Soviet Destroyers Of World War Ii New Vanguard

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Soviet Destroyers Of World War

There were fourteen different classes of destroyers that were used by the Soviet Navy in World War II: Yakov Sverdlov class Destroyer; Frunze class Destroyer; Orfey class Destroyer; Izijaslav class Destroyer; Fidonisy class Destroyer; Leningrad class Destroyer - 6 operational in July 1941; Tashkent class Destroyer; Type 7 class Destroyer - 28 operational in July 1941; Type 7U class Destroyer - 18 operational in July 1941; Opytny class Destroyer; Ognevoy class Destroyer

Soviet World War II destroyers - Wikipedia

The most numerous of World War II-era Soviet destroyers, the modern well-armed (130mm main gun) Type 7 and 7U, served in all fleets, including the Pacific, and eventually received RADAR and ASDIC capability as part of the Allied war effort, even if their crews were not trained to use them effectively.

Soviet Destroyers of World War II | Naval Historical ...

Soviet destroyer Zheleznyakov From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Zheleznyakov was one of eight Fidonisy -class destroyers built for the Imperial Russian Navy during World War I. She was originally named Korfu (?????) before she was renamed Petrovsky (??????????) in 1925 and Zheleznyakov (??????????) in 1939.

Soviet destroyer Zheleznyakov - Wikipedia

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Strashny (Russian: ????????, lit. 'Terrible') was one of 18 Storozhevoy -class destroyers (officially known as Project 7U) built for the Soviet Navy during the late 1930s. Although she began construction as a Project 7 Gnevny -class destroyer, Strashny was completed in 1941 to the modified Project 7U design. Accepted from the shipyard on the day that the German invasion of the Soviet Union (Operation Barbarossa) began in June 1941, Strashny was ...

Soviet destroyer Strashny - Wikipedia

Aerial view of sister Razumny, March 1944 History Soviet Union Name: Gordy Ordered: 2nd Five-Year Plan Builder: Shipyard No. 190, Leningrad Yard number: 514 Laid down: 25 June 1936 Launched: 10 June 1937 Completed: 23 December 1938 Fate: Sunk by mines, 14 November 1941 General characteristics Class and type: Gnevny-class destroyer Displacement: 1,612 t 2,039 t Length: 112.8 m Beam: 10.2 m Draft: 4.8 m Installed power: 48,000 shp 3 water-tube boilers Propulsion: 2 shafts; 2 geared steam turbines

Soviet destroyer Gordy (1937) - Wikipedia

This category is for naval ships designed, built, or operated by the Soviet Union during World War II (1939–1945).

Category:World War II naval ships of the Soviet Union ...

In the years between the World Wars, the rapidly-industrializing Soviet Union (or U.S.S.R.) planned to rebuild the navy, but the Great Purge prevented any meaningful progress, and the Red Fleet would only have a handful of cruisers, obsolete battleships and a reasonable number of destroyers when the U.S.S.R. entered World War II in June 1941 with Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union, Operation Barbarossa.

Ships of U.S.S.R. - Global wiki. Wargaming.net

Uniform class; Others. K-27 (1962–1981); M-200; S-13; Other. SSV-33 (Pacific Fleet communications ship, based upon the Kirov-class battlecruiser hull); Lun-class ekranoplan (Commissioned as a ship and used as one).; VMF Kommuna is a salvage vessel, and having been launched in 1915, one of the oldest naval vessels still in service in a major navy of the world.; Dunay a tall ship built in ...

List of ships of the Soviet Navy - Wikipedia

Included in the totals above are some pre-World War I ships (Novik-class destroyers, some of the cruisers, and all the battleships), some modern ships built in the USSR and Europe (like the Italian-built destroyer Tashkent and the partially completed German cruiser Lützow).

Soviet Navy - Wikipedia

An authoritative concise study of the Soviet destroyers that fought in World War II, from modernised ex-Tsarist warships to the Type 7, the modern backbone of the fleet. It will have strong appeal to the many naval enthusiasts of World War II, and those interested in the little-known warships of Soviet Russia, as well as modellers and wargamers.

Soviet Destroyers of World War II (New Vanguard): Amazon ...

From the Gnevny class of the pre-war period to the specialist destroyer leaders of the Leningrad class and the unique Tashkent, Soviet Destroyers of World War II is a detailed guide to the often forgotten destroyers of the Soviet Navy.

Soviet Destroyers of World War II - Osprey Publishing

By (author) Dr Alexander Hill , Illustrated by Felipe Rodriguez. Share. The Soviet Navy that faced the German onslaught in 1941 boasted a mixture of modern warships, often built with foreign technical assistance, and antiquated warships from the Tsarist era that were modernised for the conflict. Some Soviet naval vessels saw limited involvement in the war against Finland in 1939-1940, but the main action occurred after the German invasion, when these destroyers escorted convoys, fought ...

Soviet Destroyers of World War II : Dr Alexander Hill ...

Soviet Destroyers of World War II (New Vanguard Book 256) eBook: Alexander Hill, Felipe Rodríguez: Amazon.co.uk: Kindle Store

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The Soviet Navy that faced the German onslaught in 1941 boasted a mixture of modern warships, often built with foreign technical assistance, and antiquated warships from the Tsarist era that were modernised for the conflict. Some Soviet naval vessels saw limited involvement in the war against Finland in 1939–1940, but the main action occurred after the German invasion, when these destroyers escorted convoys, fought battles against other destroyers and the deadly threat posed by attacking aircraft, and provided fire support for Soviet troops. From the Gnevny class of the pre-war period to the specialist destroyer leaders of the Leningrad class and the unique Tashkent, Soviet Destroyers of World War II is a detailed guide to the often forgotten destroyers of the Soviet Navy .

The warships of the World War II era German Navy are among the most popular subject in naval history with an almost uncountable number of books devoted to them. However, for a concise but authoritative summary of the design history and careers of the major surface ships it is difficult to beat a series of six volumes written by Gerhard Koop and illustrated by Klaus-Peter Schmolke. Each contains an account of the development of a particular class, a detailed description of the ships, with full technical details, and an outline of their service, heavily illustrated with plans, battle maps and a substantial collection of photographs. These have been out of print for ten years or more and are now much sought after by enthusiasts and collectors, so this new modestly priced reprint of the series will be widely welcomed.??All the 40 or so German destroyers that saw service during the war are detailed in this book, including captures ships. Chapters range from their design and development, armament and machinery, to appearance differences, camouflage schemes and modifications. It also covers their careers and the many actions they fought, all illustrated with plans, technical drawings, maps, and a comprehensive gallery of photographs.

The "Smelyi" type destroyer, Project 30 bis (Skoryi class, according to NATO classification), was the first destroyer designed and built after World War two with new shipbuilding technologies available in the USSR. World War Two demonstrated that all early-built Soviet destroyers had serious flaws. Poor seaworthiness, hull fragility, lack of displacement reserves for modernization. The technical design and working drawings of the new EM were developed under the leadership of the main designer A.L. Fisher. On 28 January 1947, by order of the Council of Ministers of the USSR N3 149-75 "On the construction of destroyers of the 30K and 30 bis Projects", the technical design developed in TsKB-53 was approved. The construction of ships of this series was to take place at four shipyards: No. 190 in Leningrad (now St. Petersburg), No. 200 in Mikolayov, No. 199 in Komsomolsk-on-Amur and No. 402 in Molotov (now the town of Severodvinsk).

Packed with illustrations, this is a study of the Polish warships such as the Grom-class destroyers that were developed and built in the interwar years. Newly independent Poland's naval force was created in 1920, initially with six ex-German torpedo boats. However, after German-Soviet exercises off the Polish coast in 1924, funding for warships was hastily allocated. Two destroyers and three submarines were built in France but, disappointed with their quality, Poland ordered new ships, mostly from British and Dutch shipyards. By summer 1939, the Polish Navy comprised four destroyers, five submarines, one minelayer, six minesweepers and a handful of lesser ships. Although the Grom-class destroyers were two of the fastest and best-armed destroyers of the war, the tiny Polish fleet would stand little chance against the Kriegsmarine, and on 30 August three destroyers were dispatched to Britain, followed by two submarines that escaped internment. The remaining Polish surface fleet was sunk by 3 September. In exile, the Polish Navy operated not only their own ships, but also Royal Navy warships, including a cruiser, destroyers, submarines and motor torpedo boats which fought alongside the Allies in the Battle of the Atlantic, the Arctic Convoys, and at the Normandy landings. This detailed account not only describes the Polish Navy's contribution to the Allied war effort but also the episode of the Polish destroyer Piorun which took on the Bismarck in a lone gun duel leading to the sinking of the great German battleship.

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This book, the seventh in the "Fighting ships of World War Two" series, contains reference information about all fighting ships and boats of the Soviet Navy and Soviet Border Guard, served, built or ordered in days of the Second World War. Articles contain information about designing, building and service of all ships and their technical data and modernization. Texts are accompanied by many photos and side view drawings. The book also contains information about organization of Soviet Navy and Border Guard, Soviet ship-based airplanes and naval weapons.

Russian and Soviet Battleships is the definitive English language overview of Russian and Soviet battleships, from the ironclad Petr Velikii of 1869 to Stalin's final projects. Meticulously researched, this work describes and illustrates the design histories, technical details, characteristics, and service histories of the forty seagoing battleships that served in the Russian and Soviet Navies. This is the first book about Russian battleships to draw from Russian language materials, including books and articles published since the collapse of the Soviet Union. Some one hundred drawings of ships and design studies, many specially commissioned for this book, are showcased, as well as one hundred photographs, many of them never published in the west. The author, Stephen McLaughlin, analyzes all aspects of battleship design, from the policy decisions behind their construction to details of fire control and gunnery. He evaluates their strengths and weaknesses compared with foreign contemporaries. In addition, McLaughlin outlines numerous projected battleships and conjectural studies. As he examines the active--and often tragic--careers of these ships, he reassesses many of the myths and misconceptions associated with Russian ships and the Russian navy.

Seventy-five years after the end of the World War II the details of Soviet ships, their activities and fates remain an enigma to the West. In wartime such information was classified and after a brief period of glasnost ('openness') the Russian state has again restricted access to historical archives. Therefore, the value - and originality - of this book is difficult to exaggerate. It sees the first publication of reliable data on both the seagoing fleets and riverine flotillas of the Soviet Navy, listing over 6,200 vessels from battleships to river gunboats, and mercantile conversions as well as purpose-built warships. Divided into three volumes, this first covers major surface warships down to MTBs and armored gunboats, as well as submarines. For every class there is a design history analyzing strategic, tactical, and technical considerations, and individual ship detail includes construction yard, key building dates, commissioning, fleet designations, relocations, and fate. Once a closely guarded secret, the wartime loss of every ship and boat (over one thousand) is described. Furthermore, the confusion caused by frequent name changes is clarified by an index that runs to sixteen thousand items. By following the ships through both their wartime and earlier history, the book reveals many aspects of Russian history that remain highly -sensitive: clandestine co-operation with Weimar Germany and fascist Italy, the NKVD-enforced closure of Soviet borders, the 'Gulag Fleet', the faked Metallist sinking that excused the military occupation of Estonia, and the ill-conceived pact with Nazi Germany. Restrictions recently imposed on historical publications in Russia mean this book could certainly not have been published there - as proven by the fact that most of the authors' Russian collaborators preferred not to disclose their identities. This is undoubtedly one of the most important naval reference works of recent years and will be welcomed by anyone with an interest in warships, the Soviet Navy, or maritime aspects of World War II.

4-part Navypedia's FIGHTING SHIPS OF WORLD WAR TWO 1937 - 1945 contains reference information about almost all fighting ships and boats of the world, served, built or ordered in days of the Second World War. Articles contain information about designing, building and service of all ships and their technical data and modernization. Texts are accompanied by many photos and side view drawings. The four-volume edition repeats the content of the previous 9-volume series, but allows the reader to save on printing costs. Articles about the navies are arranged in alphabetical order depending on the common name of the country. The third part contains information about the navies of Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom and Commonwealth.