

THE SOVIET ARMY ON THE TERRITORY OF THE MOLDOVIAN SSR IN THE YEARS 1944-1950 – THE MODEL OF AN ARMY OF OCCUPATION

Anatol LEȘCU

“Alexandru cel Bun” Military Academy, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova
lescuanatol@yahoo.com

Abstract: *The purpose of the present study is to investigate the problems related to the behavior of the Soviet Army (Red Army) on the territory of the Moldavian SSR in the years 1944-1950. From an existential point of view, the appearance in 1944 of the Red Army on the territory of Moldova represented the third occupation of Bessarabia, in the series of conquests from 1812, 1940 and 1944. Based on some original documentary material taken from the archives of the Republic of Moldova, the author, on concrete examples, demonstrates the character of occupation, and not liberation, of the Red Army (Soviet Army), during the researched period. The character of occupation was manifested by multiple thefts, robberies, murders and other acts of a criminal nature committed by soldiers and officers of the Red Army against the local population. All the military structures of the USSR were involved in these acts - the army, security units and units of the Ministry of the Interior. Significant are the official statistical data, incomplete and incomplete, presented by the author, which confirm the respective conclusions, from which it appears that that during the period of 1944-1950, the units and soldiers of the USSR armed forces annually committed around 600 crimes per year on the territory of the SSR, a fact that once again demonstrates its character of occupation.*

Keywords: Soviet Army (Red Army), occupation, civil population, crimes, soldiers, officers

The collective imaginary of Bessarabia's recent past keeps alive in the memory of Soviet-era generations the image of a “liberating” Soviet Army that brought peace, justice, progress and prosperity on its shoulders. The reality, however, was far from this idyll, because the Soviet Army (until 1946, the Red Army) continued the tradition of the Russian army of occupation, established with the annexation of Bessarabia, in 1812, to the Russian Empire. The return of the Red Army in the spring of 1944 to the territory of the Dniester and Prut interfluvium represented, in fact, the third occupation of this part of the Romanian space, preceded by the first occupation, from 1812 and the second, from the summer of 1940. The entire behavior of the soldiers of

the Red Army in the spring-summer of 1944 is a clear testimony that it came to Bessarabia not as a liberating army, but as one of conquerors. Examples that confirm what has been said are multiple and eloquent, dispelling the claims of Soviet historiography such as “the working people of Moldova greeted their liberators with joy and gratitude” [1].

In the northern districts of the SSR, conquered by the Soviets in March 1944, following the Uman-Botoșani operation, a real regime of occupation was established, resulting in numerous demonstrations of robbery, robbery and hooliganism by Red Army soldiers and officers. It became daily practice for the Soviet military to use spirits taken free of charge from the population.

Thus, on March 29, 1944, three soldiers from an unidentified unit broke into the peasant's house in Bujorăuca commune, the suburb of Soroca, where they took wine, a suitcase and a basket of household items. They came back the next day and, at gunpoint, drove the owners out of the house, got drunk, and at the end, loaded all the wealth of the household into the car - 30 sacks of corn, 6 bags of flour, a bullock, a bullock, 4 sheep, 5 chickens, after which they left. On April 4, 1944, two soldiers belonging to a military unit, entered the house of the resident of the village of Zahoreni and, after the latter's refusal to give him wine, shot his son, after he ran away with the fugitives. In the following days, two people were shot, without any reason, of which citizen Micu was seriously injured, and citizen Stati was killed [2].

Much more serious was the fact that in such criminal acts carried out against the peaceful population, not only ordinary soldiers, but also the officer corps participated. Significant, from this point of view, is the case that took place on April 18, 1944, when a group of soldiers, led by a lieutenant major, stopped a carriage in which was none other than The president of the Executive Committee of Cotuieni district, Soroca county, comrade Cermin. Despite the high position he held, he was suddenly kicked and thrown from the carriage, and his harness, including horses, was confiscated, and so that the latter would not have the opportunity to notify the security authorities, the military undermined the bridge over which he would pass as to reach the district center. In the village of Moara de Piatră, Bălți district, the commander of military unit no. 23692, the Captain of the Guard, Popov, ordered his soldiers to requisition all the horses in the locality [3].

Military units aimed at maintaining public order and fighting banditry by troops passing through the republic and belonging to the "Smersh" counterintelligence Directorate of the 2nd Ukrainian Front under the direct command of the state security major general were also involved in the crimes, Nikolai Koroliov. Thus, in Soroca, where the CC PC(b) from Moldavia and the

Moldavian SSR government were temporarily installed, the officers of the Directorate were stationed on the territory of the Experimental Agricultural Station. With the advance of the front, the Directorate was transferred to the town of Râșcani, county, Bălți. When leaving the station, the officers took all the furniture with them: 27 tables, 120 chairs, 14 sofas, 5 beds and the institution's entire library. It should be noted that before the Directorate was housed there, military unit no. 32020, whose soldiers vandalized the experimental agricultural territory, burning all the fields, destroying 15 thousand hectares of vines, 1.5 thousand hectares of fruit trees, 0.5 hectares of strawberries, 12.5 hectares of wheat and alfalfa [4]. Arriving in Râșcani, the Directorate's officers were accommodated on the territory of the District's Consumer Union, being surprised by the well-being of the population in the locality, the former German colony of Bessarabia. Arriving in Râșcani, the Directorate's officers were accommodated on the territory of the District's Consumer Union, being surprised by the well-being of the population in the locality, the former German colony of Bessarabia. Considering that all material goods belong to them as military capture, state security colonel Pavel Beloglazov, deputy head of the "Smersh" counterintelligence department, ordered his officers to break the locks on the Cooperative de Consum warehouse, from where they also stole they appropriated various material goods for a considerable amount of money. Being fully satisfied with the living conditions offered by the authorities, the Directorate's officers trespassed into the best houses in the locality, evicting the owners from their own homes. Their arrogance extended so much, that they claimed the room of the radio station of the District Party Committee, from where they drove out the head of the station, and threw out the equipment. The district party secretary, comrade Valniev, intervened in the conflict, to whom Colonel P. Beloglazov declared that: "we are the masters here!" Information about the unusual behavior of general N. Koroliov's

subordinates reached the secretary of the CC PC(b) from Moldavia, comrade N. Salogor, to whom the general reported that disciplinary measures against the Directorate's officers had been taken, which, in fact, it was not true, because, the next day, none other than the secretary of the party committee from Râșcani district, comrade Valniev, was kicked out of his apartment [5]. The punishment reached the "brave" general only in 1954, after the death of I. Stalin, when he was released from all the positions held, arrested, convicted and deprived of military ranks.

Their colleagues from the Commissariat (Ministry) of the Interior (NKVD) of the Moldavian SSR had the same attitude towards the local population. The top management of the Commissariat had no remorse and no qualms about extorting from the population even small things, which they could easily procure from the trade network from their personal salary. On October 17, 1944, Colonel Zinovi Iacobson, head of the NKVD section of Chisinau County, addresses his subordinate in the Bujor district, with a request to find for the Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR, Major General Mihail Makreev, 5 geese, 5 ducks, 10 chickens and a piglet, against a deceptive sum of 500 rubles [6], fact, which goes against the dignity of a general, ditamai, minister of the interior. The head of the state security department in Chipirceni, Matveev, had similar behavior [7].

Indisputably, the priority in committing crimes against the civilian population of Bessarabia belonged to the army. Practically all units of the Red Army were involved in such acts, especially those of the 2nd Ukrainian Front. The 124th Rifle Brigade, 5th Cavalry Corps, 118th, 203rd, 252th Rifle Divisions were most often observed in the commission of crimes. Symptomatic of such behavior was the case of the Tank Brigade (military unitno. 45248) under the command of Colonel Martânov. Upon the exit of this large unit of the Red Army from the town of Camenca, Colonel Martânov ordered Lieutenant Nevedomski, commander of the insurance platoon, to retain for him a wardrobe with mirrors and a soft sofa, which

were transported to Sorooca, the location of the unit, in the apartment his temporary. Arriving at the new camp location, Colonel Martânov ordered Lieutenant Nevedomski to furnish his apartment with furniture and carpets requisitioned from the population in exchange for false receipts. Following the requisitions, 3 carpets, 2 pink cups, a carafe, a rocking chair, a bed with an elastic mattress, a cupboard, a large wall mirror were selected, all of which were handed over to the colonel's wife. When the lady complained that the table with chairs was missing, the lieutenant found another table somewhere, but without chairs. The political commissar of the unit, Major Illarionov, after seeing how the service offices and apartments of the commander and chief of staff were arranged, full of envy, ordered the same lieutenant to arrange his office in a similar way. Later, inspecting the cabinet, he was dissatisfied because the work table was matched with a chair and not an armchair. Ordering the lieutenant to find him an armchair instead of a chair, he was again dissatisfied with the armchair, which seemed too low to him. It is important to note that all orders and instructions of the political commissar were given in an advanced state of intoxication [8].

During the stationing at Sorooca in this large tank unit, an atmosphere of continuous drunkenness, theft from military warehouses, debauched behavior of the officer corps was created. Thus, Major Illarionov sent his wife from Sorooca to her homeland, the city of Maikop, full of food products, and instead, in April 1944, he brought his second wife from the city of Kuibyshev (Samara). The deputy household commander Tsvetkov did the same, who sent a courier loaded with food products to the city of Krasnodar, where his wife lived.

Feeling like a real master in the occupied territory, Colonel Martânov ordered Lieutenant Nevedomski, a specialist in arranging and solving all delicate problems, to regularly provide him with young ladies for rest and relaxation of the body and nerves shaken by the war. In case, when such young ladies could not be found, the colonel contented himself with the attention

of lieutenant-major doctor Cerneavschi, who became his concubine. Tired of her too, he sent Lieutenant Nevedomski to the city of Perm, after his wife. The lieutenant's misfortune was that on the way, being drunk, he stole service documents, including the party card, for which he was arrested, escorted to the unit, expelled from the party and tried. Pinned to the wall, the lieutenant revealed to the leadership of the 2nd Ukrainian Front all the adventures and wrongdoings of the unit's command. But this time too, the case was covered up, all those involved in the scandal got away with it, arriving safely, with the advance of the front in Hungary.

Thus, only in the period of April-July 1944, in the recently "liberated" districts, the local party bodies officially registered 21 cases of robbery, robbery, murder and other types of crimes committed by the Red Army soldiers. Taking into account the fact that only unusual cases, which could not be hidden, were reported to the Soviet bodies, and the rest were not even reported, then the real situation was much worse and that figure should have been multiplied at least three times.

The situation was much worse in the localities located directly on the front line, in the 25 km evacuation zone from Balti and Orhei counties. According to the official data available to the CC PC(b)M, the localities in that area, depopulated and left under the guard of military patrols, were looted by the Red Army soldiers in a proportion of 30-40% [9]. The reality was much worse, because these localities were subjected to a real pogrom, the households of the locals were practically completely destroyed. Some on-site reports present the actual state of affairs. Thus, the Lucăceni commune, located on the banks of the Prut, was 90% destroyed, all the houses being broken and stripped of material goods. The village was looted by the soldiers of the 5th Tank Corps and the 315th Artillery regiment [10]. The same situation existed in the neighboring commune, Valea Rusului, where army units took (stole) all food reserves, leaving the population on the brink of starvation. The villages of Ciolacu Nou

and Ciolacu Vechi were looted by soldiers who belonged to the 118th and 252nd Rifle Divisions, from the 78th Army Corps [11]. In the town of Horești, the soldiers of the 9th Mechanized Brigade destroyed the school, and in the town of Cucuruzeni, the soldiers of the 375th Rifle Division and the employees of the Military Hospital no. 474, they did not hesitate to destroy and steal the Agricultural College, the graduate of which was the hero of the Civil War in the USSR and of the Red Army, Gr. Kotovski [12]. Places of worship suffered the most from the Russian plague. In the village of Horești, the soldiers of the 56th Mechanized Brigade, the 23rd Mechanized Corps, entered the church, destroyed the archive, fired at all the polychandras, tore the church curtains and, in search of gold and jewels, broke the vault and raised the floor, stripping the church of all valuables. The soldiers of the 52nd Army did the same in the churches in the localities of Bocșa and Risipeni, where, among others, they satisfied their biological needs on the altar [13]. The common practice was also the destruction of the current crop, the feeding of draft animals with fodder and fodder of the locals, the use of houses as building material for the needs of the army [14].

The situation did not change even after the cessation of fighting and the crossing of the front line across the borders of Moldova. The attitude of the military towards the population remained unchanged, full of hatred and envy for their well-being. As stipulated in the Report of the Military Prosecutor's Office Chisinau Garrison, between October 15 and December 15, 1944, 39 soldiers were arrested and brought to justice within the garrison alone, among them:

- For robbery and robbery – 10 people;
- Theft – 20 people;
- Murder – 6 people;
- Hooliganism – 3 people [15].

From the incomplete data we currently have, in the period March-December 1944, on the territory of the SSR there were 60 crimes committed by the soldiers of the Red Army against the civilian population. If we take into account that these data chronologically did not include the entire period, but some

short phases of time, and from a geographical point of view they are limited by a maximum of 10 districts out of the more than 60 existing in the republic, then the respective figure must be extended to at least 10 times (taking into account the number of unaccounted districts and months), the real figure should have been at least 600 cases per year, which would mean 2 murders per day.

The respective figures are valid only for the Red Army troops, passing through the territory of the SSR, without taking into account military-administrative units (military commissariats), which organizationally were part of the Ministry of Defense. The structure of military commissariats in the SSR (republican, county and district), began to be implemented in March 1944 from the respective cadres of the Kiev Military Region [16]. The first officers, workers of the military commissariats, arrived in Moldova on April 1, 1944. As the Soviet historiography claims, the commissariats were filled by officers with experience of fighting at the front, unable, due to health, to continue their military service in troops the front line, with a high military discipline [17]. The reality was much more serious and complicated. The only real fact was that the military commissariats were mostly filled with people with combat experience and their number was 83% of the total number of officers. At the same time, officers with experience working in military administration bodies represented only 24% [18]. The claims of Soviet historiography about the high military discipline characteristic of military commissariat officers were of the order of myths and historical forgeries. These officers, who happened to be in a region famous for the quality and quantity of its wines, were distinguished by a high level of immoral behavior, the use of spirits, especially among the participants in the war, without general education and with a low level of health. The situation of the cadres in the military commissariats can be assessed by studying the statistical data for the year 1944, which are as follows:

- Career officers – 36%;
- Reserve officers – 30%;
- Officers promoted during the war – 34%;
- Officers with higher education – 10%;
- Officers with special secondary education (military schools) – 3 people;
- With general secondary education – 35%;
- With incomplete secondary education – 45%;
- With primary education – 13%;
- Fit for military service – 38%;
- Partially fit for military service – 62%;
- Decorated with orders and medals – 81%;
- Participants in the war – 88%;
- Moldovans – 2%;
- Russians – 62%;
- Ukrainians – 28%;
- Belarusians – 3.5%;
- Jews – 1.8%;
- Other nationalities – 4.5% [19].

The analysis of the presented statistical data demonstrates the poor professional competence of military commissariat officers, most of whom (55%) had incomplete primary or secondary education and only 36% were career officers. Added to this intellectual disability was their questionable physical condition, but also the total lack of spiritual ties with the local population, which was viewed as an element alien to their Slavic soul, disrespected by officials, the absolute majority (96.2%) originating from different regions of the USSR, mainly from Russia and Ukraine. The poor professional quality of the officers within the military commissariats determines the massive spread in their ranks of the phenomenon of criminal attitude towards the local population. All military commissariats were involved in such crimes. Characteristic of such behavior is the case of the military commissar of the Rezina district, Major of the Guard, Juravliov, a party member, who was appointed to the position in March 1944, with the establishment of Soviet power in the district. Coming to power, the major, arbitrarily,

appointed himself as the head of the Rezina garrison, abusively subordinating the Soviet and party organs. In order not to be subject to any control, he disarmed the President of the Executive Committee from his personal weapons, and disconnected the first party secretary from the telephone connection, practically, both of them becoming hostages of the rapacious major. For whole days, instead of functional obligations, he dealt with the auxiliary household and fish trade, organized near the commissariat. People were involved in the works in both unauthorized economic structures, whose work was not remunerated. In order to increase his importance in the eyes of subordinates and party bodies, he mentioned that the products of both structures were predestined for Marshal S. Timoshenko and General A. Khruliov [20].

In a similar way, the military commissar from Vadul lui Vodă's district, Major Grigorenko, who organized a sausage workshop in the village of Budești, operating on the basis of animals illegally confiscated from the population. The meat products were distributed free of charge among the commissariat officials. At the same time, an atmosphere of constant drunkenness and violations of military discipline reigned at the commissariat. Thus, on November 22, 1944, lieutenant Agheev, being on the move in the town of Drăslăeni, being in an advanced state of intoxication, killed the alleged deserter, Vârzar, and later, tried to rape the citizen Lupașcu [21].

Under any criticism was the activity of the military commissariat in Chisinau, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Zakharov, responsible for constant violations of military discipline, drunkenness, the moral decay of junior officers - Fyodorov, Bedletski, Batanin and others. This senior officer often organized riots in his apartment, which gradually turned into fights, in which the aforementioned officers participated. At the same time, through Captain Bedlitski, he set up an illicit enrichment scheme - under the pretext of confiscating war booty from the locals, he robbed them of valuable personal items [22]. A fictitious commission to confiscate the so-

called war booty from the population was also organized by Captain Sidorov, the military commissar from Bujor district, Chisinau county, who, together with his accomplice, Captain Pavlov, under the official cover of this commission, carried out illegal searches and seized material goods from citizens, such as: watches (the passion of the Soviet soldier), bicycles, suits and other valuable items [23].

Permanent celebrations became a daily practice within the officer corps of the military commissariats, which often ended with the commission of crimes. Such cases took place in the district police station in Balatina, where lieutenant Kabaev killed a woman out of jealousy, and another in the military police station in Congaz, where lieutenant-major Kuzmin, for unfounded reasons, killed a citizen. However, for the authorities, crimes with an anti-Soviet ideological content were considered much more serious, such as those committed by lieutenant-major Bunakov, from the Telenesti military commissariat, who beat up a high-ranking official of the CC PC(b)USSR, coming from Moscow, or by Lieutenant Tkaci, from the Sculeni military commissariat, who, in conversations with colleagues, praised the role played by Leon Trotsky, the declared enemy of Soviet power, in the Civil War. For the crimes committed by the military commissariat workers in the fall of 1944, 45 people were removed from there [24], and during the whole year - 540 officers and for 138 documents were drawn up for release from the ranks of the Red Army. According to statistical data, during the year 50% of the entire staff of military commissariats were arrested for various crimes and violations [25]. Thus, if we also take into account these crimes, then the criminogenic situation within the Red Army on the territory of the SSR appears as a catastrophic one, the number of crimes being difficult to account for.

The respective situation remained unchanged in 1945. At the beginning of the year, the officers of the military commissariat in Chiadîr-Lunga, captains Gusnev, Kutovoi, lieutenant-major Piskunov, lieutenant Marov and junior

lieutenant Koroliov, were “highlighted”. On January 4, 1945, Captain Gusnev, while traveling in the town of Beșghioz, killed, without any good reason, a peasant from the village. On the same day, Captain Kutovoi, while on a trip to the neighboring village of Gaidar, beat another villager, causing him serious bodily injuries. Lieutenant-major Piskunov also considered himself a good bully, who kicked him out of the town canteen and beat up the UTLCM (Komsomol) district secretary, Pavnik. Lieutenant Markov and Sub-Lieutenant Koroliov appropriated various personal items from citizens – coats, mittens, blankets and others. All the mentioned causes were tacitly supported by the military commissar Ciadîr-Lunga, captain Bulanov and the secretary of the party organization, Vishinski [26].

The soldiers of the Red Army were not left behind either. Let us present only a few examples that took place in the Chisinau garrison. On September 30, 1945, Sergeant Neceaev, from the 372nd Rifle Regiment, being in an advanced state of intoxication, opened fire 5 times in the direction of a militiaman, who only by a miracle was not killed. On October 14, 1945, the junior lieutenant, 514th Rifle Regiment, Turevski, shot the citizen Neverov, and on the night of October 31, two unidentified soldiers killed the citizen Nazorbikin in the Buiucani neighborhood. On November 4, two unidentified lieutenants, dining in the summer restaurant and being drunk, started an altercation with a citizen, after which, punching him, they shot him and fled from the scene of the crime in the direction of the small town military, where they lost their tracks. On November 15, the lieutenant of the 229 Pușcași regiment, Fomin, killed the Criulean citizen out of jealousy [27]. On December 11, 1945, as a result of an altercation between soldiers of the 10th Guards Corps and border guards, border guard Titorenko was killed and border guards Miloboev and Chuvakov were seriously injured. It should be noted that all participants in the conflict were intoxicated. On December 16, the soldiers of a unit stationed in the Buiucani neighborhood

robbed an apartment in the neighborhood, killing the witness to the crime, the captain-medic of the 105th Rifle Regiment, Zlotin, quartered in that apartment.

In addition to murder, the military also committed other criminal acts, such as robberies and robberies. Thus, on September 29, 1945, a group of soldiers from the tank regiment robbed, at gunpoint, the citizen Crăciun, depriving him of 3,600 rubles, and on November 5, lieutenants u/m no. 7381, Alexeev and Sokolov, robbed the apartment of citizen Poleanov, in the amount of 10 thousand rubles.

The crime rate also remained alarmingly high within the military commissariats. For example, on March 16, 1945, Lieutenant-Major Boltușkin, Hâncești military commissariat, being in the village of Văsieni, got drunk and opened fire on the locals, ordering them to bring him wine. Refused, he started running, gun in hand, after the parish priest of the church, Father Orbu. In turn, all the officers of the commissariat were infected with venereal diseases, which were spread, as a result of physical contact, among the population [28]. They were followed, as an example, by the officials of the Cotiujeni military commissariat, Soroca county. On August 3, 1945, Captain Ivanov and Lieutenant-Major Kalitarov were sent to the village of Kușmirca, to assist the local authorities in organizing pre-military training. Instead of helping, both officers got drunk. In the evening, lieutenant-major Kaliratorov tried to rape the Lisnic citizen. Resisting amorous advances, she was brutally beaten, narrowly escaping rape. Left alone in the victim's house, the officer took the watch from the table and left the room. On August 28, the same captain Ivanov, in an advanced state of intoxication, being on the way to the village of Cușeleuca, where the annual fair was held in the courtyard of the nunnery and many people from the neighboring villages were gathered, broke into the cell of the abbess, Șerban Aglaia and began to insult the nuns with obscene words. After this “heroic” feat, the captain, accompanied by his subordinates, went out into the courtyard and began to beat the peasants, who had

come to the fair, at the same time stripping them of their personal belongings [29].

So, only in the last four months (September-December) of the year in the Chisinau garrison alone, Red Army soldiers committed 54 crimes, among which:

- Murders – 8;
- Robberies – 13;
- Thefts – 16;
- Acts of hooliganism – 17.

These 54 cases represented approximately 27% of the total number of crimes (203) recorded in Chisinau during that period, which means that every fourth crime in Chisinau was committed by Red Army agents [30]. In the absence of official data for the entire republic, it is difficult to establish the exact figure of the number of crimes committed. We can only assume that, taking into account that in the SSR there were, in addition to the one in Chisinau, two more urban centers of maximum concentration of military units, Balti and Tighina (Bender)-Tiraspol, then this figure should have been multiplied at least three times, which gives us 162 cases of crime. Taking into account that the statistic demonstrated above was presented only for four months, then that figure should be multiplied by three more, reaching 486 cases. However, if we take into account the fact that, in addition to large urban centers, the units were located throughout the territory of the republic, with a lower level of the criminogenic rate, then we reach the figure of approximately 600 crimes per year, a figure compatible with that of 1944.

The situation did not change radically even after the end of the Second World War. The units of the Soviet Army, established in Moldova, continued its criminal practice of the past years. Stealing agricultural products from the fields became a daily practice for the soldiers of the Soviet Army. Stealing agricultural products from the fields became a daily practice for the soldiers of the Soviet Army. In this sense, we can also mention a unique case, in its meaning, which took place on July 25, 1945, when the soldiers set out to steal a tank, whose crew stole from the Soviet agricultural household (sovkhoz) no. 1 from Chisinau 80 kg. of apples [31]. In

total, between April and August 1946, 12 crimes were recorded in the Chisinau garrison, including one murder, an armed response to the detention of a soldier, the rest, the theft of agricultural products. Considering the average level of crime among the military, then the total number of crimes on the entire territory of the SSR would fluctuate between 600-700 cases per year, or practically, it was equal to that of previous years.

The research conducted did not find any documentary materials regarding the criminogenic situation within the military units of the SSR during the period 1947-1949. Or kept only the statistical index of the crime rate for the first quarter of 1950 within the military units and other organizational structures subordinate to the Ministry of State Security (MGB) of the SSR. During that period, 75 soldiers from the MGB RSSM were arrested and brought to justice, as follows:

- from the MGB RSSM apparatus – 13 people;
- from the Militia School – 11 people;
- from the Directorate of border guards – 7 people;
- from u/m no. 2123 – 13 people;
- from u/m no. 9509 – 18 people;
- from u/m no. 9565 – 1 person;
- from the central warehouse of the Border Guard Troops – 12 people [32].

Taking into account the fact that the figures presented demonstrate the situation over one semester, then the average number for the year 1950 should be approximately 200-240 cases, the figure valid only for units within the Ministry of State Security. Based on the fact that the numerous units of the 40th Army were deployed on the territory of the republic, then the number of crimes by the entire military force would rise significantly, reaching the indicative values of the years 1944-1946.

In conclusion, we can state that during the period of 1944-1950, the units and soldiers of the USSR armed forces annually committed around 600 crimes per year on the territory of the SSR, a fact that once again proves its character of occupation.

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- [26] A.O.S.P.R.M, F. 51, inv. 3, d. 89, f. 2.
- [27] A.O.S.P.R.M, F. 51, inv. 4, d. 432, f. 110.
- [28] A.O.S.P.R.M, F. 51, inv. 3, d. 439, f. 58.
- [29] A.O.S.P.R.M, F. 51, inv. 2, d. 45, f. 16.
- [30] A.O.S.P.R.M, F. 51, inv. 4, d. 432, f. 108.
- [31] A.O.S.P.R.M, F. 51, inv. 4, d. 50, f. 81.
- [32] A.O.S.P.R.M, F. 51, inv. 9, d. 13, f. 97.