of the mausoleum. Moscow, June 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



V. Shtranikh. 'Victory Day. May 9, 1945'. 1946
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Victory Flag raised over the Reichstag. Berlin, 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Plan of the battle formations of the 79th Rifle Corps at 4:00 and at 14:00 on April 26, 1945. From the journal of military operations of the 3rd Shock Army on the capture of Berlin. April 1945
The journal reports that there is a significant increase in German resistance as the Red Army approaches the city center. As a result, the speed of progress of the Soviet troops has been somewhat reduced.
The Central Archives of the Russian Ministry of Defence collection

War crimes trial

The trial of the former leaders of Nazi Germany took place from November 20, 1945 to October 1, 1946 at the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg (Germany). The Tokyo Trial of the main Japanese war criminals took place from May 3, 1946 to November 12, 1948.



Meeting of the International Military Tribunal. Nuremberg, 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



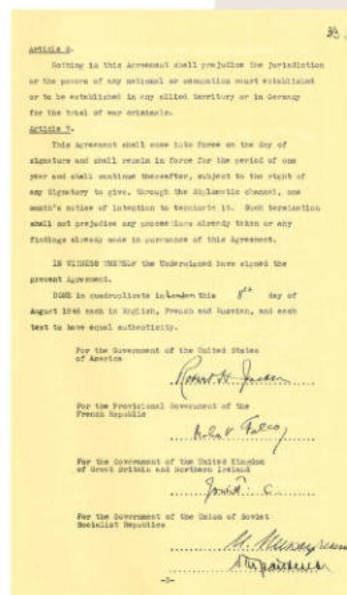
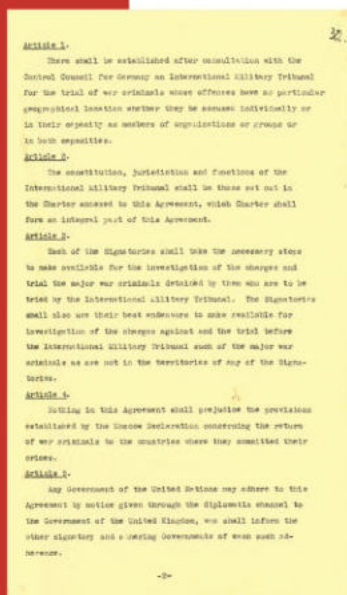
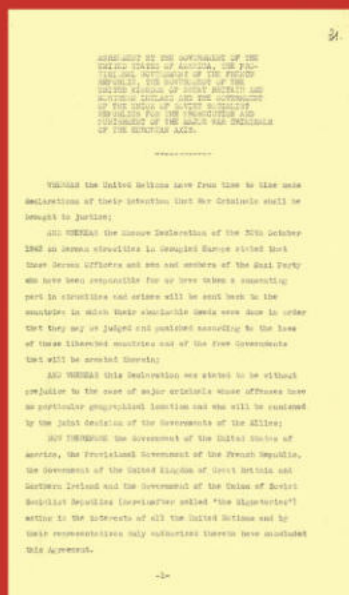
Soviet judges – Lieutenant Colonel A. Volchkov and Major General I. Nikitchenko at the table of the International Military Tribunal. Nuremberg, December 7, 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Tokyo International Military Tribunal. 1946–1948.
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



Poster 'The Case of Hermann Goering and the Deals of Hermann Goering.' Artist A. Zhitomirsky. 1942
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection



The original text of the Four-Power Agreement on the prosecution and punishment of major war criminals of the European Countries, signed by representatives of the USA, France, Great Britain and the USSR. August 8, 1945
The Archive of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation collection



В. КЛИМАШИН
(СТУДИЯ «ГРЕКОВА»)

**СЛАВА
ВОИНУ-ПОБЕДИТЕЛЮ!**

Poster "Long live the warrior who won victory!" Artist V. Klimashin.
Moscow, Leningrad 1945
The State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia collection.