TRANSFORMATION IN RUSSIAN AND SOVIET MILITARY HISTORY
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OCTOBER 1986
INTRODUCTION

This highly selective bibliography was prepared for use at the 12th Military History Symposium on "Transformation in Russian and Soviet Military History" held at the Air Force Academy, 1-3 October 1986. The resources cited are in the Air Force Academy library collection.

The bibliography was compiled by Steven E. Maffeo of the Reference Branch of the Air Force Academy Library, assisted by Betsy C. Kysely; narrative sections and Russian transliterations are by Captain Scott M. Smith of the Department of History. The manuscript was prepared for the printer by Leslie D. Whaley of the Academy Library Reference Branch.

REINER H. SCHAEFFER, Lt Col, USAF
Director, Academy Libraries
General Introduction

The emergence of the Soviet Union as a military superpower in the twentieth century is an event of epochal proportions. The Twelfth Military History Symposium will examine how this happened by dealing with the Military Legacy of Imperial Russia, the Development of Soviet Military Doctrine, the Lessons of the Great Patriotic War, and the Emergence of the Soviet Union as a World Superpower.

There are certain themes which are constant across all four areas: Russia's continental resources, her experiences of the past as they affected the present, her well-established military traditions and institutions, the ever-changing need for reform, and Russia's claim to great power status in a hostile world. Books, government documents, articles, and reports dealing with these themes are present in each of the following divisions. If they deal with more than one historical period, they are presented where they first apply.

The following bibliography is divided according to the Symposium's sessions in an effort to help readers easily find those sources relevant to the area(s) in which they are most interested.
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I. The Military Legacy of Imperial Russia (1694-1917)

This section, in particular, lays the foundation for understanding the development of present-day Soviet military power. It introduces the problems of the Russian physical environment, the necessity for reforms, the role of the frontier, and the basic question of how Russia could attain and preserve her great-power status in a hostile world. All these themes, and more, are the basis of the Soviet military of today.

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Noonan, R. S., Jr. Tannenberg and the principles of war--a historical battle analysis. Maxwell Air Force Base, AL: Air Command and Staff College, 1984. (AD-A144263)

II. The Development of Soviet Military Doctrine (1918-1940)

Based upon her rich Imperial military traditions and institutions, the new Communist regime was initially faced with the dilemma of preserving itself. Out of the crucibles of Revolution and Civil War there developed a new type of fighting force -- the Soviet army. Practically, then, the problem was now best to employ this new army in defense of the revolution while simultaneously extending Communist power. Philosophically, there would then no longer be a need for such manifestations of the "old" order.

BOOKS


Moskovskii, Vasilii P. *Rodnaya armiia*. Moskva: Molodaya vypovaria, 1958. (UA 772 M91)


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The Red war on Finland. *Current History* 51:10-11, January 1940.


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Van Horn, Frederick E. A survey of Soviet airborne history and missions. Fort Leavenworth, KS: Army Command and General Staff College, 1974. (AD-A089 532)
III. The Great Patriotic War (1941-1945)

For the Soviet regime, the Great Patriotic War was the test of her strengths. Efforts to industrialize the backwards economy, to develop the proper theory and doctrine for success in modern war, and to give her military leaders the necessary guidance, motivation and materials to achieve the goals of the Soviet state were proven successful by the preservation of that Union. For the Soviet Union, then, this war vindicated and legitimized Communist rule.

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IV. The Emergence of the Soviet Union as a Military Superpower (1946-Present)

The Great Patriotic War had focused the efforts of the Soviet state on a goal -- the defense of the Communist regime born in the revolutionary days of 1917. Although the need to preserve the Soviet Union never diminished, the other mission of the Red Army, to extend Communist power, now emerged as the top priority of the Soviet state. Despite the absence of war, the Soviet Union retained her concentration of resources, people, and military might to achieve what she still thinks is this higher goal.

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Herspring, Dale R. and Ivan Volgyes. Political reliability in 
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May, Ernest R. Soviet policy and "the German problem." Naval 

McGuire, Michael. The rationale for the development of Soviet 
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1980.

Military blackmail, Kremlin style--an expert's size-up. U.S. 

Nascimento, O. Igho. Nigeria and Soviet attitudes to African 


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Whiting, Kenneth R. Soviet air power. Maxwell Air Force Base, AL: Air University, 1985. (D 301.26/6:So 8/3)

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V. Bibliography of Bibliographies

Should you desire more information on Russian and Soviet military history, the following bibliography of bibliographic materials will be a useful place to start.

BOOKS


American bibliography of Slavic and East European studies. Columbus: American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, 1967-. (Z 2483 .A51)


Leitenberg, Milton. *USSR military expenditures and defense industry: an introduction and guide to sources.* Los Angeles: Center for the Study of Armament and Disarmament, California State University, 1980, pp. 29-42. (Z 7163 .C4 v.6 no.4)


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