

## **A Short Guide to the Archive of the Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Center**

The Archive of the Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Center was established in 1992. It is the only archive in Russia that collects documents on the Holocaust and Jewish Resistance during the Second World War. Replenishment of the Archive is conducted by purposeful identifying and searching for materials belonging to private individuals, as well as by personal initiative of people. Currently, the Archive consists of 15 collections and 35 sections (documents received from Russia, post-Soviet republics, the USA, Israel and a number of European countries). The species of sources are: written, audiovisual, material (personal wartime items, uniforms, awards, etc.). The total number of them is about 15 thousand.

### **Archival Sections**

Section 1. Archival Section “The Holocaust Center” (1992-1998, 2004-2008)

Section 2. Archival Section “The Holocaust Foundation” (1998-2004)

Section 3. Collection “The Holocaust in Europe”

Section 4. Collection “The Holocaust in the Soviet Union”

Section 5. Collection “The Holocaust in Russia”

Section 6. Collection “Jewish Prisoners of War”

Section 7. Collection “Jewish Participants of the Resistance”

Section 8. Collection “Righteous Among the Nations”

Section 9. Collection “Jewish Participants of the Second World War”

Section 10. Collection “The Jews in the Rear and Evacuation”

Section 11. Collection “Monuments and Memorials to the Victims of the Holocaust and to the Participants of Resistance”

Section 12. Collection “Victims of the Nazi Regime”

Section 13. Collection “History of the Jews”

Section 14. Collection “Audio and Video Documents”

Section 15. Collection “Rare Books”

### **Personal Archival Sections**

Section 16. **Pavel (Pinkhus) Naumovich Alexander** (Russian: *Александр Павел (Пинхус) Наумович*) (1890-1984) fought during the Russian Civil War and the Second World War. **Alexander** was born in Moscow, graduated from the Medical Faculty of Kazan University in 1915, was drafted into the army in February 1919. In 1922, he was the head of the Military Sanitary Subdivision of Kharkiv Gubzdrav (Provincial Health Department), since 1932 served in the Kharkiv City Committee of the Red Cross. From 1940, **Alexander** was Deputy Director of the Ukrainian Institute of Experimental Endocrinology, the head of the Arkhangelsk Naval Hospital during Second World War. Rank: Lieutenant colonel of medical service.

Section 17. **Илья Aleksandrovich Altman** (Russian: *Альтман Илья Александрович*) (born in 1955) is a Russian historian and archivist, co-chairman of the Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Center (since 1992), and vice-president of the Interregional Holocaust Foundation (since 1992). He graduated from the Moscow State Institute for History and Archives (current name: the Institute for History and Archives of Russian State University for the Humanities). Ph.D. in History (1983, Leningrad branch of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR). From 1985 until 1990, he worked at the Central State Archive of the October Revolution (current name: the State Archive of the Russian Federation). He is an author of books, methodological and educational manuals on the history of the Holocaust, a compiler of the collection of documents “The Unknown Black Book”.

Section 18. **Lev Aleksandrovich Bezymensky** (Russian: *Безыменский Лев Александрович*) (1920-2007) fought during the Second World War, writer, journalist, and historian. **Bezymensky** was born in Kazan into the family of the poet Alexander Bezymensky. In 1938, he studied at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Moscow Institute of Philosophy, Literature, and History. In 1941, he was a reservist of an engineer regiment with the rank of private. Then he graduated from the military interpreters courses. Since May 1942, he was an officer in a radio-division. Since December 1942, he worked as an interpreter officer at the intelligence department of the Don Front’s headquarters. He took part in

interrogations of Marshal Friedrich Paulus. In 1946, **Bezymensky** studied at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Moscow State University. Since 1948, he wrote for “The New Times” magazine. **Bezymensky** received a Ph.D. in History (1972) and was a member of the Council of the Center for German Historical Studies at the Institute of World History of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Section 19. **Sergey Samuilovich Berkner** (Russian: *Беркнер Сергей Самуилович*) (born in 1923) fought during the Second World War. **Berkner** was born in Białystok (Poland). 1941-1943, he was a prisoner of the Białystok Ghetto. In 1942, he joined an underground anti-fascist organisation. In June 1943, **Berkner** was sent to the Jewish partisan detachment “Foroys” (Yiddish: פֿױרױס, “Forward”), where he became a scout. After the war, he graduated from an institute, then defended D.Sc. thesis. He is a professor at the Chair of Foreign Languages at the Voronezh State Pedagogical University.

Section 20. **Pyotr Lvovich Bograd** (Russian: *Боград Петр Львович*) (1920-2006) fought during the Second World War, was one of the supervisors of the Military-Historical Section of the Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Center. Rank: Major general. **Bograd** was born in the village of Dobroe (Mykolaiv Oblast, Ukraine). In 1939, he graduated from the Poltava Railway Technical School. In October 1939, he joined the army. From October 1939 to February 1940, **Bograd** served in the 77th Separate Construction-and-Road Battalion of the 5th Railway Brigade of the Far Eastern Military District. He graduated from an infantry school and was sent to the Baltic Military District with the rank of lieutenant. During the war, he passed a military path from the position of platoon commander to the post of chief of staff of the 122nd Infantry Division. He participated in the battles on the Karelian Front, in the liberation of Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, and Austria. In 1948, **Bograd** graduated from the Frunze Military Academy. From 1948 to 1977, he was in the service in the Volga Military District. Since 1977 he was a Deputy Head of the Programme and Methodological Department of the General Directorate of the Military Educational Institutions of the Ministry of Defense of the USSR. In 1988, he retired. In the 1990s, **Bograd** was one of the leaders of the Union of Jewish Invalids and Veterans of War. He is author of memories about Nikolai Ogarkov, Marshal of the Soviet Union, and a number of works on the history of the 122nd Infantry Division.

Section 21. **Leonid Ilyich Buber** (Russian: *Бубер Леонид Ильич*) (1916-2005) was participant of the Winter War and the Second World War. **Buber** was born in Mykolaiv (Ukraine). Until 1935, he worked as a turner and in the same year was recruited into the Red Army. **Buber** graduated from the Odessa Infantry School and became a lieutenant, commander of the infantry platoon. He received the title of Hero of the Soviet Union on 7th of April 1940. In 1941-1945, he was the battalion commander in the 167th Rifle Regiment of the 16th Lithuanian Rifle Division. After the war, he continued his service in the army. Rank: Colonel.

Section 22. **Evsey Samuilovich Byaliy** (Russian: *Бялый Евсей Самуилович*) (1911-1981) was a participant of the Second World War. **Byaliy** was born in Novozybkov (nowadays is located in the Bryansk Oblast). In 1929, he moved to Moscow and enrolled at a faculty of film directing. In the 1930s, he organised a club of amateur photographers at the Club of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union. In 1941, he was recruited into the army. During the war, he was a correspondent of the newspaper “Na Vraga!” (On the Enemy!). After the war, he took part in creation of the Museum of Photography (current name: Multimedia Art Museum). **Byaliy** also worked at the “Moscow Photographer” association.

**Elizaveta (Leia) Borisovna Blyumkina** (Russian: *Блюмкина Елизавета (Лея) Борисовна*) (1914 -?) was born in Klimovichi (Belarus). In 1928, she entered the evening school, where she met her future husband Evsey Byaliy. In 1931, **Blyumkina** joined the ranks of the Communist Party. She worked in the Club of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union, later she headed commission against children's homelessness. Blumkina's parents were killed in 1941 in Klimovichi.

Section 23. **Alla Efremovna Gerber** (Russian: *Алла Ефремовна Гербер*) (born in 1936) is a co-chairman of the Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Center (since 1995), publicist, prose writer, public figure. **Gerber** was born in Moscow. In 1957, she graduated from the Faculty of Law of the Moscow State University. She has been involved in journalistic work since 1958. The main themes of Alla Gerber's publicistic works of the 1950-60's were the problems of youth, culture, science, and art. In 1970-1973, she worked as an editor at the Gorky Film Studio, between 1973 and 1978 she was a reviewer of the “Soviet Screen” journal. She appears in the press as a film and theater critic. She is author of books: “One on one” (1969), “Talks in Workshop” (1981), “The Fate and Theme: Essays About Inna Churikova” (1986), “Mom and Dad” (1994), etc. In the 1990s, **Gerber** was active in the “Democratic Russia” movement and the independent association of writers “April”, she was one of the organisers of the Russian Anti-Fascist Center. She is the author of a number of publications on anti-fascism. In 1993, **Gerber** was elected to the State Duma. From 2007 to the middle of 2010s, she was a member of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation.

Section 24. **Mikhail Yakovlevich Gefter** (Russian: *Гефтер Михаил Яковлевич*) (1918-1995) was a participant of the Second World War, historian, philosopher, public figure. **Gefter** was born in Simferopol. In 1941, he graduated from the Historical Faculty of the Moscow State University and volunteered for the front. From February to August 1942, he participated in the battles on the Kalinin Front. Rank: Private, position: Deputy political commissar. In 1943, he was demobilised because of a heavy wound. In 1948-1951, he studied at the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. In 1953, he defended a Ph.D thesis. In 1964-1969, **Gefter** worked as administrator of the Sector of methodology of history of the Institute of World History at the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. After the release of the book “Historical Science and Some Problems of the

Present”, the Sector was closed by order of the Science Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. Since 1969, he was a member of the editorial board of the publishing house “World History”. From the mid-1970s, **Gefter** was one of the participants in human rights movement, one of the founders and authors of the Samizdat journal “Searches” (1977-1981). In May 1976, he was suspended from his work in the Academy of Sciences. From 1991 to 1995, he was the President of the Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Center, from February to October 1993 he was a member of the Consultative and Analytical Council under the President of Russia. **Gefter** is an outstanding methodologist of history. He published more than 100 works on the history of the Russian economy, Narodism, the theory of the world historical process, and the history of the Holocaust.

Section 25. **Efim Davidovich Gohberg** (Russian: *Гохберг Ефим Давидович*) (1910-2000), participant of the Battle of Lake Khasan (1938), the Battles of Khalkhin Gol (1939), the Second World War, and the Soviet-Japanese War (1945). Rank: Colonel of aviation. After the Second World War, he was the organiser of one of the first Jewish libraries, which initiated the activities of the Moscow Jewish Cultural and Educational Society (Russian abbreviation: *МЕКПО*). He studied the history of the participation of Jews in the Second World War. In 1995, the Moscow Jewish Newspaper awarded him the title of Person of the Year for actively fighting against anti-Semitic actions in the early 1990s.

Section 26. **Bernard Borisovich Granovsky** (Russian: *Грановский Бернад Борисович*) (1922-2004) was born in the shtetl of Shpola (Ukraine). **Granovsky** is an acknowledged textologist, folklorist, music critic, and pedagogue. During the Second World War, he studied at the Faculty of Philology of the Moscow State University. In 1948, he graduated from an orchestra department of a conservatory (instrument: violin). Also, he finished a graduate school of the Institute of Art History of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. In 1953, **Granovsky** defended a Ph.D thesis “Odoyevsky as a music critic”. He worked as a senior researcher at the Glinka Museum of Musical Culture and in the editorial office of theater, music, ballet and cinema of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia. In 1948-1970, he taught violin playing, music literature and solfeggio in music schools of Moscow. He was engaged in the development of methods for teaching children the music. In 1970, he retired. In the 1980-1990s, he began to teach and deliver public lectures on the history of Jewish music.

Section 27. **Grigory Davidovich Elisavetsky** (Russian: *Елисаветский Григорий Давидович*) (1906-1988) fought during the Second World War. **Elisavetsky** was born in the village of Nova Praha (nowadays is Nova Praha urban-type settlement, Kirovohrad Oblast of Ukraine). From September 1928 to March 1931, he served in the Red Army (43rd Rifle Regiment of the 15th Sivash Rifle Division), first as a cadet, then as commander. In April 1931, he moved to Moscow. Before the Second World War, he worked as a legal adviser for the construction of the House of the People's Commissariat of Defense. At the beginning of the war, **Elisavetsky** was

the head of the training center of Vsevobuch (Universal Military Training) in the Frunzensky district of Moscow. From October 1941 until the end of the war, he was at the front. Rank: Guards Colonel. His last position: Commander of the Separate Military Unit of the Army's subordination. **Elisavetsky** was the first Soviet commandant of the liberated Auschwitz. He is author of a book of memories of the liberation of Auschwitz.

Section 28. **Grigory Bentsionovich (Borisovich) Inger** (Russian: *Ингер Григорий Бенционович (Борисович)*) (1910-1995), was a graphic artist. **Inger** was born in Sarny (Ukraine). In 1926, he entered a Jewish industrial and art school (Kiev) and became a student of Professor Mark Epstein. In 1936, **Inger** studied at the faculty of advanced training in the Moscow Institute of Fine Arts (current name: the Moscow State Academic Art Institute named after V.I. Surikov). He studied along with Peter Miturich, Konstantin Yuon, Alexei Kravchenko. He is author of illustrations for the literary works of David Bergelson, I. L. Peretz, and Sholem-Aleichem. In 1941-1945, **Inger** was in evacuation in Chuvashia. He created a series of works: “Children of War”, “War” and “Face of Fascism”. He is author of musical works (dedications to Paganini, Beethoven, etc.).

Section 29. **Alexander Abramovich Isbach (real name Isaac Abramovich Bakhrakh)** (Russian: *Исбах Александр Абрамович / Бахрах Исаак Абрамович*) (1904-1977) fought during the Second World War, was a Soviet writer and literary critic. He was born in Dvinsk (current name: Daugavpils, Latvia). **Isbach** was a correspondent for the newspaper “Vitebsk Izvestiya” (1920) and a number of Moscow newspapers (1921). In 1924, he graduated from the Literary Department of the Moscow State University. Also, he graduated from the Institute of Red Professors. He is author of poetry collections and works dedicated to the Red Army, the Komsomol, and socialist development. **Isbach** was one of the organisers of literary associations “Working Spring” and “October” of the All-Union Alliance of Associations of Proletarian Writers (Russian abbreviation: *ВОАПИИ*). In 1941-1945, he was a special war correspondent for the newspaper “Pravda”. From the late 1930s to 1949, he was a member of the editorial boards of the “Znamya” and “Oktyabr” magazines. **Isbach** was a Professor of the Maxim Gorky Literary Institute. During the so-called “struggle against cosmopolitanism” (1949), he was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. After his rehabilitation in 1955, **Isbach** continued his activity as writer.

Section 30. **Naum Solomonovich Kravets** (Russian: *Кравец Наум Соломонович*) (born in 1925) fought during the Second World War. **Kravets** was born in Moscow. In July and August 1941, he was involved in the construction of the defensive lines of the Western Front (the Soviet Union). In August 1942, he was accepted as a cadet in a naval school, specialty: operator of the radar station. In 1943-1945, he served in aviation in the Baltic Fleet as a radio-operator gunner. **Kravets** was demobilized in 1950 having reached the rank of senior lieutenant. After the war, he graduated from the Aircraft devices and appliances department of

a technical school. While he was working at a “Phazotron-NIIR” factory, he passed the career path from a workman to the leading designer. Currently, **Kravets** is the director of the museum of the factory “Phazotron-NIIR”. He is one of the leaders of the veteran organisation “Russia-Israel” of the Russian Committee of Veterans of War.

Section 31. **Alexander Aronovich Levin** (Russian: *Левин Александр Аронович*) (1921-1998) fought during the Second World War. **Levin** was born in Moscow, graduated from a junior commanders’ training school. Then, he was sent to serve in the Soviet Border Troops. In 1941-1945, he was in captivity at the Zainhein camp of the prisoner-of-war camp system Jacobsthal in Germany. Together with **Levin**, the writer Stepan Zlobin was imprisoned there, who was the author of the novels “Stepan Razin”, “Salawat Yulayev” and the leader of the anti-fascist group in the camp. After release, **Levin** participated in the Prague Offensive. (Rank: Sergeant of artillery) and was demobilized in February 1947. From 1947 to 1951, he studied at the Plekhanov Moscow Institute of the National Economy (current name: the Plekhanov Russian University of Economics). He co-founded the Union of Jewish Invalids and Veterans of War.

Section 32. **Zinoviyy Bentsianovich Sheinblad-Levin** (Russian: *Шейнблат-Левин Зиновий Бенцианович*) (1903-?) fought during the Russian Civil War and the Second World War. **Sheinblad-Levin** was born in Skvyra (Ukraine). In 1920, he volunteered for the Red Army and was assigned to the 389th Regiment of the 12th Army. From October 1921 to 1923, he served in the frontier guard of Ukraine and Crimea. He was transferred to work in Moscow in 1923. In the spring of 1928, he graduated from an evening department of Rabfak (Workers’ Faculty) at the Moscow University, and in 1932 finished an engineering and construction school. **Sheinblad-Levin** was an engineer specializing in industrial construction, and then the organiser of the construction of defensive structures on the Karelian Isthmus. In July 1941, he joined the ranks of the People’s Militia of Moscow. He was the chief of the division’s engineering service and the organiser of the junior commanders-sappers training school in one of regiments of the 33 Army. Since September 1944, he served as head of the apartment-and-exploitative departments in several camps of the system of Department for POWs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. After demobilization, **Sheinblad-Levin** worked as a senior engineer for the Design Department of the Design and Research Bureau of the Directorate of Voennormfundamentstroy (Naval Department of Hydraulic Engineering Works).

Section 33. **David Abramovich Minsker** (Russian: *Минскер Давид Абрамович*) (1906-1979), fought during the Winter War and the Second World War. **Minsker** was born in Babruysk (Belarus). He was a professional photographer and organiser of the sports movement in Babruysk. In 1927, he worked as a laboratory assistant at the agency “Russphoto”. In the 1920s, he was called up for compulsory military service in the aviation units of the Baltic and Pacific fleets. From September 1936 to June 1942, **Minsker** worked for the newspaper “Krasnaya Zvezda” (The Red

Star). In September 1941, he was sent to Iran. From June 1942 to January 1944, he served as a photojournalist for the newspaper of the 38 Army “For the Happiness of the Motherland”. In January 1944, he was wounded in the battles for Vinnytsia (Ukraine) and demobilized. Since April 1945, he worked as a photojournalist for the newspaper “Combat Construction” (a printing organ of the Saratov-Moscow Gas Pipeline Construction Department). He became a member of the Journalists Union of the USSR in 1958.

Section 34. **David Iosifovich Ortenberg (Vadimov)** (Russian: *Ортенберг (Вадимов) Давид Иосифович*) (1904-199?) was a writer, fought during the Russian Civil War, the Winter War and the Second World War. **Ortenberg** was born in the shtetl of Chudniv (nowadays is a city in Zhytomyr Oblast, Ukraine). He graduated from courses of the Kharkiv Provincial Party School. Before the war, he was a correspondent and editor of several newspapers, author of articles for the newspaper “Pravda”. Since January 1938, he worked for the newspaper “Krasnaya Zvezda” (The Red Star) and was its editor in chief from July 1941 to July 1943. He fought in the battles at Stalingrad and on “Malaya Zemlya”, headed the political department of the 38th Army. Since 1946 he was deputy chief of a political directorate of a number of military districts. Rank: Major general. He was a member of the Union of Soviet Writers. He is author of books on the history of the Second World War and series of memories about front-line correspondents, writers, and military leaders.

Section 35. **Faina Samoylovna Petranovskaya (Nudelman)** (Russian: *Петрановская (Нудельман) Фаина Самойловна*) (1903-?) was born in Zhytomyr (Ukraine). From 1940 to 1941, **Petranovskaya** studied at nurses courses. During the Second World War, in evacuation, she worked as a nurse in a railway. In 1947, she lived with her children and her husband Arkady Petranovsky in Austria at the place of her husband’s service. After 1947, she lived with her family in the USSR.

**Arkady Iosifovich Petranovsky** (Russian: *Петрановский Аркадий Иосифович*) (1903-?) fought during the Russian Civil War and the Second World War. **Petranovsky** was born in Kamianets-Podilskyi (Ukraine). Since 1920, he served on active duty in the ranks of the Red Army. Since June 22, 1941 he was on the Soviet-German front. He ended the war in Prague (Czechoslovakia), since August 1945 he was in Austria in ranks of the Soviet Occupation Forces. In 1947, he returned to the USSR after the disbandment of his military unit. Rank: Lieutenant colonel.

**Yuri (Judas) Iosifovich Pesin** (Russian: *Песин Юрий (Иуда) Иосифович*) (1907-?) fought during the Second World War. **Pesin** was born in Mstsislaw (Belarus). He graduated from the 2nd course of the Industrial Academy in Moscow. Since June 24, 1941 he served in the ranks of the Red Army in the air defense forces of Moscow. In 1942, he graduated from political commissars courses. From June 1943 to March 1946, he was a lieutenant, party organiser of the

anti-aircraft artillery regiment. Since 1946 he worked in mining and geological organisations.

**Sarah Yakovlevna Pesina (Shifrina)** (Russian: *Песина (Шифрина) Сара Яковлевна*) (1909-?) was a history teacher. **Pesina** was born in Stavropol. In 1936, she graduated from the Historical Faculty of the Artemovsk Pedagogical Institute. During the Second World War, she was in evacuation in Uzbekistan. Later she became an inspector of the Road Committee of the Red Cross on the Ordzhonikidzevskaya Railway. Since 1944, she lived in Khimki (Moscow Oblast). She was elected as a deputy of the Khimki City Council.

Section 36. **Vasily Yakovlevich Petrenko** (Russian: *Петренко Василий Яковлевич*) (1912-2003) fought during the Second World War, has the title Hero of the Soviet Union. **Petrenko** was born in the village of Kochubeivka (Kharkiv Oblast, Ukraine). In 1929, he volunteered for the army. He was trained in a regimental school near Baku (Azerbaijan). In June 1941, he became a major, commander of a cadet battalion. **Petrenko** fought in the battles at Kursk, the Vistula-Oder Offensive, crossed of the Dnieper, the Dniester and the Vistula and liberated Prague. On January 27, 1945, during the offensive operations in Poland, the troops of the 60th Army under the command of Vasily Petrenko liberated Auschwitz. In 1948, he graduated with honors from the Academy of the General Staff, was a lecturer at the Frunze Military Academy. Rank: Lieutenant general.

Section 37. **Andrey (Aron) Semenovich Plotkin** (Russian: *Плоткин Андрей (Арон) Семенович*) (1923-2000) fought during the Second World War. **Plotkin** was born in the shtetl of Turets (Belarus). In 1940, he was in the shtetl of Chelonets (Belarus), where he studied at a Jewish school. Since the end of 1941, he was a prisoner of the ghetto in the shtetl of Hantsavichy (Belarus). In August 1942, he fled to the partisans. **Plotkin** served in the Detachment named after Vasily Chapaev in the Oktyabrsky district of the Polesia Voblast (Belarus). In March 1944, he served in the detachment “For the Motherland” of the Grodno Region (Belarus). Since 1946, he was in Austria in ranks of the Soviet Occupation Forces. In the 1950s, he worked on the Chukchi Peninsula as a Chief Directorate of the Northern Sea Route. **Plotkin** became an expert of the Ministry of Civil Aviation. In 1970, he graduated from the All-Union Distance Institute of Finance and Economics (current name: the All-Russian State Distance-Learning Institute of Finance and Economics), after he worked as an accountant. **Plotkin** was one of the organisers of the Holocaust Center in Belarus.

Section 38. **Shlema Yermovich Rabinovich** (Russian: *Рабинович Шлёма Ермович*) (1885-1970) was born in Babruysk (Belarus). In 1918, he was a member of the City Duma of Babruysk. **Rabinovich** worked as an accountant at a number of enterprises in Saratov, Omsk, and Moscow. In June 1941, he worked in Moscow as a senior accountant at the Automobile Plant named after Young Communist International (KIM, best known as AZLK or “Moskvitch”). During the Second

World War he was in evacuation. From July 1941 to May 1943, he was a senior accountant in a number of defense enterprises.

Section 39. **Raisa Efimovna Ratkevich** (Russian: *Раткевич Раиса Ефимовна*) (1918-2015) fought during the Second World War. **Ratkevich** was born in the shtetl of Parichi (Polesia, Belarus). She graduated from the Factory Apprenticeship School “Pechatnikovo”. From January 1942 to June 1944, she fought in the partisan detachment “For the Soviet Motherland” of the Brigade No. 100 of the Polesian Partisan Union, operating in the territory of the Hlusk District of Belarus. In the postwar years she worked for the publishing house “Der Emes” (Yiddish: *דער עמעס*, “Pravda”). Since May 1949, she worked in the publishing house “Krasnaya Zvezda” (The Red Star).

Section 40. **Fyodor Davydovich Sverdlov** (Russian: *Свердлов Федор Давыдович*) (1921-2002) fought during the Second World War. **Sverdlov** was born in Kharkiv (Ukraine). He graduated from the Kharkiv Artillery School. From the first days of the war, he was on the front. In 1949, he graduated from the Frunze Military Academy, later he worked as a lecturer for more than 30 years there. **Sverdlov** had a D.Sc. in History, is author of books on the history of participation of Jews in the Second World War, the history of the Holocaust, the theory of military affairs. In 1995-2002, he was one of the leaders of the Military-Historical Section of the Russian Research and Educational Holocaust Center.

Section 41. **Nathan Borisovich Stratievsky** (Russian: *Стратиевский Натан Борисович*) (1920-2003) fought during the Second World War, has the title Hero of the Soviet Union. **Stratievsky** was born in Odessa (Ukraine). In 1939, he graduated from school and entered the Moscow Electromechanical Institute of Railway Transport Engineers (current name: the Moscow State University of Railway Engineering). In the same year, he was recruited into the army. In May 1940, he graduated from the School for Junior Aviation Specialists. Since May 1940, he served as assistant platoon commander. During the war, he was a radio-operator gunner in the 99th Near-Bomber Air Regiment. **Stratievsky** carried out 238 combat sorties and participated in 67 air battles. He was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union on February 23, 1945. In 1949, he graduated from the Military Institute of Foreign Languages. He worked as a lecturer at the Kharkiv Higher Military Aviation School (actual name: Ivan Kozhedub National Air Force University). **Stratievsky** finished the war as a lieutenant, retired in 1956 as a captain. He was a member of the Board of the Council of Veterans of the 96th Air Regiment and a member of the Russian Committee of Veterans of War.

Section 42. **Vyacheslav Lvovich Tamarkin** (Russian: *Тамаркин Вячеслав Львович*) (born in 1930) fought during the Second World War. **Tamarkin** was born in the village of Lyady (Smolensk Oblast). His parents were killed on 2nd of April, 1942. In 1942-1944, he was in partisan detachment of the Partisan Special Union “Thirteen” under the command of Hero of the Soviet Union Sergei Grishin.

He fought in the battles near Smolensk and liberated Belarus. After the war, he worked at the Civil Defense Headquarters of the Omsk Oblast.

Section 43. **Mikhail Anatolievich Trakhman** (Russian: *Трахман Михаил Анатольевич*) (1918-1976) fought during the Winter War and the Second World War. **Trakhman** was born in Moscow. Since 1936, he worked at a newsreel studio. He was a disciple of Arkady Shaikhet. Since 1936, **Trakhman** worked as a photojournalist for the newspaper “For Communist Enlightenment” (current name: “Teacher's Newspaper”). In 1939, he was recruited into the Red Army and fought during the Winter War. In June 1941, he worked for the Leningrad branch of TASS (Telegraph Agency of the Soviet Union, current name: Russian News Agency TASS). In 1941-1945, he served as a front-line photojournalist for the Sovinformburo (Soviet Information Bureau) and for the newspaper “Krasnaya Zvezda” (The Red Star). Since 1942, he was a special war correspondent for partisan movement. He finished the war as a senior lieutenant. After the war, **Trakhman** worked for the magazine “Ogonek”, of the “Photoizdat VDNKh SSSR” (Photo-publishing house of the Exhibition of Achievements of National Economy of the USSR) and was a special correspondent for the “Literaturnaya Gazeta” (Literary Newspaper). He was a participant and organiser of photo exhibitions devoted to the history of the Second World War, author and compiler of a number of war photo chronicle albums.

Section 44. **Itzik (Isaac) Solomonovich Feffer** (Russian: *Феффер Ицик (Исаак) Соломонович*) (1900-1952) was a Jewish Soviet poet, writer, public figure. **Feffer** was born in the shtetl of Shpola (Ukraine). He participated in the revolutionary movement and fought during the Russian Civil War. He was a member of the Board of the Union of Soviet Writers. During the Second World War, he was a member of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee (JAC), from April 1942 deputy editor of the JAC's newspaper “Ejnikajt” (Yiddish: *עֵינִיקאַיט*, “Unity”), since 1945, secretary of the JAC. In the summer of 1943, together with Solomon Mikhoels, he traveled to the USA, Mexico, England and Canada to raise funds for the Red Army. **Feffer** was arrested in 1948 and executed at “The Night of the Murdered Poets” (August 12, 1952).

Section 45. **Myron (Mark) Moiseevich Fuksman** (Russian: *Фуксман Мирон (Марк) Моисеевич*) (1903-1980), fought during the Second World War. **Fuksman** was born in Ovruch (Ukraine). Since 1941, he served on the Kalinin Front. After being wounded in 1944, he was transferred to railway troops of the 1st Baltic Front. He worked as a military correspondent for the Red Army newspaper “The Fighter Railwayman”. In 1944-1945, he was in correspondence with Ilya Ehrenburg. He finished the war in Königsberg as a junior lieutenant. After the war, **Fuksman** was the deputy director of the Regional Library Collector in the city of Dnipropetrovsk (current name: Dnipro, Ukraine).

Section 46. **Artur Moiseevich Khavkin** (Russian: *Хавкин Артур Моисеевич*) (1897-1976), fought during the Second World War, was an outstanding researcher of the Holocaust. **Khavkin** was born in the shtetl of Krychaw (Belarus). In 1917, he was an auditor of Faculty of Law of the Moscow State University. In 1924, he worked at the Mosselprom (Moscow Association of Enterprises for Processing of Agricultural Products) and at the Supreme Soviet of the National Economy. In 1942-1945, he served as a captain of the Red Army. He was personally acquainted with Konstantin Simonov. **Khavkin** is author and compiler of number of materials for the “The Black Book of the Holocaust”, and editor of number of publications on the history of the Holocaust, the Second World War and the history of the Jews.

Section 47. **Vladimir Naumovich Tsoglin** (Russian: *Цоглин Владимир Наумович*) (1925-2008), fought during the Second World War. **Tsoglin** was born in Pochep, went at a school in Moscow. From July to September 1941, he worked on construction of defensive lines in the area of Smolensk. From September 1941 to July 1943, he was a miller on the 828th Mortar Plant. From July to October 1943, he served as a private in machine-gun company of rifle regiment. From October 1943 to September 1945, **Tsoglin** served as a scout. He fought on the Northwestern Front, the 2nd and the 3rd Belorussian Fronts, and the 1st Far Eastern Front, was demobilised in 1950.

Section 48. **Moisey Yakovlevich Shulman** (Russian: *Шульман Моисей Яковлевич*) (1911-1994) fought during the Second World War. **Shulman** was born in Uman (Ukraine), studied at pedagogical institute and worked as a school teacher. From 1939 to 1940, he worked for a youth Jewish newspaper in Lviv (Ukraine). In 1941, he volunteered for the front. In 1945, he fought in the battles against Japan, in 1947 was demobilised with the rank of lieutenant. In 1947-1948, **Shulman** was the editor of the literary department of the newspaper “Ejnikajt” (Yiddish: *עֵינִיקַיִט*, “Unity”) and taught the history of Jewish literature at the Maxim Gorky Literature Institute. **Shulman** was a member of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee (JAC). As a result of anti-Jewish campaign in the USSR, he was dismissed from all posts. Since 1949, he worked as a proofreader for the magazine “Mosstroy” (Moscow's construction).

Section 49. **Lifshitz** (Russian: *Лифшиц*). Family archival section.

**Veniamin Abramovich Lifshitz** (Russian: *Лифшиц Вениамин Абрамович*) (1908-1969) was born in Smolensk, since 1934 lived in Leningrad (current name: Saint Petersburg). **Lifshitz** graduated from the Kalinin Polytechnic Institute in absentia (current name: the Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University). In the first days of the Great Patriotic War, he was sent to work in Moscow, then to Gorky (current name: Nizhny Novgorod). **Lifshitz** was an engineer of the People's Commissariat of the Shipbuilding Industry of the USSR. His wife Mina (in letters called “Manechka” (Russian: *Манечка*)) Solomonovna Lifshitz (1908-1994) with her daughter Ella managed to leave Smolensk (where they came to visit relatives on June 22 1941) and get to Gorky. They returned to Moscow in late 1943.

**Mikhail Abramovich Lifshitz** (Russian: *Лифшиц Вениамин Абрамович*) (1911-1942), was born in Smolensk, since 1934, lived in Leningrad. Before the war, he graduated from the Faculty of Geography of the Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute (current name: the Herzen State Pedagogical University of Russia). **Lifshitz** worked as a teacher. For health reasons, he was not recruited into the army. **Lifshitz** died in January 1942 during the Siege of Leningrad.

**Naum Abramovich Lifshitz** (Russian: *Лифшиц Наум Абрамович*) (1914-1942) was born in Smolensk, since 1934 lived in Leningrad. Before the war, he worked for the Zhdanov Shipyard (actual name: Severnaya Verf) as an engineer-researcher. On 4<sup>th</sup> of July, 1941, he joined the 1st People's Militia Division named for the Kirovsky District of the Leningrad People's Militia Army. Rank: Private. **Lifshitz** was wounded on 30th of July, 1941, treated in Rybinsk, and at the end of 1941 he returned to the front. Missed in action.

**Abram Benjaminovich (Veniaminovich) Lifshitz** (Russian: *Лифшиц Абрам Бенъяминович (Вениаминович)*) (1881-1969) was born in Smolensk, in 1941 lived in Moscow with the family of Veniamin Lifshitz. Then he lived in the evacuation in the village of Mrejevo at the station Irghevo in the Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

Relatives of the Lifshitzs died in occupied Smolensk.

**Polina Isaakovna Kolpishon (Ginzburg)** (Russian: *Колпишон (Гинзбург) Полина Исааковна*) (in letters called "aunt Pasha" (Russian: *тётя Паши*)) (approx. 1890 – after 1964) was aunt of the Lifshitz brothers. She was born in Smolensk. By the beginning of the war, she lived in Leningrad together with her daughter Anna Mironovna Kolpishon (1923 – after 1985) and her husband Miron Kolpishon (died in March 1942). During the winter of 1941-1942, they were in sieged Leningrad. In the fall of 1942, with the assistance of Veniamin Lifshitz, they managed to evacuate to the town of Orsk, where they lived until the end of the war. In 1941-1942, the son of Polina Kolpishon, Isaac Mironovich, was on the front. After being wounded in October 1942, he returned as an invalid.

Section 50. **Boris Mikhailovich Runin (Rubinstein)** (Russian: *Рунин (Рубинштейн) Борис Михайлович*) (1912-1994) was a writer, fought during the Second World War. **Rubinstein** was born in the village of Gorozhanka of Oryol Governorate (nowadays is located in Voronezh Oblast), graduated from the Maxim Gorky Literary Institute in Moscow. After graduation from institute, he wrote critical articles for the magazine "Novy Mir" (New World) and "Literaturnaya Gazeta" (Literary Newspaper). In 1941, he joined the 8th Krasnopresnenskaya People's Militia Rifle Division of the People's Militia of Moscow. He managed to get out of the encirclement, then throughout the war he served as a war correspondent on the Northwestern, Volkhov and Far Eastern Front (for the newspapers "Red Banner", "Front Illustration"). In the postwar years, he worked as a literary critic, collaborated with the magazine "Iskusstvo Kino" (Film Art). The most famous of his articles and books are "Young Voices", "Eternal Searches" and "My Circle".