Introduction.

1. The objective necessity (regularity) of the coalition of the USSR, the USA, Great Britain and the contradictory nature of relations among its members.
2. Forms, content and results of cooperation.
3. The historical fate of the coalition.
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**Introduction.**

The 70th anniversary of Soviet victory in the Great Patriotic War is approaching. Different layers of our society and different social forces are preparing to celebrate this anniversary.

There is a growing interest not only to the great anniversary. Events, accomplishments of people, processes, confrontation with the enemy, who aimed at erasing Russia and the Russian people from the face of the earth are being updated in the historical memory.

Particular attention is paid to those factors, both objective and subjective, which formed the basis for achieving victory. Among them, of course, is the balance of power on the world stage, composition, potential and actions of the two main coalitions.

Coalition of fascist Germany and its satellites.

Having united 290 million people, doubling its national income at their expense, and reaching till June 1941 material superiority in the ratio of 4: 1, Germany started the war (a ‘lightning’ one, according to its own definition) in order to crush USSR and then enslave the peoples of the United Kingdom and the United States by the autumn leaf fall, i.e. until October 1941.
The Coalition of the Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain and another 26 countries in January 1942 counted 51 countries by 1945. They’ve joined forces to repel the aggression, and then to completely destroy the fascist bloc, forcing Germany and Japan to surrender. After the war their aim was democratization, denazification, demilitarization, and the punishment of war criminals - all under control of the Allies.

Two coalitions, two unions were different in principles of unification (Germany – violence, evil; the USSR, the USA, England – voluntariness, equality), as well as in tasks and potential in achieving victory.

The subject of our conference is a historical phenomenon which reflects today's situation and the position of 70 years ago like a mirror. The year of 1941 (or rather the whole history period from 1917 to 1941) and 2014 are described by the same category - then it was the capitalist encirclement, now, in the language of publicists «Russia is a strategic enemy of America». Then the Soviet Union stood like a rock among raging threats, rapidly forming alliances, blocks, axles, etc. No one knew who would be the aggressor, but the fact that the war was at the doorstep was well-known by everyone. Now Russia is opposed to the front of the states that have declared themselves masters of the world, the countries, which volitionally assigned their own areas of interest and places of application of forces. A plan to create the state from the Atlantic to the Urals has matured and is being implemented. Today’s events in Ukraine are a clear example.

But then, in 1941, the aggressor created an environment of which it was necessary to find a way out and make a choice not only for the socialist Soviet Union, but also for classical capitalist countries: all those who weren’t considered Aryans by fascists would burn in the furnace of the monster. Fascism posed threat to the whole world. Then the alliance of the states, who realized not only the real, deadly threat, but also their own power, multiplied by the efforts of the Allies, was created.

The history of the Second World War and international cooperation in its course are of great importance in science and practice. This value increases to a large extent by the fact that the war and cooperation had a predecessor - the First World War (in 2014 the mankind celebrates its centenary).

Two times in the first half of the century - they shook human civilization.

Two times Germany acted as the main enemy of Russia.

In both cases, Russia allied with several countries (England, France, USA).

Both wars demanded mobilization of multimillion armies, involvement of all human and material resources.

One of the main conclusions was that Victory needs to be protected. Even Great victory did not guarantee that its capacity will be enough to save the state, the integrity of the people, and the development along a path chosen previously.

As in the whole military-patriotic work of the country and the consolidation of knowledge about World War II (1939-1945), the invaluable contribution to the most important part, the Great Patriotic War, was made by veterans and military service. On May 9, 2014 at the Victory Parade in Moscow, President
Vladimir Putin, praising the feat of veterans and their role in society, called them the closest people to our nation. “No one in the world has ever gained such a victory as ours”, - the Chief Commander said, “We must learn from the veterans how to achieve victories.”

Being a veteran is not a matter of age, he is not just an old soldier. He is not a witness of historical events. He is a creator, a fighter, a living moral example. “Veteran” is a social category. His position is hard won in labour and combat, time-tested and fully justified. It is impeccably truthful, unselfish, honest and proved. It is important that the position of a veteran was independent: his experience, achievements, attitudes, social behaviour and activities are always in sight, and the words are simple and convincing.

No wonder today's youngsters express concern:
“Who will show us the old trenches,
Who will tell us about this war,
Who will give us the true story,
Who will sharply hear the needs of society,
Who, having lived the life with a moto «Move on!»,
And standing first in order again –
Who will it be when the last veteran leaves?..”

The significance of the historical phenomenon of the coalition, its role in achieving victory over fascism and militarism is emphasized by the visit of Russian President, Supreme Commander Vladimir Putin to France on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the opening of the 2nd front in Europe and the beginning of allied «Overlord» operation (June 6, 1944). On June 7, 1944, Stalin praised the operation, considering it worthy an honoured place in the history of the art of war.

Putin's visit serves as a link in the history of the anti-Hitler coalition, emphasizes respect for the peoples and armies who fought together for a common purpose.

The mankind was lucky enough to have far-sighted and large-scale thinking politicians as heads of states, that formed the core of the anti-Hitler coalition. Naturally, each of them was concerned primarily about national interests. At the same time everyone understood the interdependence of the fate of countries in the giant battle with the aggressive fascist bloc. Everyone realized the need to find mutually acceptable solutions, to provide assistance to each other in this battle in spite of differences of social systems. On the basis of communication with the U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill during the war, Stalin described them as exceptionally strong politicians, «who are born once in a century.» In turn, both Western leaders venerated the power of intelligence and competence of the head of the Soviet state, admired his insightful mind, clarity and persuasiveness of his arguments.

Let us not forget that the Soviet Union awarded General Dwight David Eisenhower, Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery, Yugoslav Marshal Josip
As a sign of gratitude for the highly charity work the Soviet Union awarded orders of the Red Banner to:

- The spouse of the President of the United States, Ms. Eleanor Roosevelt
- The spouse of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Ms. Clementine Churchill.

The subject of cooperation in the framework of the anti-Hitler coalition is extensively covered in our military-historical literature. It must be stressed that the controversial nature of the relationship of the different states, the long bitter ideological struggle, both on the world stage and within our Fatherland, had an impact on the position of scientists and scientific institutions. Even the works of academic institutions of modern Russia show different views of the authors. It is not difficult to analyse the problem among scientifically trained readers. An average reader surely requires a well-defined help of well-grounded people.

Fortunately, the arsenal of literature still preserves valid documentary evidence of the epoch. First of all, it’s the correspondence of Heads of State - Joseph Stalin, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill. Memoirs of Soviet diplomats such as Andrei Gromyko, Ivan Mayskiy, Anatoly Dobrynin, commanders Vasilevskiy, Zhukov, Konev, Rokossovskiy, as well as generals Dwight Eisenhower, Omar Bredli, British Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery, can also help readers.

In May 2014 the Military Historical Library was replenished by the next, eighth volume («Diplomacy») of a multi-volume work called «The History of the Great Patriotic War» (supervisor, Professor Vladimir Zolotarev), published with a foreword by the President of the Russian Federation. The seventh volume (2013) is called «Economy».

Noteworthy is the fact that the book «Roosevelt and Churchill. Secret correspondence during the war» published in the West (New York, 1975), contains only 548 documents from available 700, the publication is highly tendentious - no messages from Roosevelt or Churchill about the USSR preceding and following the June 22, 1941 for several months. The messages deal with the secret aspects of Roosevelt's policies, telling about the mutual exhaustion of Germany and the USSR and with the documents of special services.

What is reflected in the literature on the history of relations of the coalition’s participants was firmly established in the public consciousness of the people. Even after 70 years the stereotypes of ratings, views and opinions and live in politics, journalism and, what is most important, of the theoretical and the everyday consciousness of the peoples of various countries. Here are the three most well-established assessments:

1. The apparent ease of the coalition formation.

Uninformed people believe that after the war began it was enough for the
leaders of the USSR, the USA, the UK (as well as the leaders of the Communist Party of the USA, England) to speak on the radio and in the press, and all the other problems would be solved by themselves. Of course, the situation was absolutely different. The description of positions to the world was of great importance. The analysis of relations between the USSR, USA, England and other countries during the 1917-1941 period is hidden behind these facts. During this time, the peoples have gone through a lot of momentous changes. Mutual sharing of information between Joseph Stalin, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill during the negotiations of the USSR and Germany and the signing of a treaty on August 23, 1939 was particularly important. The feeling of apparent ease comes from a lack of knowledge of history, including the history of the USSR. During the first twelve days of the war Stalin, Molotov and Politbureau members discussed the problems of the coalition every day. State Defense Committee adopted 91 resolutions on cooperation, 20 of them - in 1941.

2. As if the Allies (USA, England) saved the Soviet Union from imminent defeat, the Soviet Union itself didn’t show any gratitude, trying to make Europe follow its way, being led by USSR. It’s like Churchill and Roosevelt made a big mistake - gave the way to the dictates of Stalin.

In recent years, there has been a trend to present the Lend-Lease as a selfless action of the United States, that could be characterized nearly as a sacrifice when, in order to help the Soviet Union, the Americans allegedly limited their needs severely, for they had to «share the latest» with the Soviet people. Thus, in the journal «History of Russia» Mikhail Suprun believes that Americans literally tore everything away from themselves to help the starving Russian. However, the American author Wilson in the book «Allies at War» says that «the American people have achieved unprecedented prosperity ... a significant increase in consumption of dairy products (except butter), meat, poultry, vegetables, legumes and cereals per capita by the civilian population. And further: «Consumer spending on food has jumped from $ 14 billion to $ 24 billion, making a mockery of the various saving campaigns.» Such comments about submarginal conditions of U.S. economy and the distressed Americans, who pay their last to the victory of the Red Army during the war, look really exaggerated.

Let us not forget that the U.S. eliminated unemployment (8 million workplaces) during the war by deploying the military manufacturing. They’ve also provided American women with the right to labour equal to men’s, and exercised it right away.

3. Reducing forms of cooperation to one of the forms - before the Lend-Lease Act, the assessment of Lend-Lease in economic terms excluded humanitarian types of supplies (medicines, food, clothing, footwear, industrial equipment). Unfortunately, the problem of ideological relations of peoples, non-governmental organizations, etc., is often not considered at all.

Cooperation was carried out in almost all forms of fighting in the war:
- Political (diplomatic);
- Economic;
- Ideological;
- Actually armed.

The formulation of the problem of cooperation of the anti-Hitler coalition is also very topical because the coalition, having emerged in 1941 as the Union of the three powers (the USSR, USA, UK), continuously expanded, including nine countries in the end of 1941, 26 countries in January 1942, and 51 members in 1945. The creation of the United Nations (UN) was an expression of the will of the peoples of the world who united their efforts against the bloc of fascist Germany and its client states. The contribution of states to the victory over the forces of evil, darkness and slavery varied. The Soviet people and its army played a decisive role in achieving victory. And grateful mankind adequately evaluated this contribution. Unfortunately, the paradox of history is the repetition of the attitude to the mythical Prometheus: he brought fire and light to people. They hunted him away because the light has exposed sins in which they had sunk.

I. The objective necessity (regularity) of the coalition of the USSR, the USA, Great Britain and the contradictory nature of relations among its members.

When it comes to the objective necessity (i.e., that does not depend on the individual, team, society or a community - when the cause is external), we always mean the role of person, head of the masses of people who have to deeply assess the situation in an unbiased manner, and most importantly, make the best choice, have the best solution. The choice must be equal to the degree of objective threat. People are not powerless in the face of objective risk. They are able to, knowing the laws, neutralize and eliminate the threat. Alexander Suvorov said: “The aim of commander’s activities is to turn the embarrassment into victory”.

In 1941-1945 heads of the three great powers Joseph Stalin, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill assessed the situation, made a choice and decided what in those circumstances was most effective to combat the threat. Seventy three years have passed since then. But we are now talking as if we live in that situation. The laws of development of society are so true; they require such attention, people are so severely punished for neglecting laws.

The need of choice by future allies was strongly determined by the worldwide threat posed by Nazi Germany and the states from its block. In July 1940, when formulating a plan of war with the Soviet Union, Adolf Hitler explained the meaning of the war with the Soviet Union and the balance of forces on both sides to the highest generals:

1. “The United States will never invade Europe, England is already dead.”
2. “We need Europe and its colonies. Not the provinces, but geopolitical categories, not ethnic minorities, but the continents, not to defeat, but to destroy the enemy, not allies, but client states, not moving the boundaries, but shuffling the entire globe, not a peace treaty, but a death penalty – those should be objectives of my war. “

3. Already in 1933-1934 South America appeared as a boundary of foreign expansion in the view of Hitler. North America was supposed “to institute a universal revolution”, and the United States eventually were to become a part of the global German empire.

Another objective threat to a search of allies, to the creation and expansion of the anti-Hitler coalition was a real, strong coalition of fascist Germany, Italy and militarist Japan. By 1941 the block of Germany and its client states forced almost all the states of Europe to cooperate united under the banner of swastika. People of many countries were plunged into historical oblivion, their leaders surrendered without much resistance: in France at a ratio of 1.5:1, Czechoslovakia - 1:1, Poland - 1:1. Finland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Spain, Bulgaria entered the unit voluntarily. Others were forced.

Now we have to remind about the contribution of client states to the war unleashed by Germany. Under the “umbrella” of NATO many prefer to keep silent about it.

### Indicators of military-economic potential of Germany in mid-1941 and the contribution of its satellites

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Germany and Austria</th>
<th>European allies of Germany</th>
<th>Countries occupied by Germany</th>
<th>In total</th>
<th>The increase of sources (times) at the cost of allies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area (thousand sq km)</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>3277</td>
<td>5,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population (mln people)</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>3,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity (bln kW)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>2,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal (mln tons)</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>1,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron ore (mln tons of pure iron)</td>
<td>3,4</td>
<td>0,5</td>
<td>22,4</td>
<td>26,3</td>
<td>7,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper ore (mln tons of pure copper)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>3,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bauxites (thousand tons)</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>848</td>
<td>1176</td>
<td>2117</td>
<td>22,8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oil (mln tons) | 0,5 | 8,7 | 0,8 | 10 | 20
---|---|---|---|---|---
Cast iron (mln tons) | 16,3 | 1,4 | 2,2 | 37,9 | 2,3
Steel (mln tons) | 20,0 | 3,2 | 20,4 | 43,6 | 2,2
Aluminium (thousand tons) | 131 | 23 | 64 | 218 | 1,7
Crops (mln tons) | 136 | 148 | 264 | 548 | 4
Cattle (million heads) | 22,9 | 15,3 | 45,4 | 83,6 | 3,7
Pork (mln tons) | 26,7 | 9,9 | 27,8 | 64,4 | 2,4
Wool (thousand tons) | 19,6 | 59,7 | 59,4 | 138,7 | 7,1

It seems that not Germany alone, with its resources, and united under the criminal banner «conquered Europe» acted against the Soviet Union. Nazi leadership did not expect to win the war without the help of satellites. However, historically it was proved that satellites were an unreliable servitude power, and a negative one since 1943-1944.

Let us consider approaches of Hitler’s allies towards the selection and justification of the decision to implement the objective necessity of a coalition with the states, under threat of Hitler’s malicious plan.

A. USSR. The Soviet Union, the socialist state - the only one in the world that counted on a victory in the war against Hitler only by relying on its own strength. It planned a victory of the new world over the old one, it counted on the potential of people who learned what a Soviet government is. From the point of view of the Marxist-Leninist theory, the party’s and government’s activities were in full compliance with its principles. Party was guided by the precepts of Lenin. Two of them were the leading idea in 1941.

1. Every battle has chances of failure. Socialist state has the power to eliminate this probability.

2. The behavior of a party, that does not use the contradictions in the country of the class enemy to perform the tasks of the working class and create the most favorable conditions for solving these problems, is unacceptable.

Since 1917, the USSR actively, vigorously, progressively fought for peace and anti-fascist united front, for collective security, for the consolidation of all the anti-war effort. In a capitalist environment, without allies (except Mongolia) of the USSR not only made an enormous effort to strengthen its defense capability, but sought to increase the favorable conditions to reflect quite probable aggression. No country in the world offered such real measures to curb aggression. In 1938-1940, the USSR offered mobilized troops as aid to
Czechoslovakia and Poland. Its troops were located on the border of Ukraine, Belarus, and waited for a signal.

Of course, in 1941, with the outbreak of war, it was natural for the USSR, in order to achieve victory, in the name of the great purposes of the construction of socialism, progress toward communism, to continue expanding, consolidating the front for repelling aggression, and to attract new allies in their righteous struggle. The consolidation of the United States and England in combining efforts for fighting against Nazi Germany, and in the future against Japan, was natural.

The war demanded new efforts, new forms of struggle against the real enemy, new volumes of foreign policy. It is important to note that the extension of the front of international cooperation was an important part of the program of the Soviet Union and its government in achieving victory. The outbreak of war in the Soviet Union carried out drastic changes in all aspects of life of the country.

Among them:

- Reconstruction of the system of government and the army;
- Mobilization, bringing the army up to 10 million, forming new 300 divisions;
- The strategic deployment of the Soviet Armed Forces in the West, South and Far East war theater;
- Reconstruction of the economy, the evacuation of the military-industrial complex (up to 20 million) to the east;
- Redistribution of forces of the Communist Party, transforming it into a fighting party. Party’s main body in the Red Army in 1941 - 15.7%, in 1944 - 25%;
- Reconstruction of the public consciousness from a peacetime to a wartime situation, mobilization of all social forces to defeat the enemy;
- Removal of the slogan «Proletarians of the world unite!». Nomination of the slogan «Death to the German fascist invaders», «Kill the German, otherwise he will kill you».

Stubborn resistance to invasion by the enemy troops has become a regular thing. In the first half of July, the Germans lost 4-4.5 thousand a day (a brigade), in the second half of July, from 7 to 9 thousand (a division). By August, the Germans lost 50% of tanks (1,500 units). Then for the first time an idea was born among the German generals: «A military solution in the east does not exist» (Wilhelm Keitel).

B. The main necessity, regularity for the United States and England (and, of course, many other countries of the world) in alliance with the Soviet Union was that without the help of the Soviet state they could not resist the threat of Hitler’s enslavement, preserve their independence and sovereignty. They were really aware that the defeat of the USSR in the war with Germany means their future defeat. It turned out that assistance to the USSR, its stability and its success means their salvation. For the sake of salvation and independence, they decided to join forces with the Soviet Union in its deadly struggle with the enemy.
As for the countries oppressed by Germany - France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Luxembourg, Yugoslavia, Greece, without the USSR they could neither preserve their independence, nor free themselves from the fascist yoke. Moreover, their example showed England and the United States that they may face the same fate.

England and the United States felt their inability to fight on equal terms with Germany. The shame of Dunkirk hung over England. The United States passed an arduous trial of Pearl Harbor, where they had lost half of their Pacific Fleet. The USSR was the salvation, hope and support. They had no choice and no better ally - a faithful and reliable, uncompromising and generous.

The war showed that the objective necessity, regularity of international cooperation of the anti-Hitler coalition was implemented in scientifically recognized results. They had to go the hard way to do this.

For many times in the history (Russian has made it clear for itself) in order to achieve victory, the implementation of policy decisions, the reflection of people’s will, declarations, statements and assurances are not enough. We need concrete actions, not a demonstration, but actions that lead to a result. In the 30’s, Stalin repeatedly uttered the slogan and called for its implementation: “Bolshevist scope and American efficiency.” The war showed that “American efficiency” is a narrow notion: apparently it manifested itself in their country, for their own benefit. With regard to relations within the coalition - another type of relationship was being implemented along with consent.

Anti-Hitler coalition is remarkable for profound contradictions. Common threat pulled the states together in one respect - cooperation in defeating the common enemy. In addition, the viewpoint of each state was based on its own understanding of the common interests, subordinating their national interests. At the heart of the contradictions were state, national, social, class ideas and attitudes.

USSR did not hide, but rather strongly promoted the ideas of socialism, its protection, its consolidation, building it in the most favorable conditions of peace, in the atmosphere of peaceful coexistence.

During the war the United States and England were eliminating a powerful competitor on the global market - Germany. They sought to expand their influence and gain new profits. At the same time they both helped the Soviet Union and made a profit from cooperation. In a certain respect they amplified it and sapped its strength in prolonging the war.

Class differences of states, their own, inconsistent with others vision on goals of the war, one-sided, narrow approach in assessing the situation, skepticism, disbelief in the power of the USSR, its people and its leadership, narrow-sided approach determined a form of relations characteristic for that time. Taking into account the profound contradictions in relations between the USSR, on the one hand, the United States and Britain, on the other hand, had a number of features that they had to adhere to.
Here are the most characteristic features of interstate relations within the anti-Hitler coalition:

- Public nature;
- Voluntary service, personal choice;
- Equality and balance;
- Absolute freedom of decisions and actions;
- Open discussion in personal communication, correspondence, direct criticism;
- An exclusive priority of all the ways of interaction - conferences, correspondence, negotiations of Heads of State (credibility, the highest level of agreements, deep understanding of common problems and aspirations of the parties, the national interests);
- A clear idea about the price of the problem, pragmatism in the calculations.

Is not strange that the leaders of states did not created any ethnic or national governing body. Activities were carried out on their behalf and under their control.

One should take into account two groups of factors that had a direct impact on the nature of relationship in the alliance: Soviet policy and the state of public opinion in the United States and England.

The Soviet Union backed strong, immediate effective interaction. Already in 1941, the Soviet Union not only offered, but also pointed out the possible options for opening a second front, forcing Germany to fight in several theaters of war. In July 1941, our country suggested three operations to the Allies in order to begin joint military operations against Germany:

- A major drop landing of British troops in the north of France (the operation was regarded as “particularly important” and Moscow was counting on its implementation as soon as possible, “if not now, then at least in a month”);
- The creation of a common front in the north of Europe, it was necessary to ensure the sea lanes between the USSR and the Allies;
- Unleash fighting of British troops in the Balkans (regarding importance and terms, this operation was not as urgent as the previous two). In addition, the Soviet military diplomats insisted on significant strengthening of bombardment over German territory by the British Air Force.

Another important fact is that in 1941 the Soviet Union suggested real measures on setting up the post-war world, in particular, mentioning the issue of borders in Europe. In December 1941, Stalin suggested the British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden and the personal representative of the American president in Moscow Harry Lloyd Hopkins signing any agreement on the post-war borders. Soviet proposals were: the recognition of the borders of June 22, 1941, the restoration of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, Austria and Albania, the joining of East Prussia and Poland, the separation of the Rhineland and possibly Bavaria from Germany as independent states with compensation from Germany (machines and equipment).
Showing solidarity, allies of the USSR promised to provide “all possible assistance, which they could carry out.” Here is an example, an excerpt from the Agreement between the Governments of the USSR and England on July 12, 1941.

«The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic and His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom have signed this Agreement and declare the following:
1. Both Governments mutually undertake providing each other with help and support of all kinds in the war against Nazi Germany.
2. They further undertake that in the course of this war, they will neither negotiate nor conclude an armistice or peace treaty, except by mutual consent».

This agreement became the first real military-diplomatic step towards cooperation between the USSR and the UK. But how’s the real, in fact, «various assistance to the Soviet Union» looked like. By the time, the deliveries of lend-lease were as follows: 1941 - 10% 1942 - 10% 1943 - 30%, 1944-1945 - 50% (mainly material resources to meet the needs of the USSR in the coming war with Japan).

An important factor in forming the position of the United States and England leadership was the internal situation and the contradictions in society. Just remember that the day after the German invasion of the Soviet Union, Senator and future President of the United States Harry S. Truman said: «“If we see that Germany is winning the war, we ought to help Russia; and if that Russia is winning, we ought to help Germany, and in that way let them kill as many as possible...»

“Senator Robert A. Taft was even more explicit: “the victory of communism would be far more dangerous than the victory of fascism”

Of course, these words reflected only ideas of a certain conservative part of American society, but they are significant in the sense that a fertile ground for creating tense post-war relations between the two powers had already existed. At the same time, on June 24, 1941, Washington, on behalf of the Secretary of State Cordell Hull made a statement that the United States are ready to send all possible assistance to the Soviet Union, like the one that they sent to the UK.

It’s important to add that the majority of Catholic population of the United States was opposed to assisting the Soviet Union, sincerely believing that «Stalin was a big threat to the world», and President F. Roosevelt even had to send Myron Taylor as a personal ambassador to Pope Pius XII in November 1941 to prevent the opposition of the Catholic hierarchy to Lend-Lease assistance to the Soviet Union.

It should be noted that even after the end of World War II, many Americans believed that only through the plan of Lend-Lease the USSR was able to defeat Germany, while the British and American strategists already in 1943, after Stalingrad and the Battle of Kursk, were convinced that the Soviet Union would be able to defeat Germany without a second front, which the soviet government had been asking for since 1941.
Throughout the war, but especially in 1941-1942, allies did not believe in the stability of the Soviet Union, in the possibility of victory. They did not believe in the reliability of Stalin. It is known that Roosevelt and Churchill sent particular trustees to meet with Stalin, to determine the decisiveness of his actions by expression of the eyes of the Soviet leader and by his behavior. In December 1941, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden arrived in Moscow. He went under Klin, where a battlefield with broken German machinery appeared before him. His belief in the USSR increased.

Churchill wrote in his memoirs that “almost all of the responsible military experts believed that the Russian army would soon be defeated and would be largely destroyed.” Churchill also did not believe in the ability of the survival of the Soviet Union. This was evidenced by Franklin D. Roosevelt’s son Elliott Roosevelt. the American Secretary of War Stimson informed on the opinion of American military circles: “According to the officers of the Intelligence Service of the Department of War, the campaign could last only one to three months.” American historian Fleming emphasizes that “this belief was widespread among military officials in both the United States and in England. All agreed that the Germans would go through Russia like a knife through butter. “American historian Schumann wrote: “... Western military experts ... believed that the USSR had no chance to get away from a complete rout of Nazi Germany in six weeks (General Marshall) or a maximum of three months (English General Staff).”

U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt proved his complete disbelief to the Allies. He increased the number of staff in Office of Strategic Services (intelligence and counterintelligence) in hundreds. President’s security exceeded all imaginable proportions.

To analyze the possible allies in the multiplication and use during the war, their potentials are tables that characterize the military efforts of the States - the main participants in the Second World War.
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<td>British empire (including colonies)</td>
<td>France and its colonies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population in the beginning of war (mln)</td>
<td>382,1</td>
<td>116,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobilized in the beginning of war (mln - per cent among population)</td>
<td>1,6 0,4%</td>
<td>2,6 2,2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobilized during the war (mln - per cent among population)</td>
<td>10,8 2,8%</td>
<td>2,4 2,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Demographic losses (mln - per cent among population)</td>
<td>0,389 2,8%</td>
<td>0,573 0,4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irretrievable losses (killed, missing, captivity)</td>
<td>0,679%</td>
<td>1,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% among mobilized</td>
<td>5,5%</td>
<td>44,77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table II. Production of the main kinds of industrial products in the Soviet Union, the USA, England, France, Germany (1940-1945)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>USSR</th>
<th>USA</th>
<th>Britain</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>In total</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>1:1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron ore (mln tons)</td>
<td>29,9/15,9</td>
<td>74,9/89,8</td>
<td>18/14,4</td>
<td>18,2/77</td>
<td>145/130</td>
<td>14,7/9,6</td>
<td>10:1/13:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal in terms of</td>
<td>154/125</td>
<td>464/573</td>
<td>228/186</td>
<td>420/34,3</td>
<td></td>
<td>252/235</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil including gas</td>
<td>31/19</td>
<td>183/232</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>minimal extraction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>condensate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metal-cutting</td>
<td>58/38</td>
<td>117/136</td>
<td>81/47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>125/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machines (thousand)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freight cars</td>
<td>31000/800</td>
<td>64000/54,500</td>
<td>??/27800</td>
<td>??/900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
These tables clearly show the huge scale of military production in the USSR, the U.S., England and countries of the fascist bloc. They look convincing in the sense of comparing material and people sources of the enemy. At the same time they lead to a conclusion that with such sources the U.S. and England could have significantly increase the amount of supplies to the USSR.

Already in 1942 the U.S. and England had a good opportunity to open the Second front in Europe by conducting a landing operation and military actions in France. By the middle of the year the allies possessed the power of 38 divisions on the British Isles. The transference of American troops was carried out with 1 informed division a month. By September 1942 the ally group counted 30 alerted divisions. Hereafter the enemy would have had to lift reinforcement from the East front.

But the allies had another political decision: in October-November of 1942 they’ve carried out a North-American landing operation on the coast of Morocco and Algeria with 13 divisions (253200 people). 450 ships and 1700 planes were set in motion. The allied forces resisted French troops that counted 200,000 people and which made no resistance to landing forces. The French administration began to cooperate which the allies.

In such way the fate of the war and victory was told.

II. Forms, content and the results of cooperation

During the whole war the allies in anti-Hitler coalition carried out various forms of cooperation. The policy of states, their obligation according to agreements and actions on their own initiative (even without agreeing with partners) despite various scales and differences, in total they reflected the main forms of fighting: political, armed, economical and ideological.

Political fighting:
- A united front of struggle against the bloc of fascist states headed by Germany;
- Uncompromising battle until the enemy is completely defeated;
- the consent of USSR to conduct war against Germany;
- the post-war organization of war;

Armed fighting:
- the USSR practically endured the main weight of war having solved nearly 75% of all tasks. Blazing war with Japan;
- The entrance of Soviet troops (44, 47, 53A and English troops into Iran (August 1941) had really changed the situation on Middle East battleground;
- Joint maintenance of Lend-lease materials;
- the USSR provided airdromes (Poltava region) for American air force during bombardments over German territory;
- Allied «Overlord» operation;
Ideological fighting:
- Forming a positive image of USSR, the Red Army and strengthening of Stalin’s authority by England and the U.S.;
- Mass usage of Soviet materials and works of Soviet authors in English and American mass media;

There is a great merit of Russian and Soviet literature in the development of the country’s spiritual culture and the consolidation of progressive, democratic powers into a united anti-fascist alliance. During the war 170 million copies of works were published, in 1945 - 298 million copies.

As for publications of Soviet authors abroad, their works were published in 35 countries.

From 1941 to June 1, 1947, 1500 publications of 231 Soviet authors were published in European countries.

The works of Ilya Erenburgh were published in 26 countries, 87 times,
Works of AlekseiTolstoy - in 16 countries, 70 times;
Works of Mikhail Sholokkhov - in 17 countries, 59 times;
Works of Konstantin Simonov - in 26 countries, 62 times.

Ilya Erenburgh systematically hosted shows on foreign radio stations.

In 1943 was the first time when a Soviet film, called «the Defeat of German fascist troops in the battle for Moscow» was awarded Oscar. Another Oscar was awarded to the film «Rainbow» in 1944. After president Franklin D. Roosevelt had watched the film, it was shown in all movie theaters of America. The president sent a letter of greeting to its director Mark Donskoi.

After watching films lots of volunteers queued in movie theatre buildings to enroll and participate in military actions.

Unlike the Soviet Union, our allies conducted not ideological struggle, but, as they claimed - psychological warfare. They attached great importance to that.

Not being able to tell in detail about this form of struggle in the war, I will mention some of its features.

1. the subject of aims for military press, appeal to the soldiers of the United States and England.

"**Soldiers, you want to know how powerful is the anti-Hitler Union?** Let the figures speak. - Today, the three powers - the USSR, USA and Great Britain have:
- One billion and 725,000 population;
- Fifty million soldiers;
- 110,000 aircraft;
- 90,000 guns;
With this power Hitler will be defeated.”

2. Allies had a strong base of psychological war: in 1944-1945 they distributed $8 billion leaflets, 95% were dropped from airplanes, 5% with campaign artillery shells. The capacity of leaflets production in the United States was 5 times more than in the Red Army.

3. Topics of lectures and presentations in the armed forces of the United States and England, 1941-1945.

- “What We Fight for”
- “What will happen if Germany wins?”
- “Germany under Hitler’s regime”
- Fight of Hitler and our fight”
- “Dictatorship and Democracy”
- «We will defeat Germany”
- “How to rule our states”
- “Military expenditure”
- “Ecological situation in the country”
- “Problems of unemployment”
- “How to Succeed in the army.”

Allies take into account the purposes of German ideology. When the Red Army was on the outskirts of Germany, the second front was opened.

Four slogan were cultivated in Nazi army:
1. Germany has not lost the war, it has enough opportunities to win.
2. The people and the army, as before, must believe in the Fuhrer and in weapons of retaliation.
3. The people and the army must realize that the union of the Red Army with the Americans and the British is unnatural and end up with war between them.
4. Equal responsibility for the war of the leaders of the Reich and ordinary Germans. Therefore: “Victory or Death”, “Victory or Siberia.”

Economic:
- Supply of material and technical resources for the life support of the Soviet population and the conduct of war. Total amount of deliveries - 10 billion dollars;
- Consent of the USSR to allocate reparations in the amount of $ 10 billion dollars (50% of this amount the USSR gave to Poland);
- The Soviet Union fully paid for the delivery of Lend-Lease with gold, rare metals and other materials. Moreover, the USSR returned the war cars received during the war, which had survived in the fighting. The USSR, the Soviet people are grateful to the Allies for help. And it’s not just the fact that
its range was only 4% of the total Soviet military production. The point is its humanistic orientation. Medicines and food helped treat the wounded and sick. Locomotives helped normalize the rail way traffic. Telegraph printers became useful in improving communication.

Within the framework of Lend-Lease the USSR in 1941-1945 received 22,150 aircraft, 13,097 tanks and assault guns, 8,218 anti-aircraft and 5,800 anti-tank guns, 132 thousand machine guns, 427,386 trucks and SUVs (which is more than twice the number of Soviet-made cars), 8,701 unit trucks and tractors, 35 thousand motorcycles, 473 million different kinds of artillery, 4.5 million tons of food, 15 million pairs of shoes, 62 million square metres of wool fabric, 2.1 million tons of oil products (including more than 1.5 million tons of high quality gasoline - more than was produced in the USSR (the production of high-quality aviation gasoline in the pre-war years was the weak point of the Soviet economy, so in 1940 the demand for gasoline B-78 was met by only 4%), 1.2 million tons of chemicals and explosives, 11,155 railway platforms and wagons, 1,981 locomotives, 128 transport ships, 3 icebreakers, 281 warship (valuable weapons of mine-sweepers were electromagnetic and acoustic trawls, and of large submarine hunters - multi-barreled mortars, sonar and radar equipment, which the Soviet Navy almost didn’t have at that time), 358,720 machines, 445 radars (at that time USSR had only started to develop prototypes) 200 HF telephone stations (no production in the USSR); as for the Navy - 1,196 radars and 329 sonars, totaling in $11 billion. (share of the U.S. - 96.4%).

A huge role in the war belonged to radio communications received under Lend-Lease. According to experts, in this field the Soviet Union remained behind its allies for almost 10 years. In the 1942-1943 deliveries of allies allowed to equip 150 divisions with radios and 329 divisions with field telephones, 400-watt radio stations fully provided Soviet headquarters fronts, armies and airfields with reliable communication (domestic industry began to produce them only at the end of 1943). The receipt of American radio stations B-100 to the Red Army allowed to set the link that was missing before in the chain “division-regiment”. And the receipt of telephone cables in 1943 exceeded its production in the USSR by almost 3 times (2 million kilometers delivered in total). The USSR supplied aluminum (328 thousand tonnes, which is 1.25 times exceeded the volume of domestic release of this metal, 253 thousand tons), armor plates for tanks, lead, tin, molybdenum and some other raw materials.

During the war, even at the Potsdam Conference (July 1945) allies openly talked about the role of Lend-Lease. Here are three statements in this regard:

1. «In response to all this assistance, Russia has already made a contribution not measured either in dollars or in tons. It is millions of Nazi soldiers, killed or caught in POW camps. It is Nazi tanks destroyed in the fighting and Nazi guns and trucks abandoned by the retreating German armies. Russians paid a heavy price for the victory, fought in battles to protect the native land from the enemy. But they have caused irreparable damage to the Nazi machine, having significantly cut the period of war.» (Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State).
2. «The money that we spent on the Lend-Lease saved many lives. Every Russian, British and American soldier who received equipment under Lend-Lease, and went into battle, proportionally reduced military threat to our young people (Truman, President of the United States).

3. “All the help we could give was small, if you compare it to the titanic efforts of the Soviet people. Our grandchildren will think about the past, sitting at their history books, full of admiration and gratitude to the heroism of the Russian people» (Bevin - Foreign Minister of the United Kingdom).

The help of allies is a reality. Its scales now serve as a knowledge of that the war and victory demanded from the Soviet people, which means self-reliance. Now the whole world knows about it. Grateful memory raises the heroism of our people. Sending 34 million of their glorious sons and daughters to the Red Army, the people provided them with everything necessary to achieve victory.

During 4 years of the war the front received:
- 112,100 aircraft;
- 102,800 tanks and self-propelled guns;
- 482,200 guns;
- 12 million rifles and carbines;
- More than 1 billion different shots for guns and mortars (production of 3.5 million tons of munitions);
- About 21.4 billion cartridges;
- More than 16 million tons of petroleum products;
- 40 million tons of food and fodder.

Produced for the personnel of the Red Army:
- 38 million overcoats
- 73 million tunics
- 90 million wide trousers
- 64 million pairs of shoes

For delivery was built and restored:
- 120,000 km of railways;
- 100,000 km of roads;
- 31 billion tons of cargo were transferred.

30,000 business enterprises were evacuated (including 1,523 major defense and 12 million workers, 20 million - including their families).

During the four years of the war on the battlefields and fronts more than 620 thousand tanks and self-propelled guns, 82.3 thousand tank engines, 1,597 aircraft, more than 1,641 artillery systems, 2 million cars were repaired (considering their repeated return to the system). Almost in one military operation, many types of weapons and equipment went through three to four repairs.
I cite these facts not only to characterize the greatness of the people, but so that every reader represented clearly the needs of a victorious war. I should add that in addition to the labor of men, women, teens, Soviet citizens created a third of the budget at their own expense.

As for the exploit of the people of the USSR in the Great Patriotic War, it is impossible to describe it with any data. Even we, the veterans, behind the figures we see the course of our division, the exploits of the soldiers of our regiment and comrades who have not reached the Victory.

Aleksandr Tvardovski was right when he said:

«There was no my fault
That others had not returned from war.
And all of them, who’s younger or older,
Stayed there. I wouldn’t want to say
That I could, but still, I did not save them.
That’s not what I wanted to say, but still…»

We thank the allies for aid. If it came in time when we struggled against the fascist enemy for Brest, Minsk, Smolensk, Moscow, on the Volga river, the Dnieper and Dniestr. We had already heard about the landing of allies in Normandy when we were preparing the operation in Yassy and Chisinau. In October 1944 we were at Danube.

The main results of cooperation and interaction in the framework of anti-hitler coalition

The whole humanity, all the people of Europe and Asia enslaved by fascist and militarist states, and, of course, allied states of the U.S., Great Britain and the Soviet Union felt the overall results of international cooperation and the functioning of anti-hitler coalition.

The main result of cooperation, recognized as a historic lesson, was a conclusion that the Second World war could have been prevented. The agreements signed and implemented in 1941-1945 were offered long before the war when the USSR not only put forth suggestions but offered its aid, formed military groups of a size of two fronts (Ukrainian and Belarusian). The USSR didn’t demand anything in return for its peaceful policy and forming collective security in Europe and Asia. The joint peace front could have guarantee security itself. In vain. The world had to go through devastating war aggression to realize that USSR has a relevant position. The losses of the USSR in 1941-1945 were mostly a result of the fact that the war was many times more devastating than it could have been. If the coalition of peace loving countries was established in 1938-1941 the war could have been neutralized even if the aggressors had tried to provoke it.
When we say that the war was easy to prevent, our opinion is based on real concrete facts (solutions, forces, sources, actions that are axiomatic in carrying out operations). Offering aid to Poland (and guarantors of its security - France and England) in 1939, the USSR created a whip-hand in confrontation with Germany, which pointed at the success of the Soviet side.

Indeed:
If armed forces of the USSR, England, France and Poland joint efforts, they would have:
– 311 divisions, 11,700 planes, 15,400 tanks, 9,600 heavy weapons.

The fascist bloc (of Germany and Italy) possessed:
– 168 divisions, 7,700 airplanes, 8,400 tanks, 4,350 heavy weapons.

Military measures suggested by the USSR were based on a fully valid, juridically agreed with norms of international relations concept of military coalition of states with different social-economic regime. The work of Shaposhnikov called «The Brain of Army» (1929) already has these concepts in it. In 1938-1939 the Joint Staff of the USSR suggested general principles of forming a coalition. They were based on the idea of political, military and economic unity of allied states.
Without them the coalition is unable to exist:
– it’s impossible to establish common political goals and organize the political conduct of war on different stages of armed struggle without political unity;
– finally, the unity meant mutual economic aid among the allies, thus giving the weakest members of coalition ability to stand the heaviness of struggle in modern devastating war;
– Following the main principles of forming a coalition, the allied states develop and pin together corresponding documents: political acts of the union, military conventions, economic agreements.

The absence of one of such documents would weaken the coalition or even lead to its collapse.
The Soviet theory of a military coalition during the period of 1938-1939 was the new stage in international relations. It pointed at a direct and effective way of preventing war.
The fact that England, France, Poland and Romania refused to cooperate with the USSR had lead to tragic consequences in 1938-1941. Another thing is that in 1941 real threats to the sovereignty of England and the U.S. didn’t have any alternatives to the alliance with the USSR, especially as the theoretic issue was well known and the position of the USSR was stable. Even Winston Churchill later described the position of the USSR: «At this time (1938-1941) the Soviet policy was the most realistic».  

— 35 —
The whole world was certain of the realism, fruitfulness and the nobleness of Soviet policy. On September 17, 1939, the Soviet forces of Belarusian front with its 3rd, 11th, 10th and 4th armies, mechanized cavalry groups of the separate 23rd rifle corps and the Ukrainian front with 5th, 6th and 12th armies in it, three cavalry, two tank and one rifle corps, set off in a liberation campaign and within 12 days, having passed 250-300 kilometers they took under protection 13 million Russian citizens, who found themselves in territories occupied by Poland since the signing of Versailles agreement in 1919.

In 1940 the earlier seized republics of Baltic and Moldova were returned to the USSR. By 1941 the USSR counted 16 equitable union republics. Moldova, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Karelo-Finnish republic gained a state status and were guaranteed security and sovereignty. From then on they were under protection of the more than 197 million Soviet people.

Who knows, maybe the U.S., England and other countries took into account the role of the USSR when they came over to its side in 1941.

2. In the end of war the humankind was relieved from the threat of «brown plague» and received an opportunity to establish the new world, theUN organization and create the system of collective security.

3. With the defeat of fascist Germany, European states were not only relieved by the Soviet union from the fascist yoke, but they received new fair boundaries, an opportunity to make their own nationwide choice and organize their lives according to the realities of progress and liberation. Many countries got on the path of popular democracy and then turned to establishing socialism. Military commonwealth of the Red Army and armies of other countries developed into the Warsaw Treaty Organization (1955).

Germany itself, defeated by the Soviet Union and other members of the coalition was forced by the allies to establish democracy, denationalization, demilitarization. Military criminals were severely punished.

4. The aid if the Soviet Union provided salvation of the U.S. and Britain from threat to their sovereignty, contributed to their development on the way to progress. During the war and some time after its end, the heads of these countries publicly in clear diplomatic wording gratefully accepted this. The entrance of the USSR in war with Japan (1945) provided its victorious end. The USSR saved millions of British and American lives from protracted warfare.

The lifestyle of Soviet people, social privileges provided by the Soviet system played a positive role as an example of struggling for better labour conditions, developing democratic norms of life and fair rights of citizens, among the U.S. and British workers.

The position of USSR on the defeat of militaristic Japan was extremely realistic and treated with gratitude. the USSR and Japan were interrelated with
Japan by the treaty of 1941, with the allies - by coalition circumstances.

When in December 7, 1941, Japan forces attacked Perl-Harbor, the U.S. president Franklin D. Roosevelt offered Joseph Stalin to begin military operation against Japan, but Stalin rejected the suggestion, pointing at the situation at the Soviet-German front. An implacable opponent of the Soviet Union, Winston Churchill, hardly insisted on involving the Soviet Union in war actions against Japan, hoping to thus weaken the USSR. But Stalin was persistent: the USSR will begin warfare against Japan only after a complete victory over the German fascism.

The question of entering the war against Japan by the Soviet Union was discussed already in Teheran (1943) and the decision was finally made during the conference in Yalta (1945). The agreement signed on February 11, 1945, said that the Soviet Union would enter the warfare against Japan 2 or 3 months after the total defeat of Germany. The U.S. and England couldn’t break the resistance of Japan, and the Japanese authorities tried to seek favorable agreements for making peace by prolonging the military operation.

And yet, the Red Army really began the warfare on the 9th of August and crashed the most powerful Japanese army (the Kwangtung army) within 23 days. It made Japan bend on its knees and unconditionally accept the terms of Potsdam declaration. During the military campaign of the Red army the losses of the Japanese side counted 677,000 soldiers from which about 84,000 were killed. The troops of Transbaikal and Far-East fronts alone seized more than 3,700 arms, mortars, 600 tanks, 861 airplanes, 1,200 machine guns, more than 2,000 cars and 13,000 troop horses as trophies.

It may seem that such success was easy for the soviet army, but one of heroic military leaders of the Great Patriotic War, Vasilevskiy, having estimated the events of August and September in the Far-East, wrote: «The warfare of the Red Army’s Far-East fronts can be evaluated by days in length, but as for its scale, tension and final results, they were one of the most important closing stages of the Second World war. Strong attacks of the Red army over the Kwangtung troops forced them to surrender.»

The Soviet Union and its multinational people, the soviet society that sacrificed so much for protecting its native land, developing along the socialist way, crashing fascist Germany and its satellite countries. Although the Soviet people suffered the biggest losses, the country felt a major use of participating in anti-hitler coalition and accepted the allied aid gratefully.

As a result of interaction and cooperation the Soviet Union:
– avoided conducting war at two fronts;
– having solved more than 75% of military tasks, the USSR admitted that military actions of its allies and only 25% of their military tasks also contributed to the decrease in Soviet losses and in the duration of war.
– The USSR obtained historical justice in its national and state history. The Portsmouth (1907) and Versailles (1919) agreements were annulled. The USSR
reunited all the lands and people it was deprived of earlier. It was at apogee when it collected the largest amount of territories for the last 550 years;

– The USSR created a union, a commonwealth of states, it broke through the capitalist encirclement, provided its own defensive capacity and the joint efforts of friendly states. The international influence of the USSR - a great power, became a reality in the world community:

– The return of more than 5 million Soviet citizens after the war (prisoners of war, concentration camps, seized children etc) had a major importance;

The just, Patriotic, liberation war, which was led by the selfless Soviet people themselves, active line in foreign policy evoked not only the leaning of the world community and the growth of the country’s authority, but the desire to join it in a struggle against fascism. In 1941 the USSR had diplomatic relations with 9 countries, in January 1942 with 26, and in 1945 with 51 state.

On July 12, 1941, an agreement on joint struggle against fascist Germany was signed between the USSR and Great Britain, on July 18, 1941, Czechoslovakia joined the treaty, and on July 30, 1941 it was Poland. The agreement provided the creation of Czech and Polish military bases on the Soviet territory to conduct war along with the Red army. The fact that agreements were signed so rapidly showed the willingness of the Soviet Union to provide effective aid to Poland and Czechoslovakia in liberating both countries and recovering their national independence and sovereignty.

Discussing cooperation and interaction of the Soviet Union, the U.S. and Great Britain in more details, it’s necessary to mention the fact that the USSR rated highly the relations with China, France and other countries liberated by the Red Army in 1941-1945.

China was the first of the world countries to come under aggression of Japan (1931) and it continuously conducted persistent struggle with the invaders. Practically since 1920 (to present day), the USSR, Russia and China carry out multilateral cooperation. The Soviet-Japanese war in 1945 couldn’t pass by the role of China in the world events. It contributed to the effectiveness of liberation movements in China and the establishment of a new country.

It’s worth mentioning the relations between the USSR and France. Before the invasion of France the relations developed fruitfully in all the directions. They were especially tight with the French Communist Party, the leader of which, Maurice Thorez, put forward an oath-slogan that «The working class of France will never be in the state of war with the USSR». Fidel Castro followed his example at the 23rd congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, saying that «No matter what war the Soviet Union will be into, Cuba will always be by its side».

France did a lot for the transit of Soviet volunteers to Spain, the main stream (2,000 people) went through it. During the years of the Second world war, the French resistance movement and the interaction of anti-hitler forces headed by Charles de Gaulle, played an important role in defeating Germany.
Striving for uniting all anti-hitler forces, the Soviet government established contacts with the national committee of Liberal France that united the Frenchmen who wanted to continue struggle against fascist Germany. In a letter from September 26th the Soviet government expressed readiness to «provide all-round assistance and cooperation in a joint struggle against hitler Germany and its allies». The announcement of the Soviet government reflected its strong desire to establish a powerful alliance of peace-loving countries against fascist vandals.

Taking into account that Franklin D. Roosevelt and after him Winston Churchill underestimated de Gaulle, didn’t trust him and didn’t provide him access to troops in Africa, the USSR and Stalin supported the patriot-general. The air force regiment «Normandy-Neman» (45 airplanes) successfully fought against fascism on the part of the Red Army. Unfortunately, having entered the President’s position, de Gaulle impeded the work of the Communist party and dismissed it from any political activity.

During the defeat of the German armed forces, in compliance with its obligations, highlighted by Stalin in his speech of July 3rd, 1941 on «The program of achieving victory» and considering bilateral agreements with European states, the USSR with the power of the Red Army liberated Poland, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia from the fascist yoke, helped to liberate Yugoslavia and Albania. The people of these countries declared war to Germany. A part of armed forces from liberated countries entered the military coalition with the Red Army and as a part of its task forces (the 1st Belarusian, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Ukrainian fronts) it took part in derating Germany. The strength of this coalition in 1945 counted 550,000 people. Under the operational control of the Red Army were: 2 Polish armies, 2 Romanian armies, one Bulgarian army, one Czech army corps, a Hungarian infantry regiment. Four Yugoslavian armies also cooperated with the Red Army.

The armies liberated by the USSR wore their national uniforms, functioned under their national commandment and practiced their own religions. Military equipment, arms, material and technical support came from the USSR. The armies of they coalition became the prototype of the Warsaw Treaty Organization (1955).

The people of the world can only lament that the cooperation and interaction of the members of anti-hitler coalition in 1941-1945 was treacherously violated and since 1946 the world was thrown into the cold war.

III. Historical fates of the anti-hitler coalition

International cooperation in the Great Patriotic War has shown the mighty power of progressive mankind, when in the best interests of each nation and the state addition, multiplication and quality build of joint efforts takes place. We can only more and more admire the foresight of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, other great philosophers, their precursors and their followers who put forward the idea of global cooperation, although in a different perspective.
Now the problem of international cooperation in the anti-Hitler coalition during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 is an important part of the ideological struggle in the international arena and in contemporary Russian society, in its mind. What was achieved 70 years ago, with the help of which the malignant tumor of fascism, racism, threats to human progress, harmony was removed, thanks to addition and multiplication of joint efforts of England, the Soviet Union and the United States, and by 1945 of 51 States. Now it is in inexplicable contradiction with the contemporary world situation. Generations of people look for answers to questions about the past - as irreconcilable enemies united together and won, and about these days - why the countries that were parts of one coalitions in 1914-1917 and in 1941-1945, took diametrically opposed positions and now openly speak of mutual threats. A sinister formula of the U.S. President Barack Obama who says that Russia will have to pay for its policy, and the American doctrine of readiness to conduct two large-scale wars in any region of the world and achieve victory with their allies (NATO and the EU - 28 countries) not only make us think, but act. Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin requires that the army was in constant readiness, guaranteed resistance to aggression at any time, in any situation, against anyone.

In many Russian mass media we hear more clearly the claim that the present international situation resembles pre-war situation before the first and before the second world war. The meaning of the song, “Clouds covered the sky over the city, the air smells like a storm” (1939) recurred in peoples’ memory then, and not randomly. Today, they are once again relevant.

Two particular features of the current state of relations between the Western countries (the United States, NATO countries and the members of European Community - 28 of them) and the Russian Federation are presented as the most important problems of theoretical analysis and practical politics. Historical experience strongly requires close attention to them.

In my opinion, Western states perceived the changes Russia had gone through the collapse of the Soviet Union from 1985-1991 wrongly. Vladimir Putin called the collapse of the Soviet Union the worldwide geopolitical catastrophe. The Western states, according to their policy and relations with Russia, perceive the collapse of the Soviet Union as Russia’s transition to the Western way of life, transfer of its sovereignty to the Western institutions of governance and interdependence. That is as Russia has stopped being a great power, lost its place on the world stage, has lost the right to exercise influence in the framework of national interest.

Western states couldn’t understand that the collapse of the Soviet Union was carried out not by the Soviet people in accordance with the urgent objective regularities. The collapse was carried out by the group of members of the senior government and ruling party. It is a historical paradox, and not a historical necessity.
Attempts to justify the need for the collapse of the USSR, the so-called collapse of the economy, do not stand any criticism. The USSR developed systematically, increasing its production in all sectors.

The following table shows the increase in the output of industry and agriculture in the postwar period.

The ideas of collapse implemented by the masters of 283 million people’s fate, could not dominate, and of course, did not seize people’s mind, and therefore did not become a material force in the history of 1985-1991. The modern people of Russia in many things (though not in everything) continue to think of itself as the great Soviet people, with its great history, and great achievements. Why did people blame Russia? Why is there a desire to destroy it, degrade its life and threat with special payment for national pride and greatness of Russia.

1. At the moment, unfortunately, the contradictions between public groups within states (in some countries) is much stronger than their agreement in the assessment of threats to the national security of each of them. One could argue that nowadays the concept of the world’s national interests contains a potential threat to other countries, for it is so exaggerated. This is especially true in the United States: they believe their interests are of worldwide importance. And this is not new. As you know, the law of the Lend-Lease Act in 1941 is officially titled «An act to further promote the defense of the United States.». “Marshall Plan” (1947) also had such interpretation. Figuratively speaking, the interests of countries that possess nuclear weapons extend to intercontinental frontiers.

In our time, the military operations of the armed forces of the western countries are held under the pretext of establishing peace and peace enforcement, counter-terrorism and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, restoration of law, prevention of genocide, etc.

In the “good old days” it was much easier and more openly: Western “democracy” did not hesitate to show the direct purpose of military operations. Here is, for example, the decision of the Supreme Council of the Entente on November 28, 1917 on intervening Russia: “The Allies will take measures to establish for the sake of their interests ... effective control over the development of Russian foreign policy. In the exercise of this control a major role will be given to the United States and Japan who concluded a special agreement.” And a few months later a military intervention of 14 States against our country began. In May 1918 Americans landed their troops in Murmansk and in August-September they landed expeditionary forces in Vladivostok. Supplying arms to all those who fought against our country, the Yankees hoped that their troops would get to the European part of Russia. But even the use of chemical weapons did not save the invaders from the collapse of their reckless scheme. It seems that this Russian lesson was learned in the United States, Britain, France and Japan.

But hardly the Second World War finished, as the United States immediately began planning military operations against the Soviet Union. In 1949, the U.S.
Chiefs of Staff developed a plan for war against the Soviet Union (Dropshot), providing the destruction of the enemy’s armed forces, after several years of warfare with the following occupation and dismemberment of the Soviet Union in order to achieve global hegemony of the United States.

After the victorious conclusion of the war, the Pentagon outlined the division of the former Soviet Union into several zones of occupation with more than two dozen areas. Each zone was planned to form one air force junction with 7 - 8 air group in each. It was expected to locate 26 occupying divisions in the territory from the Baltic to the Far East (two in Moscow and one in other major cities such as Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Murmansk, Vladivostok). A single carrier strike group (CSG) had to perform police functions each in the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea. In our times such a planned final stage of the war would be called a “large-scale stabilizing operation.”

The problem of the so-called “National interests” in practical politics was most clearly and sharply reflected in connection with the events in Ukraine, which began in November 2013 with the internal conflict in the country where people tried to make a choice of development in an alliance with Russia and the other republics of the USSR, but met fierce resistance from the West (United States, NATO, EU) and the government’s opposition. As a result, the country faced mass opposition rally, forcible removal of President Viktor Yanukovych, the seizure of power contrary to all laws. The United States and 28 countries of the West were flattered by such understanding of their interests in Ukraine that their statesmen openly took part in street protests for the ideological support of actions of opposition groups with questionable status, in fanning campaigns against Russia. Now in Ukraine there is a war with government troops, helicopters, tanks, infantry fighting vehicles and armored personnel carriers against its own citizens in the south-east of the country, who advocate for their constitutional right.

What interests do protect the United States, Denmark, Holland, France, England and Norway protect in Ukraine? Why do Russia’s interests in Ukraine cause paroxysm of anger: since the VI century Slavic race, from which Russians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, living on the same land, began; the Revolution (1917), and the USSR (1922) provided freedom and statehood of Ukraine. A single national economic complex, a single theater of war, one culture, related languages. Of 40 million Ukraine’s population - 7 million people work in Russia. Through the land of Ukraine oil and gas pipelines are laid, which in 1964 were an important component part of ensuring possible operations of the Southwestern and Western theater of operations. In the USSR Ukraine had three military districts and a fleet, three combined-arms and two tank armies, Air Force, Air Defense Army, three academies, 10 higher military schools. Four unique higher military-political schools. The military-industrial complex of Ukraine solved problems in the interests of Russia, it counted 245 enterprises. What else to say about the interests of Ukraine and Russia. Let’s ask once again: what are England, Latvia, Estonia looking for in Ukraine? What have they left there?
No, Ukraine is just an excuse, a field for applying anti-Russian forces, one of the options to punish Russia for that it’s not standing on its knees, but on its own strong legs, and not with the Berdan rifle or a shotgun, but with what was convincingly shown at the parade on May 9, 2014 in Moscow and in 24 other Russian cities.

To achieve agreement and establish relations of cooperation and interaction between the world states, there must be efforts that in their scope and depth will surpass the level of 1941-1945. The humanity imperiously demands it. Without these efforts, the progress of mankind will not receive new incentives and sources of development.