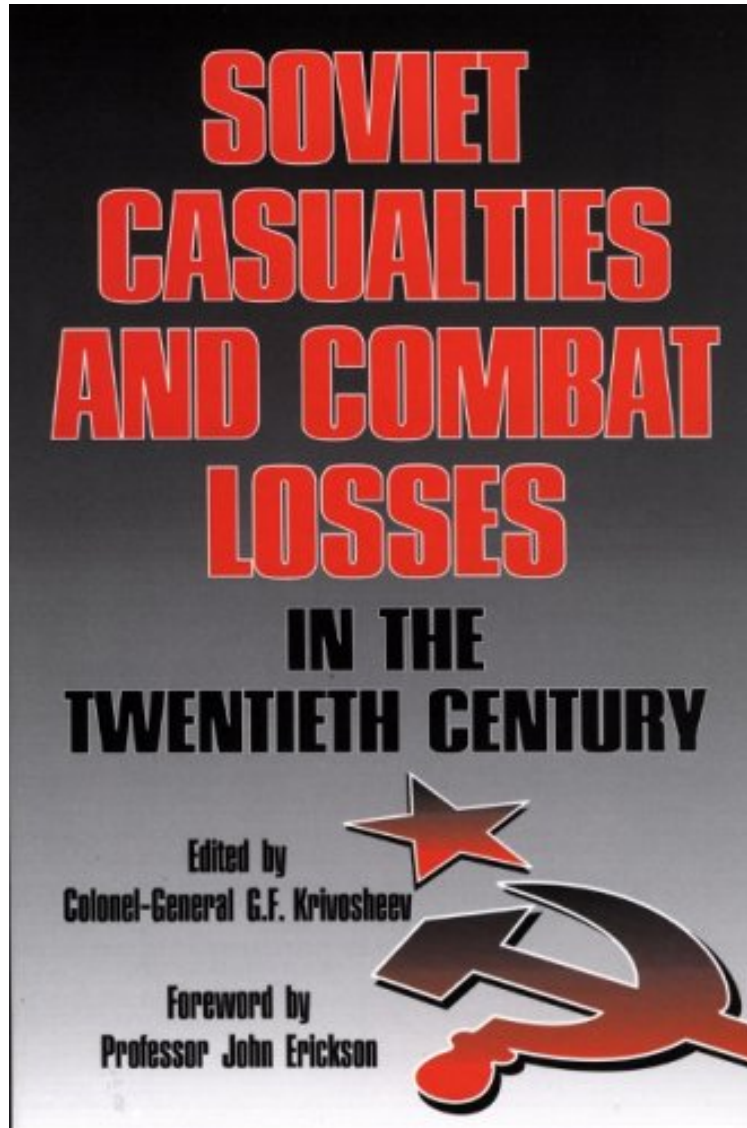


(Free) Soviet Casualties and Combat Losses in the Twentieth Century

## Soviet Casualties and Combat Losses in the Twentieth Century

*Colonel-General G.F. Krivosheev*

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**Colonel-General G.F. Krivosheev : Soviet Casualties and Combat Losses in the Twentieth Century** before purchasing it in order to gauge whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Soviet Casualties and Combat Losses in the Twentieth Century:

16 of 17 people found the following review helpful. Good source data. However...By J. Collins This book edited by Col-Gen Krivosheev is an excellent example of the history we can expect as historians work through the voluminous Soviet/Russian (and E. German) archives. In one volume we have authoritative figures on losses due to all causes-not

just combat. Even more interesting than the WW2, are the Korean and "Assistance to Other Countries" sections. I would point USAF historians to the losses reported of aircraft and pilots during the Korean Conflict. Having said this, as other reviewers have commented on, there are some sections that raise one's eyebrow. For instance, on the chapter including the Winter War we read, "[Finnish]military airfields built with [German help] had capacity for ten times more aircraft than were operated by the Finnish air force"-blatantly untrue. Elsewhere: "The Finnish Army had] 600,000 men including reserves, supported by approximately 900 guns...270 aircraft and 29 ships". The real numbers are: some 350,000 men fully mobilized, 120 or so guns, 100 aircraft and 14(!) ships. Finally, all readers should keep in mind that the enormous sacrifice in lives and material was partially self-inflicted due to poor leadership, and Stalin's interference/paranoia. Sustaining heavy casualties is certainly no indicator of military excellence. Which makes the Great Patriotic War even more tragic for the Russian people. Recommended for military historians.1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. Take it From a Ninth GraderBy CucckevWhen I purchased the book, I was in the Ninth grade. I need to do a research project and chose to write about Soviet casualties and losses during World War II. My teacher was slightly skeptical about this book. He had his book, *Between Kyiv and Constantinople: Oleksander Lototsky and the Quest for Ukrainian Autocephaly*, published by the Canadian Inst of Ukranian Study Pr. "The present work is based on his doctoral thesis, completed at the University of Illinois (Chicago)". And was smewhat an expert on the Soviets. When I informed him of the author he was please crediting the man as a credible source.The book is very interesting, listing out soviet losses. It is well written and translated. It is a great reference book, and really gives you more information then you ever would have imagined needing. This book is difficult to find in a library, and I can not imagine why. It is a reference book that will not change much with the times. World War II and Cold War guru's will especially love this book.0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Good for research papersBy K.AustinWas writing a research paper on deaths due to illness in the soviet union during WWII. This book while not focusing specifically on deaths due to disease did have lots of numbers on deaths from various battles, regions, and troops. Lots of graphs and box charts showing the numbers.

A comprehensive reference work compiled by Moscow historians, this book contains data on the subject from the 1918 Civil War to Afghanistan. Details are given for four main periods: Red Army losses from 1918 to 1922; Losses between the two world wars; the "Great Patriotic War" 1941-45; losses post WWII to 1989.

For a long time the Soviet war information had been far from true,full of propagannda,almost useless for analytical study. This book reveals real figures of casuaties and combat losses of the Red Army through the 20th century showing concrete deta and analysis,in which stand is fair and honest. The editor mentions that in the armed conflict with Japanese Kwanton Army 1939,Soviet human damage was more than that of the Japanese force.I was very impressed this fact.because, until now it is believed widely that Japanese army was defeated landslidedly by superior Soviet army,and Soviet damege was trifle. I hope the war history about the Nomonhan incident will be amended accordingly and I wish to express the utmost appreciation to the editor of this book who enlightens the real figure of the battle. --By Izumi InoueSoviet Casualties and Combat Losses is even more than what the title says. The authors cover personnal losses for all conflicts and include the sick, frostbitten, etc. They also cover equipment losses as the data allows. The strong point is land forces, air force coverage is good, navy a bit weak. (They give some warship classes but no breakdown by major surface types for numbers available and built). I don't give it five stars because as usual with Soviet sources, things don't always match: e.g. the 2 separate sets of losses for various battles and campaigns--and some of the more prominent soviet disasters, e.g. Kharkov in May 1942 are conspicuously absent. Overall well worth getting for what it does have. --By A CustomerLanguage NotesText: English (translation) Original Language: Russian